The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 15. Whole No. 755. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1904. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

Prof EMShepard
D 1904

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Czar's New Army 441
Arrest of the British Attaché . . . 442
Criticisms of the Roosevelt Peace Conference 442
Cartoons: No Peace for Roosevelt . 443
More Railroad Wrecks 443
Irish Support of Roosevelt 444
Senator Hoar 445
Anti-Lynching Campaign in the South 446
Democratic Cartoons on the Filipino 446
Republican Cartoons on the Negro . 447
Injuries to the "Connecticut" . . 447
Cartoons: Two Views of Judge Parker 448
Topics in Brief 448

LETTERS AND ART:

Are College Men Becoming "Flabby"? 449
American Art and Literature in Italian Eyes 449
"The Nestor of Living English Poets" 450
The Supposititious Influence of Books 451
The Younger German Dramatists . . 452
Notes 452

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Telephone in the Wilderness . . 453
De Vries's Modification of Darwinism 453
The Automobile in Polar Exploration 454
The Retreat of the Glaciers 455
Electricity in the Jewelry Trade . . 455
The Mechanical Theory of Seasickness 456
Science Brevities 456

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

What Will the Christianity of the Future Be? 457
An "Exhibition of Preposterous Ecclesiastical Vanity" 457
The Fraudulent Side o[illegible] n 458
The "Quiet Atheism" of Recen[illegible]c-
The Affirmative Outlook for Religious Faith 459
The Religious Sentiment in Armies . 460
Religious Notes 460

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Kuropatkin's Rear-Guard and Oyama's New Flanking Movement . 461
A Strategic Blow to Japan at Lake Baikal 462
Continental Europe's Skepticism on the Subject of Mediation . . . 462
Von Plehve's Successor and What He Stands for 463
Advantages of the War to Emperor William 464
Points of View 464

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 465-6

Reviews of: "Man and Superman" (Shaw); "Manchu and Muscovite" (Weale); "How the United States Became a Nation" (Fiske); "America, Asia, and the Pacific" (Schierbrand); "Japan," "Russia," (Singleton); "Belgian Life in Town and Country" (Boulger).

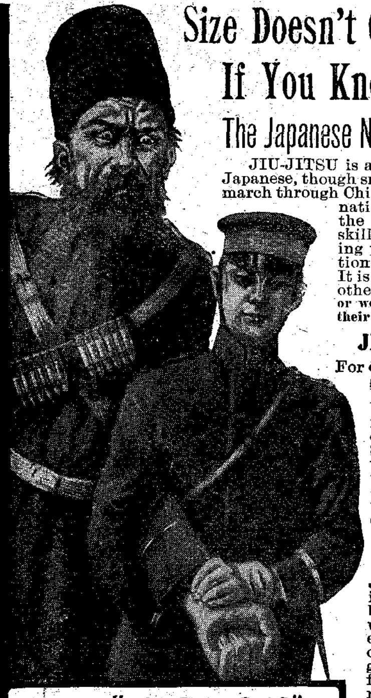
MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 468
Current Poetry 469
Personals 470
Current Events 471
Chess 473

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 44-60 E. 23rd ST., N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL



Size Doesn't Count If You Know JIU-JITSU

The Japanese National System of Physical Training and Self-Defense

JIU-JITSU is a system of exercises that develops strength and endurance. The Japanese, though small of stature, possess almost superhuman strength. In the allied march through China in 1900, they repeatedly out-marched the soldiers of every other nation. They attributed their strength and powers of endurance to the persistent practice of JIU-JITSU. Every soldier of the Mikado is skilled in the art. JIU-JITSU embodies the ideal principles of attaining perfect health and perfect physical development. It is the evolution of twenty-five centuries of constant practice and improvement. It is a system of physical training and self-defense which surpasses all others. Its basis is strategy and skill. **As a means of self-defense, the man or woman versed in JIU-JITSU can protect themselves against persons twice their size and strength.**

JIU-JITSU SUCCESSFULLY TAUGHT BY MAIL

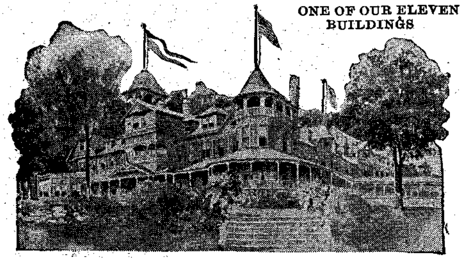
For over 2000 years the principles of JIU-JITSU have been religiously guarded. By an Imperial edict the teaching of the system was forbidden outside of Japan. The friendly feeling, however, existing between Japan and the United States has been instrumental in releasing JIU-JITSU from its oath-bound secrecy, and all the secrets of the Japanese National System of Physical Culture and Self-Defense are now being revealed to the American people for the first time by the YABE SCHOOL OF JIU-JITSU, at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Y. K. YABE, formerly of the Ten-Shin Ryu School of Jiu-Jitsu, has formulated a correspondence course which contains full instructions in JIU-JITSU. It is identical with the course taught in the leading school of Japan.

FIRST LESSON SENT FREE

An intensely interesting book which explains the principles of JIU-JITSU has just been written by Mr. YABE. As long as the edition lasts, this book, together with the first lesson in the art, will be sent free to interested persons. The lesson is fully illustrated *with full-page half-tone engravings, and shows one of the most* effective methods known to JIU-JITSU for disposing of a dangerous antagonist. If you desire to learn more about the closely-guarded secrets of this marvelous science, you should write to-day for this free book and specimen lesson. They will be sent you by return mail, postpaid. *Address,*

THE "COME ALONG"
ONE OF THE 40 METHODS KNOWN TO JIU JITSU FOR PARALYZING THE ARM USED BY JAPANESE POLICEMEN IN ARRESTING OBSTREPEROUS PERSONS

The Yabe School of Jiu-Jitsu
351 Realty Building, Rochester, N. Y.



ONE OF OUR ELEVEN BUILDINGS

District of Columbia, Washington (Suburbs).

National Park Seminary For Young Women

"THE GLEN SCHOOL"—unique. Let us tell you all about it in our illustrated catalogue. Address Box 144, Forest Glen, Md.
A small school and a large school combined. Advantages of both.
"Your school is fully ALL your catalogue led me to believe."—A Patron.
"Study, pleasure and sight-seeing (every Monday) are happily blended."—A Patron.
Excellent work secured without examinations. Domestic Science.
"It is a liberal education to live in Washington."

SEDGWICK SCHOOL

The atmosphere of the school is that of a well-regulated Christian home. Formation of character and right, manly habits receive foremost consideration. Closest personal attention secured by limited number of students. NO FIXED COURSES—the work of each student is planned with a view to his special needs. The distinctly personal character of instruction allows students to enter at any time without disadvantage. Well-equipped gymnasium and facilities for outdoor sports, under careful supervision. Year opens October 5th, 1904. Address E. J. Van Lennep, Principal, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them, send for catalogue. Address—

Rev. LORIN WEBSTER, M.A., Rector, Plymouth, N. H.

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

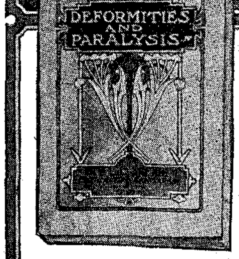
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

IF YOU ARE A FATHER MOTHER, SWEETHEART

Then every word of the plain-talks in the little book, **"The Ethics of Marriage,"** by H. S. POMEROY, M.D., is of vital importance to you. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

DEFORMITIES CURED



SEND FOR THIS BOOK

IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING

It tells of an experience of over 30 years in the treatment of Deformities and Paralysis.

It tells what has been done and what can be done in a Sanitarium properly equipped and devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Crippled and Deformed Joints and Limbs, Infantile Paralysis, etc.

It tells how the above conditions can be corrected without surgical operations, plaster paris applications or painful treatment of any kind. Ask for it.

THE L. C. McLAIN
ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM
3100 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

WHY Men Do Not Go to Church

A bold and vigorous discussion by Rev. Cortland Myers, 16mo, Clo. 60c.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

TRAVEL

Southern Pacific

TO

CALIFORNIA

$50.00

FROM NEW YORK

VARIETY OF ROUTES

UP TO OCT. 15TH

INQUIRE

Boston, 170 Washington St.
Philadelphia, 632 Chestnut St.
New York, 349 Broadway
1 Broadway
Baltimore, 210 No. Charles St.
Syracuse, 129 So. Franklin St.

THE

COLLVER TOURS

(De Luxe)

ROUND THE WORLD

Distinctive, Exclusive

Sicily, Italy and The Riviera

A small party of ladies will spend the winter (December to April) in these delightful lands. Inclusive charge, **$925**. References required.

Official agent for the most luxurious NILE STEAMERS and Dahabeahs

LEON L. COLLVER
368 Boylston Street, Boston

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

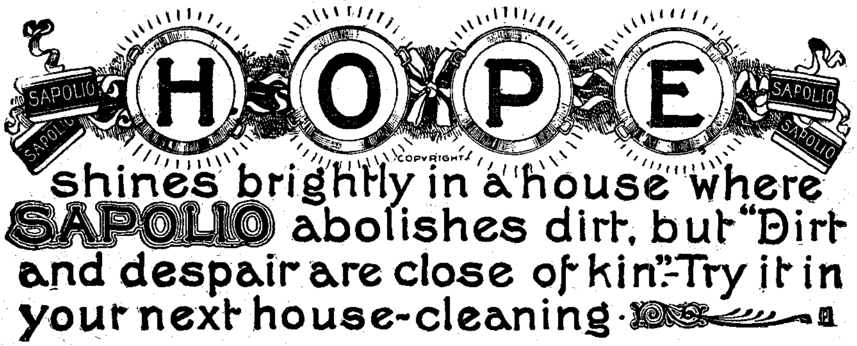
THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers
"New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A.M. Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell,"
3:15 p.m. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 (Saturday.)


SAPOLIO
H
O
P
E
SAPOLIO
SAPOLIO
SAPOLIO
COPYRIGHT
shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"-Try it in your next house-cleaning

100,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED

As Partners in Our Enormous Mail-Order Business, Which is Conducted on the Co-operative Plan

7% Guaranteed

WE GUARANTEE you at least 7 per cent. on your investment (with assured profits of 15 per cent. to 40 per cent. per year). The first dividend, paid Feb. 1, 1904, *amounted to 10 per cent., not counting the amount carried to the surplus account. The second dividend, paid August 1, 1904, was also at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.*

WE GUARANTEE to save you at least 25 per cent. on everything you buy from our catalogues, *and a special 5 per cent. discount if you become a shareholder.*

WE GUARANTEE to pay you a commission of 5 per cent. on all business secured through your influence from your friends and neighbors.

MERCHANDISING is the money-maker of the age. Of all the great money-making department stores the *Mail Order Department Store* is the greatest. Its line comprises everything from a needle to a threshing machine; everything the people eat, wear or use from the cradle to the grave. Its field is not limited by city or suburban limitations, but extends to every town of this country and every country on the globe. It requires less capital to do an unlimited amount of business than any other mercantile or manufacturing concern. Its expenses—selling or fixed—are less than in any other business. It's a strictly cash business. It has no losses. It does not depend on seasons or local conditions. It is a "hard-times" business. It does not depend on prosperity.

Its Profits Are Immense

An Investment of Less than $40,000 Yielded over a Million Dollars in Cash in Less than Six Years in One of the Chicago Mail-Order Houses.

All this is fully explained in a 132-page book which we will send you free of all charges—on request. It's a mine of interesting business information. Send for it to-day. Do it now.

We don't want money, we want Shareholders—Co-operative Shareholders—men, women, even children, all over this great country; one, at least, in every town or hamlet, who will, impelled by their sense of interested ownership and personal profit, make it their business to become walking, talking advertisements for their great establishment; who, no matter if they hold but one ten-dollar share, will feel proud ownership in their institution and do as owners do. Talk the Business—Push the Business—Boom the Business.

I know an investment in First National Co-operative shares to be the best and safest you can possibly make, and if you write to me personally I will send you my book which explains my reasons for this belief. I will also prepay the charges on the book. *Don't delay; write me at once.* You will find my book intensely interesting, whether you wish to invest or not.

Julius Kahn

Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

10% Earned

The Magnificent Success of One Year of Practical Co-operation

The first year of practical co-operation, as first inaugurated and applied by us in America, closed in a blaze of glory. Already co-operation is a success, and already our shareholders are reaping the benefits in immense savings and additional discounts on their purchases, and in dividends on their investments. Our merchandise sales are *increasing daily*, and our advertising expenditures are *decreasing daily. The first dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was paid February 1, 1904. The second dividend, paid August 1, 1904, was also at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.*

In addition to these 10-per-cent. dividends a liberal amount was carried to the surplus account. Taking into consideration the naturally heavy expense of re-organization, this dividend was considered a great achievement by co-operators everywhere, and is an indication of the *still better things to come.* If you invest *NOW* you will receive an extra dividend without cost to you. Write us *at once* for our 132-page "Book of Information" and ask about the extra dividend. You will be under no obligation whatsoever, for we will send you the "Book of Information" and full particulars FREE.

Write for the Free 132-Page "BOOK OF INFORMATION" To-day

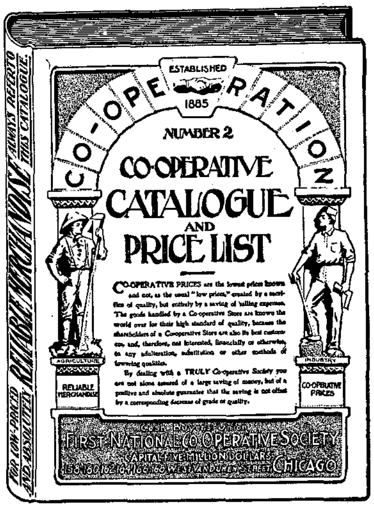
No matter how modest your means, you can become a member of this Society and at once begin to take advantage of its many economic features, every one of which will have your approval and indorsement. Our Society means a new era in the distribution of merchandise, means a new low-price level and means a new degree of purchasing power for the people of this country.

Our 1,350-Page Catalogue

is sent free postpaid on receipt of 15 cents to partly pay postage. In addition to the Big 1,350 Page General Catalogue we issue the following Special Catalogues:

Athletic Goods
Agricultural Implements
Baby Carriages
Bicycles
Bicycle Sundries
Blacksmith Tools
Books
Boots and Shoes
Builders' Hardware
Carpets, Curtains
Cloaks, Suits, Furs
Clocks
Clothing Made-to-Order
Clothing Ready-to-Wear
Crockery & Glassware
Cutlery
Desks and Office Furniture
Drugs
Dry Goods
Fishing Tackle
Furnaces
Furnishing Goods
Furniture
Gasoline Engines
Groceries
Guns and Sporting Goods
Hardware
Harness, Saddlery
Hats and Caps
Hosiery
House Furnishing Goods
Invalid Chairs
Jewelry, Silverware
Ladies' Waists and Underskirts
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Lamps
Mackintoshes and Rain Coats
Millinery
Miners' and Prospectors' Outfits
Moving Picture Machines
Musical Instruments
Notions
Optical Goods
Paints
Pianos, Organs
Photographic Goods
Plumbers' Supplies
Public Entertainment Outfits
Refrigerators
Sewing Machines
Shirts, Men's and Boys'
Stationery
Stoves and Ranges
Talking Machines
Tinware
Tools of Every Description
Toys
Trunks and Satchels
Underwear
Vehicles, Every Description
Wall Paper
Watches
Woodenware

Any of the above Special Catalogues will be sent to you FREE of Charge Postpaid on request.


ALWAYS REFER TO THIS CATALOGUE
FOR LOW-PRICED AND ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE MERCHANDISE
CO-OPERATION
ESTABLISHED 1885
NUMBER 2
CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
CO-OPERATIVE PRICES are the lowest prices known and not, as the usual "low prices," created by a sacrifice of quality, but entirely by a saving of selling expenses. The goods handled by a Co-operative Store are known the world over for their high standard of quality, because the shareholders of a Co-operative Store are also its best customers, and, therefore, not interested, financially or otherwise, in any adulteration, substitution or other methods of lowering qualities.
By dealing with a TRULY Co-operative Society you are not alone assured of a large saving of money, but of a positive and absolute guarantee that the saving is not offset by a corresponding decrease of grade or quality.
AGRICULTURE
RELIABLE MERCHANDISE
INDUSTRY
CO-OPERATIVE PRICES
Cash Buyers Union
FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
CAPITAL FIVE MILLION DOLLARS
158-160-162-164-166-168 WEST VAN BUREN STREET CHICAGO

Weighs 4 lbs. Over 1,350 Pages. Costs Us Nearly One Dollar to Print and Mail. Sent FREE Postpaid on Receipt of 15 Cents to *partly pay Postage.*

Investors! Consumers!

You are Invited to Become Partners in This Great Business

and share in its profits under the only true co-operative and profit sharing plan ever devised.

The Shares Already Pay 10%

Write for the FREE 132-Page "BOOKLET of INFORMATION" TO-DAY

It gives you complete the
History of the Cash Buyers Union
History of the Mail Order Business
History of the Co-operative Societies

Explains all about
OUR Co-operative Plan
OUR Five Million Dollar Capital
OUR 10% Dividends
OUR *Enormous Possibilities*
25% to 40% Saved on Purchases
How You Can Increase Your Income
(by assisting us in your spare time)
What $10.00 Will Do
What $100.00 Will Do

Contains also
List of Shareholders
(who have invested from $10 to $1,000)
Letters from Shareholders
Indorsement by Press and Pulpit

YOU WANT THIS BOOK! You will find it interesting whether you wish to invest or not. Write for it. It's **FREE**

NAME........................
OCCUPATION........................
POST-OFFICE........................
STATE........................

Gentlemen:—Please send your complete 132-pag
"Book of Information," and all literature
pertaining to the profit-sharing plan of
your Society. Also your special 30-day
proposition. It is understood
that above will be sent to me
FREE of All Charges
and that I am under
no obligation to
whatsoever
subscribe.
1024 H

Cut off Coupon on this line and send for FREE "Book of Information."

ESTABLISHED 1885 INCORPORATED 1889 RE-CHARTERED 1903

CASH BUYERS UNION

FIRST NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

158-168 West Van Buren Street, Dept. 1024 H, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

REFERENCES—*Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Registrars; Messrs. Lord & Thomas Advertising Agency; the Rating Books* of any Mercantile Agency; any Railroad or Express Company; the Publishers of this or any other Newspaper or Magazine; any Bank or Reputable Business House in Chicago; 1,000,000 SATISFIED CUSTOMERS in Every Country on the Globe.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

and mail to us at once before you lay this paper aside and we will make you a SPECIAL PROPOSITION *entitling you to an Extra Dividend without cost to you.*

In order to secure 15,000 Shareholders within 30 days we will make you a SPECIAL PROPOSITION whereby you will be entitled to an Extra Dividend Without Cost. Write to-day; Mention this paper; ask about extra dividend.

"The Nation's pleasure ground and sanitarium."—*David Bennett Hill.*

THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

The lakes and streams in the Adirondack Mountains are full of fish; the woods are inviting, the air is filled with health, and the nights are cool and restful. If you visit this region once, you will go there again. An answer to almost any question in regard to the Adirondacks will be found in No. 20 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," issued by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

A copy will be mailed free on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

DISRAELI

A Study in Personality and Ideas

By WALTER SICHEL

The utterances of Disraeli from the early twenties to the latest seventies in his books and his speeches with the striking events in his life, private as well as public, form the basis of this study of the man and his message. His personality, the underlying principles of his brilliant statesmanship, his enduring theories on Labor, Church, Monarchy, Foreign Policy, Empire, Society, Literature, and many other subjects so full of light and guidance for to-day's problems are given clear and scholarly explanation.

8vo, cloth, illustrated, 335 pages
Price, $2.50 net; by mail, $2.63

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Perplexing Things in Scripture Explained.

A HANDBOOK OF BIBLICAL DIFFICULTIES

Edited by ROBERT TUCK, B.A.

Author of "The More Excellent Way," "The First Three Kings of Israel," and "Age of the Great Patriarchs."

It gives brief and clear explanations of many perplexing things in the Bible, including difficulties relating to moral sentiments, Eastern customs and sentiments, miracles, historical and personal illusions, etc. It makes the Bible throughout much easier to understand. Those portions of the Bible have been selected that are most likely to be used for lessons, sermon subjects, illustrations, etc. The work will be of great helpfulness to Sunday-school teachers, ministers, and students.

8vo, cloth, 568 pages. Price, $1.75 net; by mail, $1.92.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

SHAKESPEARE

An Unique Opportunity

A REAL BARGAIN

When we decided some months ago to include the works of Shakespeare in our Library Club we told our buyers we must have a Shakespeare so superior that it would have no trouble in competing successfully with the many editions already on the market.

We finally secured a complete edition of the Booklovers' Shakespeare for cash at a very low price—one that enabled us to make an unusually attractive offer to subscribers. This edition is acknowledged by prominent critics and lay readers alike to be the most scholarly, as well as the most interesting and readable, edition of Shakespeare ever printed. It uses the famous Cambridge text, to which have been added copious notes and explanatory matter. There are 400 illustrations—art plates in color, and rare woodcuts. *Everything* that Shakespeare wrote is in the set, which contains 7,000 pages in 40 volumes, 7 x 5 inches in size, and is bound in red art cloth or half-leather.

So sure were we from the first of the unrivaled superiority of these books that we decided to send the entire set to any address in the United States.

FREE ON APPROVAL

and the rate at which they have disappeared has justified our opinion. 93% of the sets sent out have been kept. Now there are only a few of them left, and it is unlikely this offer will be repeated. We will send you the 40 volumes, carriage prepaid, and allow you to keep them five days without any cost to you whatever. This gives you an opportunity for critical examination even better than if you came personally to our store. At the end of the five days you are perfectly free to return the books to us at our expense, or pay for them on easy payments as provided in the attached coupon.

We want you to see these books because space will not permit us to give you any adequate idea of their value—intrinsic as well as educational. The **Critical Comments**; the **Glossaries** and **Analyses** following each play; the **Explanatory and Critical Notes**; the interesting **Study Questions and Suggestions**, are but a few of the many features which go to make this edition of Shakespeare without a peer in the realm of books.

A Premium for Promptness

To see these superb books at all, you will have to order promptly. But we're going to make it of special advantage to you to send in the attached coupon **at once.** This is our offer: If your order is among the first 250 received after this advertisement appears, we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE, a beautiful picture, matted and framed in oak ready to hang up, containing six pictures of Shakespearian characters in colors. The **only** condition is that you order promptly so that your order will be among the first 250. You could not buy this picture in an art store for less than $3.00.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.
Sixth Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.
NEW YORK

Siegel Cooper Co.

Send on approval, prepaid, set of **Booklovers' Shakespeare** in half-leather. *If satisfactory I agree to pay **$1 within 5 days** of receipt of books and $2 **per month** thereafter for 13 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return the set within 5 days of receipt. If order is among the first 250 I will receive picture premium with the set.

Name ____________________

Street ____________________

City ____________________

L. D. 10-8

* In ordering cloth Binding change 13 months to 10 months.

JUST PUBLISHED

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO

By A. J. DAWSON

Author of "Daniel Whyte," "African Nights' Entertainment," "Hidden Manna," "In the Bight of Benin," "God's Foundling," etc., etc.

A bundle of fascinating sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and tributes from Morocco. The author combines intimate knowledge with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. He reproduces the Oriental atmosphere admirably in this book.

The Athenæum, London, commenting on one of the author's recent works, says: "It is hardly too much to say that Mr. Dawson's latest story does for the Moors what Morier's Hajji Baba did for the Persians. At any rate we find here what few books in the world, and certainly no other work of fiction in English can boast of—a deep and accurate knowledge of Moorish life, manners, and ways of thinking. . . . Such intimate knowledge is rarely combined with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. Mr. Dawson has both. . . . Indeed the Oriental atmosphere is rendered so admirably that future translators of the Arabian Nights could scarcely choose a better model."

8vo, cloth, ornamental cover, 17 full-page illustrations. $2.50 net; by mail, $2.63

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBS., NEW YORK

HANDSOME LIBRARY EDITIONS OF FAMOUS NOVELISTS AND HISTORIANS

SENT ON APPROVAL Easy Monthly Payments **50% REDUCTION**

BOUND IN HALF LEATHER | REGULAR PRICE $2 PER VOL.
CLEARANCE " $1 " "

ALEXANDER DUMAS 15 Vols.

Complete Works in Fifteen Volumes. This is one of the most complete and finely illustrated editions of the great French romancer ever issued. The illustrations are after originals by French artists such as De Neuville, Leloir, etc.

E. BULWER LYTTON

(LORD LYTTON.) 15 Vols.

Complete Works containing all the novels and romances with numerous illustrations in photogravure and half-tone, printed from new plates—large clear type.

VICTOR HUGO 10 Vols.

Complete Works, comprising Dramas and Poems. Among the famous artists and etchers whose work appears in this Edition are Detaille, Leloir, Vibert, Perrault, Bonnat, Lefevre, and others equally famous.

CHARLES ROLLIN 4 Vols.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by CHARLES ROLLIN. Translated from the French. From the latest London edition. carefully revised and corrected, with chronological table, complete Index and Illustrations.

JUSTIN McCARTHY 2 Vols.

A History of Our Times, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. This edition contains introduction and supplementary chapters by G. Mercer Adam, bringing the work down to Mr. Gladstone's Resignation of the Premiership (March, 1894), with New Index and additions to the survey of the Literature of the Reign.

JOHN RICHARD GREEN

4 Vols.

A History of the English People. Illustrated. Large type, beautifully illustrated. A History of the English People from early England, 449, to modern England, 1815. Newly edited and carefully revised. With a complete index.

GEORGE RAWLINSON 3 Vols.

The Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World: or, the History, Geography and Antiquities of Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon, Media, Persia, Parthia and Sassanian or New Persian Empire.

EDWARD GIBBON 5 Vols.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. With Notes by the Rev. H. H. Milman. A New Edition, to which is added a complete Index of the whole Work.

THE volumes are all uniform in size, a trifle larger than the ordinary 12mo, and printed on a special grade of paper manufactured expressly for these sets. The type is clear and distinct, and each volume averages about 400 pages.

The books are bound in the **Best Half-Leather,** with ornamental gold stamping. Sides of English corded cloth, gold tops, and silk bands. A different shade of leather was selected for each set, the cloth to harmonize with the leather, thus giving each set its individuality. Every volume has either a photogravure or a steel-plate frontispiece, and throughout the text are inserted excellent reproductions in line or half-tone, after originals by famous artists. *We guarantee these books to be exactly as represented,* and if upon examination they do not meet expectations, they can be returned within five days from their receipt AT OUR EXPENSE.

We are authorized to offer these beautiful editions at a reduction of 50 per cent. from the former price. Compare our offer with that of other publishers, considering paper, type, illustrations, binding, etc., **and you will find our price cannot be duplicated. Sign and return to us the Coupon opposite, checking the sets you wish. DO THIS NOW. Only a limited number of sets.**

A. WESSELS COMPANY, - 43-45 East 19th Street, NEW YORK.

SEND NO MONEY
YOU TAKE NO RISK

BULWER	15	VOLS.
DUMAS	15	"
HUGO	10	"
GIBBON	5	"
ROLLIN	4	"
GREEN	4	"
RAWLINSON	3	"
McCARTHY	2	"

INSPECTION COUPON

MESSRS. A. WESSELS CO.
43-45 East 19th St., New York.

Gentlemen:—I accept your special offer to LITERARY DIGEST readers and desire you to send me the sets of the standard authors checked above. I agree to examine the books and if they prove satisfactory to pay for them on terms of monthly payments. If unsatisfactory I will hold subject to your order.

Name ....

Address ....

L. D. *State*..................

THE STORY OF THOMAS CARLYLE

By A. S. ARNOLD

This book provides an intimate study of the great author's life, full of incidents and anecdotes, throwing light upon his character and works. *The Weekly Scotsman* says: "It is full of life and spirit, plain and direct in style, full of character and readable in all its pages." *The Belfast Whig* says: "A well-written, consecutive narrative."

12mo, cloth, illustrated, 335 pages. $1.00 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBS., NEW YORK

OF SPECIAL INTEREST
TO MUSIC LOVERS

YOUR LOVING NELL

By MRS. NELLY GORE.

A volume of letters home, depicting the experiences of an American woman who studied music under some of the greatest masters of the Paris and Vienna studios. It is full of interest and charm to all music lovers.

12mo, cloth. Price $1.00 net; by mail, $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBS., NEW YORK

Just What You Want to Know About the Correct Use of Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs You Will Find in Concise, Handy Form in

Connectives of English Speech

Companion Volume to "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions"

By JAMES C. FERNALD

Editor of "The Students' Standard Dictionary," "English Synonyms and Antonyms," etc.

Giving the definitions with the correct usage of these parts of speech so far as pertains to their office as connectives in the construction of English phrases and sentences; indicating such prepositions as should be used after verbs and those concerning which questions are likely to arise; with numerous quotations sustaining the decisions as to correct or incorrect usage.

WHAT THE EDUCATORS SAY

D. H. Hanaburgh, Pres. Drew Seminary for Young Women, Carmel, N. Y.—"I believe it will prove a valuable book in the Department of English."

H. C. King, Pres. Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.—"The book can not fail to be of decided value to all writers, and a worthy companion to Dr. Fernald's previous book."

Grenville C. Emery, Head Master the Harvard Military School, Los Angeles.—"It is a most excellent book."

Margaret Barry, Director of The Margaret Barry School of Expression, Kee Mar College, Hagerstown, Md.—"I find it a valuable book, and shall use it in my reference library."

C. L. Williams, Prof. of English, Denison University.—"It is the most valuable book for the student of English."

Lawrence Cameron Hull, A.M., Head Master Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.—"It should be at the elbow of every English writer who aims to acquire a discriminating use of the little words that bind together a well-ordered sentence."

D. Edgar Rice, M.A., Principal Chambersburg Academy, Chambersburg, Pa.—"The book is a most excellent and useful one."

B. R. Mason, Gunston School, Washington, D. C.—"I will take pleasure in placing it in the hands of our teachers."

J. Carter Walker, Woodbury Forest School, Orange, Va.—"It is an admirable book. I have used 'Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions' for many years with great satisfaction."

Anne Brown, Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill-on-the-Hudson, Yonkers, N. Y.—"It is a valuable book."

Uniform with "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions"

12mo, Cloth, 334 pages. $1.50 net

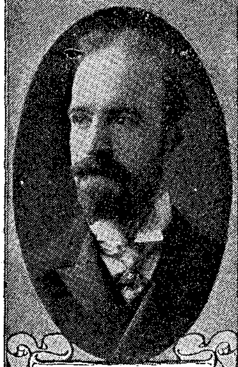
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

The Lost WEDDING RING Heart-to-heart talks on marriage and its pitfalls. By Rev. Cortland Myers. 16mo, cloth, 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

A Clear Exposition of Single Tax will be found in "The Up-to-Date Primer" by J. W. Bengough. 12mo, limp cloth, 25 cts., postpaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

INTERCONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY

OF · WASHINGTON · DC · USA


Channing Rudd, D.C.L.
President of the University

David J. Brewer, LL.D.
Justice United States Supreme Court

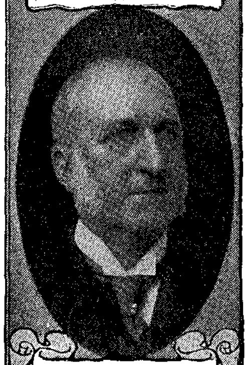
We,
DAVID J. BREWER
HENRY BILLINGS BROWN
WALTER C. CLEPHANE
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
EDWARD EVERETT HALE
GEORGE F. HOAR
MARTIN A. KNAPP
HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND
CHANNING RUDD

have founded the Intercontinental Correspondence University in Washington, D. C. Our Charter, granted under laws enacted by the United States Congress, gives us full authority and power **"to give and furnish instruction, by mail or otherwise, in any or all branches of knowledge, in any or all parts of the world."**

Why We have Founded this University

THE founding of this University is an event of more than ordinary importance in the educational world.

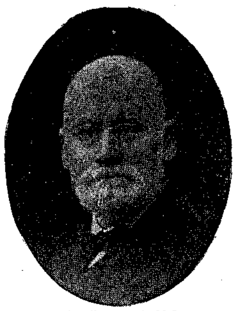
Modern facilities for communication with all other countries and continents have made it easy to reach promptly all parts of the globe where the desire for systematic training exists. The high degree to which specialization has been carried in the various branches of applied learning, the impossibility of the great majority of interested persons enjoying resident instruction, as well as the impossibility of existing institutions, under prevailing limitations, providing adequately for the requirements of the world-wide demand for instruction,—these conditions have led the founders of the Intercontinental Correspondence University to organize a comprehensive system of individual instruction by correspondence, in which individual research under the guidance and assistance of the best qualified teachers, and under the most approved methods, may be provided for, in the oldest as well as in the newest branches of learning, in any part of the world.


Chauncey M. Depew, LL.D.
United States Senator from New York

Who Will Manage this University

THE educational control and management of the University will be under the active, personal direction of Channing Rudd, D.C.L., President of the University; John Franklin Crowell, Ph.D., L.H.D., Educational Director, and William Torrey Harris, LL.D., Chairman of the Advisory Faculty. These three prominent educators will be assisted in the active conduct of the work by a fully equipped University organization of colleges and departments, with able deans, professors, text writers and instructors.

John Franklin Crowell, Ph.D., L.H.D.
Educational Director.

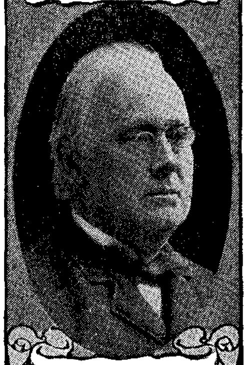

William Torrey Harris, LL.D.
United States Commissioner of Education.

Why You Need this University

WE have founded this University to meet the various educational needs of men and women, young and old, in all parts of the world.

If you are a young man or young woman who needs an education and cannot attend a resident institution on account of financial or other reasons; or a college student who wishes to continue an unfinished course; or a college graduate who wishes to specialize in any chosen subject; or a business or professional man whose work demands the best and latest general or specialized knowledge; or one who has had no early advantages and wishes to secure a better education; or, in short, if you want to obtain a complete general education, or a part of an education, or a special education, *write* to me, and I will show you that the I. C. U. offers exactly what you need.

You should bear in mind that you may start at any time. There are no regular classes; you will be a class by yourself. You will be under the individual guidance of the faculty of your department. You may start at any time in the calendar year which is most convenient to you. There is no age limit. You may begin at any time in your life when you feel a desire to add to your knowledge and education. With most people that time is NOW. Your progress will be just as rapid as your time and ability permit.


George F. Hoar, LL.D.
United States Senator from Mass.

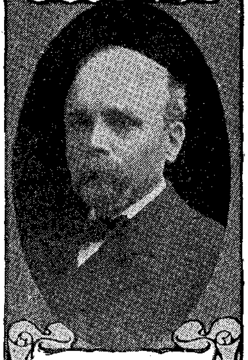
"The Personal Statement of the President"

I FIRMLY believe that you who read these lines must be vitally interested in this University, for its plans are so wide and so far-reaching that they must necessarily include you. I have written a book in which I have told the story of the I. C. U. in detail, just why and how it was founded, what it means for you, personally, or through you for your family, your friends or your employees. I have called it "The Personal Statement of the President." I am sure you will be interested in this book. Write me, and I will take pleasure in sending you a copy, with my compliments. If, in addition, you will state any course of study in which you may, might, could, would or should be especially interested, I shall be glad to write you a personal letter showing just what this University can do for YOU.

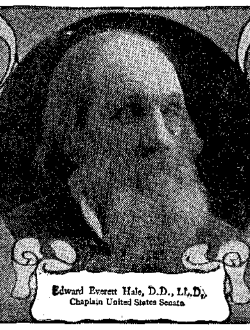
Channing Rudd.
PRESIDENT,
For the Trustees.

Address me,
304 I. C. U. Building, Washington, D. C

Henry Billings Brown, LL.D.
Justice United States Supreme Court.


Martin A. Knapp, LL.D.
Chairman Interstate Commerce Com'n.

Henry B. F. Macfarland
President Board of District Commissioners.


Edward Everett Hale, D.D., LL.D.
Chaplain United States Senate

Walter C. Clephane, LL.M.
Secretary of the University

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 15 New York, October 8, 1904 Whole Number, 755

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CZAR'S NEW ARMY.

While the Czar makes no public pretensions of posing as a humorist, every new announcement of his seems to strike the American newspapers as irresistibly comic. When it was announced a few weeks ago that the Baltic fleet had started for the Far East, our editors thought the news uncontrollably facetious, because nobody would be so foolish as to send out a fleet that would break down, break up, get lost, be defeated, and wander about the Pacific in a vain hunt for a friendly harbor. Because of these American newspaper views, or for some other reason, the fleet is still in the Baltic. This project being thus postponed, the Czar announced last week that he is about to send a new army of 300,000 men to Manchuria, under General Grippenberg, who is to rank with General Kuropatkin under the command of some third general. An army, at least, could not suffer the mishaps predicted for the fleet. Our dailies, however, riddle the proposition at once. How is the Czar to get his 300,000 men, inquires the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which hears that the peasants are shy about flocking to the colors, and "their women folk are strenuously opposing their enlistment." Then, too, the New York *Tribune* argues that the Siberian railroad is so busy carrying supplies to Kuropatkin's army that it can not take any more troops; and the Philadelphia *Press* thinks that since the Japanese captured the Yentai coal-mines, the Russians will be short of coal for the locomotives. General Grippenberg is sixty-six, and several papers doubt if he can command an army; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, learning that he is to surround himself with a staff of advisers, predicts that his army will virtually be commanded by a debating society, and that while this board of strategy "is debating on what shall be done, Oyama will do it." The Chicago *Evening Post*, the Washington *Evening Star*, the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, and many other papers think that the Czar's relegation of Kuropatkin to subordinate command is the worst blunder of all. The despatches from St. Petersburg have it that the chief command will be given to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch.

Even if the new army ever reaches the front, says the Baltimore *American*, the Japanese can put two soldiers in the field for every Russian; and the Detroit *News* says similarly:

> "A report from a pro-Russian correspondent states that the latest arrivals from Japan are principally feeble old men and young boys, showing that the country has been pretty thoroughly drained of its available fighting material. This is pure rubbish, as the most casual observer may discover by comparison. In 1861 all the population of the United States numbered less than 32,000,000. In the next four years we killed each other so freely that the slain outnumbered the entire force that Japan now musters. In spite of that frightful drain, we had on the federal side about 1,000,000 trained fighting men at the close of the war, and they were still full of fight.
>
> "Japan, militarized under the stimulus of war to the same degree as we were in 1861, could put an army of 4,000,000 men in Manchuria, and it is doubtful if Russia could accomplish that feat until she has several lines of railway and uninterrupted sea access. While Russia is assembling 700,000 men at the front, what is to prevent Japan from assembling 1,000,000? Man for man she has shown herself more than equal on some very unfair fields, where her opponents had every advantage. An army of 200,000 Boers would, before this day, have created an independent government known as the United States of South Africa and broken the power of the mistress of the seas and one of the foremost of military nations. South Africa is about as accessible to Great Britain as is Manchuria to Russia. In pure physical force Japan appears to be more than a match for her enemy, because of her proximity and easy access to the scene of war."

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NICHOLAIEVITCH.

His expected appointment to the supreme military command in the Far East is thought to indicate the Czar's determination to put a stop to the petty jealousies between generals which have been marring the campaign.

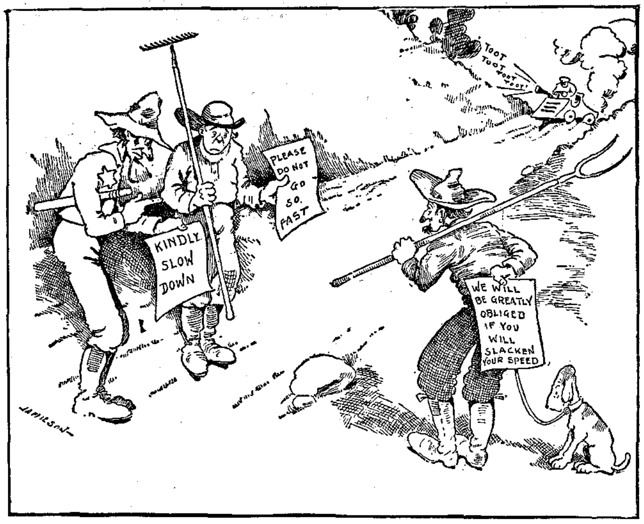
The latest estimates of the carrying capacity of the Siberian railroad are based upon an article in *Scribner's Magazine* for October by Thomas F. Willard, who is with Kuropatkin's army. Mr. Willard gives us the interesting information that in March, when Kuropatkin reached the front, the Russians, exclusive of railroad guards, garrisons, etc., "had not more than 40,000 men free to take the field," and on July 18, when the letter was written, the force available for field operations did not exceed 120,000. In regard to the railroad, he says:

> "A vital factor in the situation is the railroad, for it is the only feeder of the Russian army as long as Japan retains control of the sea. I have observed with as much care as possible the operation of the railway during the last three months, and have been able to form a tolerably good idea of how rapidly reinforcements are being brought out. The daily average since the war began is a little more than four hundred men, with their equipment and transport. The maximum was reached within the last month in the transpor-

tation of the Tenth Army Corps from Russia. From the day the first troops belonging to this corps reached Liao-Yang until the last arrived at the same place, thirty-four days elapsed. The full paper strength of the corps is 31,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 3,200 artillery, with 124 guns. But it is very doubtful if this pace can be maintained. With the arrival of more troops, the burden of transporting their supplies increases in proportion and becomes an additional tax upon the carrying capacity of the railroad. Moreover, as certain kinds of supplies in the country are exhausted, it becomes necessary to bring them from Russia and Siberia, still further adding to the traffic on the railroad. Then the unusual strain is beginning to tell upon the roadbed and rolling-stock, and even now constant repairs are needed. These are matters which must be taken into consideration, and, making all allowances for the better management that always follows experience, I do not think that an average of 1,000 a day, or anything like it, can be kept up. So, in view of the comparative ease and rapidity with which the Japanese can reinforce and repair their losses, it is hard to see when General Kuropatkin will be strong enough to take the offensive with a fair prospect of success. It is entirely too soon to predict the outcome of this war, but the man who can feel optimistic over the prospects for the success of the Russian army in Manchuria must give greater credit to favorable staff reports than I, after some months on the scene, am able to do."

ARREST OF THE BRITISH ATTACHÉ.

THE arrest of the third secretary of the British embassy for speeding his automobile in Lee, Mass., his plea of exemption as a diplomatic personage, his fine of $25 for contempt of court and $25 for scorching, and the subsequent apologies and amends on both sides, followed by a report that the secretary was not driving the automobile himself, but assumed the responsibility to protect a young friend, have constituted a diplomatic ripple that the newspapers seem to regard as of more importance to the judge and the attaché than to anybody else. It is recalled that four years ago, when a secretary of the American embassy in London was arrested for riding a bicycle on a footpath, exemption from punishment was claimed and reference was then made to the statute of 1708, whereby any British official, acting as our judge did, became amenable not only to severe penalties, but even to flogging. Only last week the acting American consul at Dublin was fined for driving a motor cycle at excessive speed. His solicitor suggested, but he did not urge, the claim that as an American representative he was exempt. The magistrate held that the technical point might apply to an ambassador, but hardly to a consul.


TOOT TOOT TOOT TOOT!
PLEASE DO NOT GO SO FAST
KINDLY SLOW DOWN
WE WILL BE GREATLY OBLIGED IF YOU WILL SLACKEN YOUR SPEED
JAMIESON

RURAL CONSTABLE—"Be polite, boys, be polite! This may be one o' them foreign ambassadors."

—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch.*

The London *Westminster Gazette* declares that "it seems desirable that gentlemen connected with the legations should keep on the safe side of local law when they use motor cars, but if perchance they transgress, the simplest, quietest plan is perhaps to waive their privilege and pay the fine." The New York *Herald*, in an editorial headed, "The Plumber or the Diplomat?" treats the whole affair humorously. *The Herald* says in part:

"How a Massachusetts special justice, presumably learned in international law, should have been so oblivious of its provisions as to arrest and fine Mr. Gurney is indeed a legal poser. Or, rather, it was a poser until it leaked out that the justice of the little country town is not a lawyer, but was formerly a plumber.

"Experienced householders, remembering the old plumbers' guild motto, 'Soc et tuum,' at once realized why Mr. Gurney's fine was so heavy and wondered there was not also an additional charge, as in all plumbers' bills, for the boy who stands by and holds a candle.

"Popular opinion is decidedly with Mr. Gurney, and those American mothers who have observed with satisfaction the closer knitting of the two countries through marriage ties regret to see the matrimonial *entente cordiale* ruffled by what may be termed an international plumbing job. It is a downright shame.

"Is the pleasant midsummer night's dream of international fraternization, and other long words to that effect, as typified by the exchange of social courtesies during the temporary location of the British embassy at Lenox, to become a horrid September pipe dream all because of this plumbing incident in a little Lee courtroom? Is the friendship of two English speaking, automobile-driving nations to be rudely jarred just because a gentleman—whom the Massachusetts justice chooses to call, per a Boston interview, 'the Lord High Secretary to the British ambassador' happens to speed a little too fast over a Massachusetts road?"

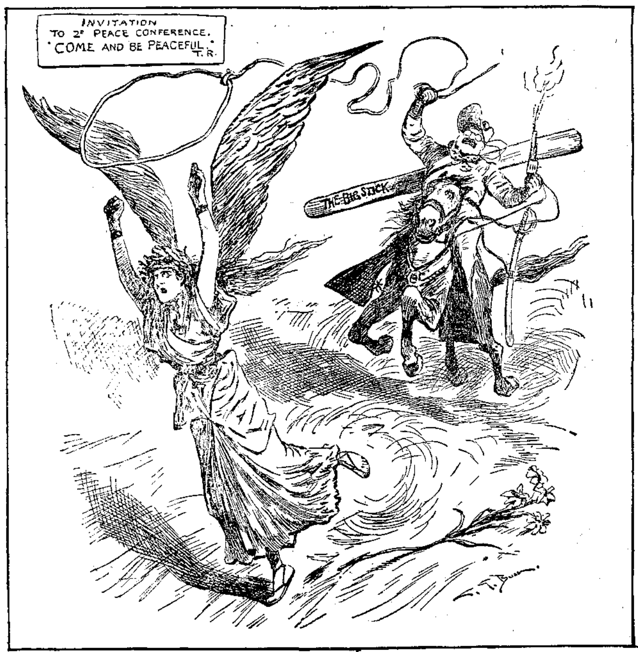
CRITICISMS OF THE ROOSEVELT PEACE CONFERENCE.

WHILE most of the newspapers, Republican and Democratic, have only kind words and wishes for President Roosevelt's proposed peace conference (considered in these columns last week), some have their doubts. The officials in St. Petersburg are represented, in a despatch, as thinking that the present time is "not exactly opportune" for calling such a parliament, and we are told that Russia would probably decline to send a representative because she "would be unwilling to be a party to a conference in which the neutrals would have a preponderance, and could restrict the belligerents." The New York *Times* (Dem.) thinks that the absence of Russia and Japan will make the conference "futile to the point of the ludicrous." It says:

"It is hardly within the limits of possibility that either Japan or Russia could accept an invitation to a new peace conference while still engaged in a strenuous struggle, and a Hague conference without the presence of Russia, whose ruler first proposed it, would be almost inconceivable; if it could take place it would offer little hope of accomplishing anything. When the first conference adjourned, the subjects which it left unacted on and which it referred to a future meeting included, besides other important matters, the regulation of the rights and duties of neutrals, the immunity of private property on the high seas, and the limitation of military and naval budgets. It would be futile to the point of the ludicrous to take up these matters again without the presence of the two Powers who in actual conflict are deciding them for themselves according to their several interests."

More papers, however, criticize the project on personal grounds. When President Roosevelt told the peace delegates of his eager desire to secure among the nations of the earth "a just recognition in each of the rights of others," the New York *World* (Dem.) thinks that "he must have felt his head privately to see that it was on straight," for "such a sudden reversal was enough to bring on vertigo." *The World* proceeds:

"Which is the real Roosevelt—the one that preached the doctrine of 'efficient fighting strength' and the 'big stick,' or the one who promises a world's peace conference; the one that threatened the South American republics with the interference of the United States unless they showed that they knew 'how to act with decency

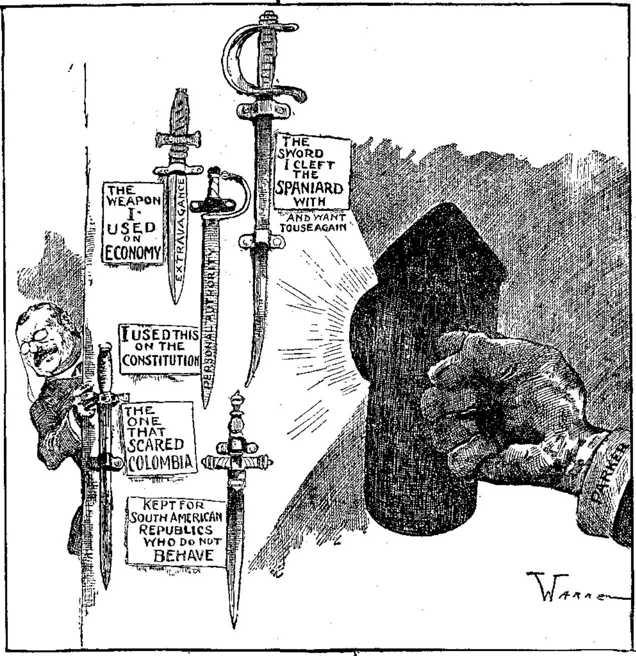

INVITATION TO 2d PEACE CONFERENCE. "COME AND BE PEACEFUL." T.R.
THE BIG STICK

GODDESS OF PEACE — "Help! Help!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

in industrial and political matters,' kept order and paid their obligations, or the one that urges upon each nation a 'just recognition of the rights of others'?

"Is the President's latest attitude assumed for campaign purposes only, or is it that tribute of hypocrisy which vice is said to pay to virtue?

"We prefer to believe that it is sincere, as his earlier adoration of force undoubtedly was, and that his eyes have been opened at last to the error in which he has reveled so long. Perhaps he received a salutary shock from the mirror of his own record recently held up before him in *The World*, and recoils from the spectacle there presented as other thoughtful Americans do. If so, his next message will show a cut of forty or fifty millions in the army and navy estimates, and there will be no more trouble about the deficit in the Treasury."


THE WEAPON I USED ON ECONOMY
EXTRAVAGANCE
THE SWORD I CLEFT THE SPANIARD WITH AND WANT TO USE AGAIN
I USED THIS ON THE CONSTITUTION
PERSONAL AUTHORITY
THE ONE THAT SCARED COLOMBIA
KEPT FOR SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS WHO DO NOT BEHAVE
PARKER
WARREN

"CLEAN-CUT" ISSUES.
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) remarks in a similar vein:

"Mr. Roosevelt knows perfectly well that as long as peace congresses are unable to compel nations to cut down army and naval estimates, to cease recruiting regiments and building battle-ships, it is folly to talk of them as agencies in the promotion of universal brotherhood. Nations ready for war will naturally stand less provocation than those that are unprepared, and this is a fact of which account must be taken by any man or set of men who may ask a patent from the world for a general harmony plan. Mr. Roosevelt as a peace advocate is at variance with Mr. Roosevelt the advocate of a tremendous navy and an overpowering army. But the warrior has retired until after November 8. This is the season for the peacemaker and for the meek and lowly in spirit."

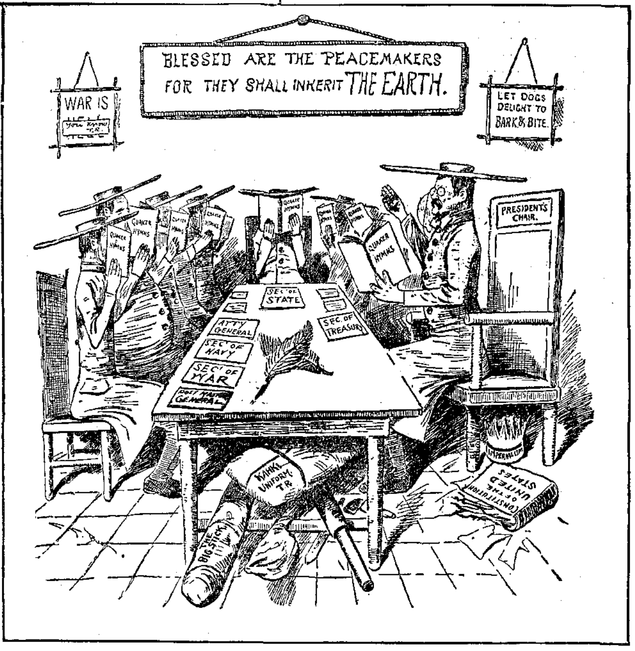
The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) harbors a suspicion that the President is playing politics. It observes:

"It is not easy to repose complete faith in a conversion so suddenly brought about. Not until the quite recent appeal to the big stick against the republics of South America is forgotten will it be possible for skeptical Democrats to attribute the transformation of the hero of Kettle Hill into a member of the Society of Quakers to causes quite distinct from considerations of campaign expediency.

"Even if it be granted that the President is sincere in this matter, and has resolved henceforth to desist from calling all lovers of order and law 'weaklings,' it must be allowed that it would have been in better taste had he waited until after the election before springing his benign project. Had he done so, there would have been no ground left for questioning his motive, because if elected he would have been in a position to give force to his recommendation by four years of unwarlike policy, while if defeated, it would have been accepted as the honorable exhibition of a contrite heart."

MORE RAILROAD WRECKS.

THE alarming frequency of railroad accidents within the past few weeks again arouses the usual editorial expressions of indignation and creates the demand for some means of putting an end to the "slaughter" of passengers. Since July 1st, 240 lives have been lost in railroad wrecks, not counting the casualties in minor accidents which are passed over as a matter of daily occurrence. In July, 60 persons were killed in three conspicuous accidents, and in August 100 lives were lost by the collapse of a railroad bridge at Eden, Colo. Since then scarcely a day passed that an accident of some kind did not occur on one of the railroads of the United States. On September 24 nearly seventy persons were killed and more than a hundred were injured in a head-on collision near Newmarket, Tenn. The accident was caused primarily by the failure of the conductor and engineer to obey orders and stop the passenger-train moving east on a siding, in order to permit the vestibuled train moving west to pass. This was supplemented on September 26 by three more wrecks. Three persons were


BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS FOR THEY SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH.
WAR IS
YOU KNOW T.R.
LET DOGS DELIGHT TO BARK & BITE.
QUAKER HYMNS
PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.
SEC'Y OF STATE
SEC. OF TREASURY
ATTY GENERAL
SEC'Y OF NAVY
SEC'Y OF WAR
POST MASTER GENERAL
KHAKI UNIFORM T.R.
THE BIG STICK
IMPERIALISM
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

A FALL MEETING OF THE CABINET.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

NO PEACE FOR ROOSEVELT.

killed in the wreck of a train which ran into an open switch at Lewiston, Me., while two persons were killed in Michigan and one in Illinois as a result of accidents.

The newspapers in their comments on this epidemic of wrecks discuss the subject as they have done many times before. They say the usual investigations will take place, but predict that as usual nothing will be done. The chief fault that is found, and it has been pointed out again and again, is the weak construction of passenger-cars. The reports of the wreck in Tennessee tell the old story of deaths in the day-coaches, while the occupants of the Pullman-cars escaped unhurt. This is explained by the fact that the Pullman-car is heavier and more substantially constructed, and it is almost impossible to crush or telescope it. "If passengers are safe in cars built this way," asks the Baltimore *Sun*, "why are not all passenger-cars built as strong as the sleepers? The only possible reasons why they are not so built are the additional cost and the greater weight and consequent increase of expense in motive power."

Statistics show, says the Baltimore *American*, "that more persons were killed and wounded last year on the railroads of the United States than have been killed and wounded up to the present time in the war between Russia and Japan," and the London *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that probably the chief cause of our large record of casualties "is the hasty and imperfect construction of the lines, the makeshift arrangements for saving time, and the general rush of strenuous life." The New York *Herald* gives the latest figures in regard to railroad casualties, and then discusses the various phases of the subject. To quote:

"There were more than 86,000 casualties, including nearly 10,000 deaths, upon our lines in the latest fiscal year for which the completed figures have been compiled by the authorities. In the latest corresponding year only six passengers were killed in the whole of the United Kingdom by accidents to trains. The casualties to passengers, employees, and all other persons on the railways of the United States in recent fiscal years (ending June 30) have been as follows:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.
1895	6,136	33,748
1896	5,845	38,687
1897	6,437	36,731
1898	6,859	40,882
1899	7,123	44,620
1900	7,865	50,320
1901	8,455	53,339
1902	8,588	64,662
1903	**9,840**	**76,553**

"With the growth in traffic and the increased income of the railways the plea made a generation ago of poverty on the part of the railway corporations and hasty construction 'to open up the country' is obsolete. There is no excuse to-day for improvised construction or flimsy rolling-stock, and the public may well challenge the policy of distributing enormous sums in dividends while maintaining a single-track line and running trains in opposite directions over the same rails.

"The satirical suggestion that accidents might be prevented by making a director ride on every locomotive is not practicable, but it is practicable to institute more rigid investigations into the causes of these disasters and to inflict adequate punishment upon those responsible for them. England's comparative immunity is in large measure due to the fact that the Board of Trade will prosecute and secure the imprisonment of the guilty person, whether he be an engine-driver or a director.

"It is significant that in Saturday's accident, as in so many others, the great loss of life was confined to the inmates of the flimsy day-coaches, which collapsed like eggshells, while the heavier sleeping- or parlor-cars withstood the shock and were not even derailed. Is it not time to insist upon more substantial cars for all passengers and to institute a rigid inspection which will eliminate those that have become old and rotten? One theory advanced to explain the failure of the west-bound train to stop on Saturday at the proper point is that the engine-driver had died at his post. Whether this was the case or whether the engine-driver had a mental lapse, there is a timely renewal of the suggestion that there should be two men within reach of the throttle and both acquainted with the running orders. The increasing number of fatal accidents has excited public feeling, and certainly legislative measures will be taken to check this ruthless slaughter on the rail."

IRISH SUPPORT OF ROOSEVELT.

ONE feature of the campaign is an apparent shifting of Irish sentiment from the Democratic party to the Republican. The Boston *Pilot*, one of the leading Irish Catholic papers and for more than twenty years a Democratic journal, came out flatly for Roosevelt early in the campaign, and has been expressing itself so emphatically since that it is strongly intimated that the Democratic managers have tried to buy it, but without success. *The Irish World* (New York), an Irish Catholic weekly which was Republican in the Blaine and Harrison campaigns, is attacking the Democratic party as a party that would introduce free-trade and throw open our markets to the invasions of the British. *The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament* departs from its attitude of political neutrality to print a long eulogistic article on President Roosevelt as "a Providential man." The President, it is said, has confessed on several occasions that he is half Irish. The settlement of the friar lands dispute in the Philippines by this Administration was very pleasing to the Roman Catholics. Cardinal Satolli, in his interview with the President, told him that his action in that matter was "an example of the highest wisdom and equity," and he added, "because of this I saw a sweet smile on the venerable countenance of the already dying pontiff, who, laden with years and at the height of his glory, gave up the government of the church militant blessing the American public."

Copyrighted, 1903, by Pirie MacDonald, "Photographer of Men," New York.

JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE,
Editor of the Boston *Pilot*, which has come out for Roosevelt.

Joseph Smith, an Irish Presbyterian who writes occasionally for the Boston *Pilot*, says, in urging his countrymen to vote the Republican ticket:

"Is not it about time for Irish-Americans to cut loose from the party that stands for everything the Irish hate and despise and ally themselves with the men and forces which stand for intelligence, progress, humanity, and Americanism? Is not it about time the Irish-American recalled his manhood and self-respect and divorced himself from a party which lives by the negation of human rights, which has gathered its strength from its contempt for law and constitutional wisdom and which by its every act has shown that it despises the Irish tools and fools it uses?"

The Pilot says editorially:

"The President is held up to obloquy by a large section of the country simply because he will not sanction the attempted nullification of those amendments to the Constitution which were intended to make emancipation truly effective. The opposition to him is bitter and varied, ranging from the comparatively mild denunciation of the St. Louis platform to the brutal insults leveled by the governor of Mississippi at the President's mother, and the more practical burning of negroes alive in the State of Georgia a week ago.

"In the name of equal justice to all, of common humanity to the oppressed, of the laws of the country, and of the higher laws of God, we wish success to the brave champion of the right. We wish to see Theodore Roosevelt elected, so that our country may be respected all the world over, not alone because of its military strength or commercial success, but because an American need not blush to avow his nationality in any barbarous land where men are not burnt at the stake.

"The young men of America have in the present campaign an opportunity of showing their appreciation of true Americanism by voting for the man whom James Bryce calls 'the greatest President since Washington.' When they are old men, they will be proud of having cast that vote."

The Irish World, after declaring that England sided with the South in the Civil War in the hope of gaining an opportunity to flood our markets with smuggled goods, goes on to allude to the present campaign thus:

> "The industrial slavery to which England sought to subject the American people in three wars waged against this country she would now again by force of arms impose upon us if she saw a favorable chance to do so. There is, of course, no such chance. But England is not altogether without hope of accomplishing by indirect means and agencies what she dare not venture to attempt in her own person. There are Anglomen to-day in America as there were in 1776 and in 1812. Those Anglomen to-day are acting on their natural instinct. It is to be hoped that Americans of Irish blood will act on their instinct also."

SENATOR HOAR.

THE only adverse criticisms passed upon the career of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, by the newspapers have the peculiar effect of offsetting each other. What one regrets, another considers his noblest quality. The only flaws in his judgment, we are informed by the Republican press, were his disagreements with the party leaders on the Philippine and Panama issues; but to the Democratic press his "noble loyalty to the right" on these occasions is convincing proof of his lofty statesmanship. What the Democratic press regret was his inability to see any good in their party; while to the Republican papers this virtue redeems his errors of judgment on the matters of party policy.

President Roosevelt, in a telegram to the Senator's son, says that "the loss is not yours only, but of all those who believe in the lofty standard of purity, integrity, and fearlessness in public life." And ex-President Cleveland, in a statement to the press, says that "his ability, his high-mindedness, and his freedom from political trickery furnish an example of a useful life which may well be imitated by all those intrusted by their countrymen with public duties." He was "not anxious to please men, but to serve them," says Governor Bates, of Massachusetts. The newspapers class him with Webster and Sumner. "He was the one Senator that brought down the traditions of the elder days," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, and "was the one statesman that linked the times of Sumner, Seward, Chase, Wade, and Trumbull with our own." Senator Hoar's grandfather, Samuel Hoar, was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and his maternal grandfather, Roger Sherman, was the only man who signed all four of the famous documents—the Association of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States. Thomas Jefferson said that Roger Sherman "never said a foolish thing in his life." Senator Hoar represented his district in Congress for eight years, and his State in the Senate for thirty-seven, and it is a matter of national remark that he grew poorer during his political career, beginning public life with a fortune of about $100,000, and ending it with an income of only $1,800 a year, outside his official salary. Altho seventy-eight years of age, he was in good health until the death of his wife, during the last session of Congress; their devotion had led many to predict that neither would long survive the other.

In a speech in his home city of Worcester last year, Senator Hoar stated the key-note of his motives thus:

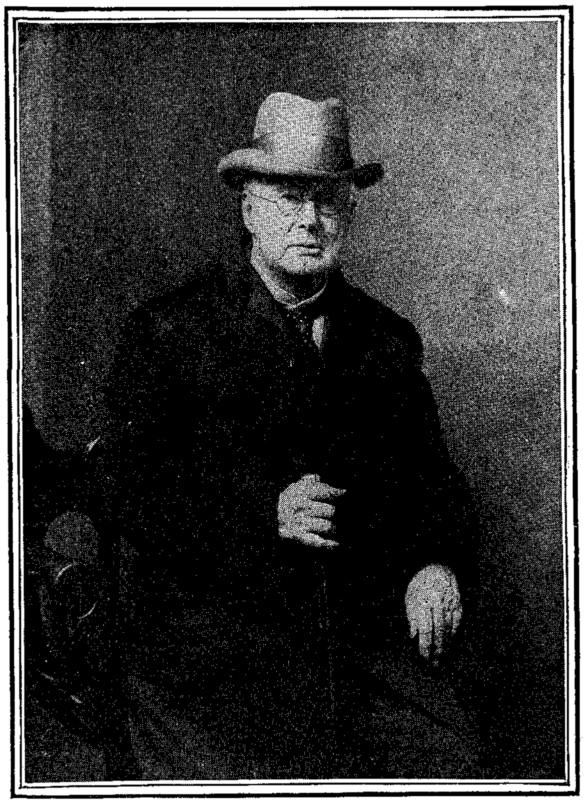
> "If my life has been worth anything, it has been because I have insisted to the best of my ability that these three things—love of God, love of country, and manhood—are the essential and fundamental things, or that race, color, and creed are unessential and accidental."

And in his "Autobiography of Seventy Years," he said:

> "I formed my opinions carefully in the beginning. I have adhered to them and acted on them throughout. I formed them in many cases when they were shared by a few persons only. But they have made their way and prevail. They are the opinions upon which the majority of the American people have acted, and the reasons which have controlled that action seem to me now, on looking backward, to have been good reasons. I have no regret and no desire to blot out anything I have said or done, or to change any vote I have given."

Many newspapers contrast the character and career of Senator Hoar with those of some of his colleagues in the Senate. To quote the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

> "He was not a modern Senator; he was not the attorney, directly or by indirection, for any interest: it would be inconceivable that it should be said of Senator Hoar that he sat at the ticker and noted the sugar-market while the vote was being taken on Cuban reciprocity or on a tariff bill, or that he had cast an eye on the silver bullion market while a silver measure was under discussion. He was above and beyond all this wretched business; he was an old-fashioned, erect man who had simple righteousness for a rule of conduct; he was an idealist, not merely by profession, but in practise, and was in his public career attorney for the people and their representative."



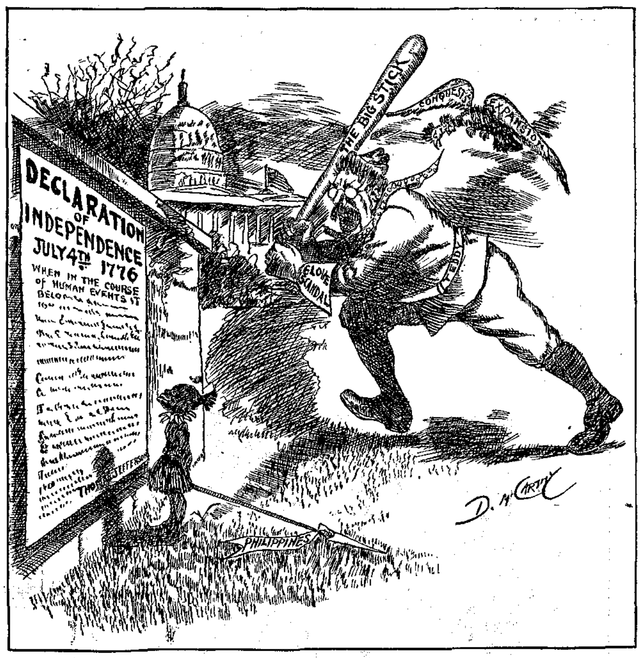
Copyright by Clinedinst.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF SENATOR HOAR,

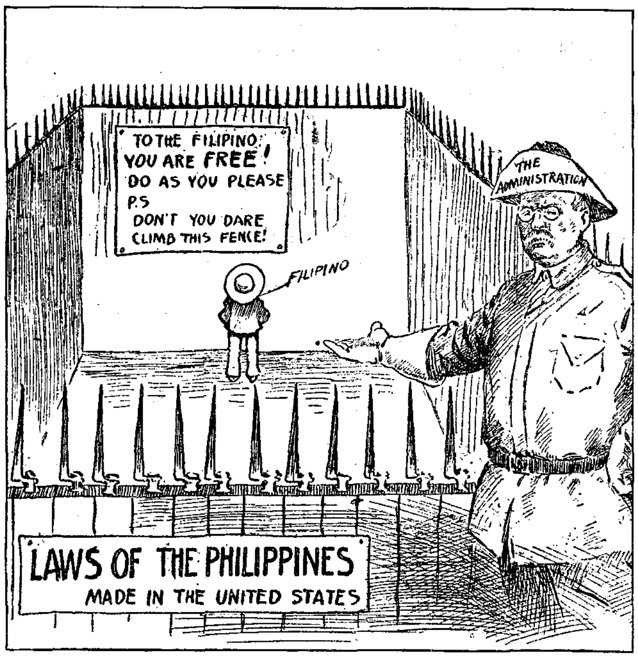
Who died in Washington on September 30 at the age of 78.

Says the New York *Evening Mail*:

> "As long as the confidence and affection of all the people are given to such a man, it is foolish and false to assume that the old standards are departing and the old ideals becoming broken. The people still know a man when they see him. Still they respect and honor the statesman who loves the republic better than he does himself, who never falters in his service, to whose fingers gold does not cling, and whose never-forgotten ideal is the people's welfare. While they honor such qualities above all others, pure and able statesmen will continue to come to their service.
>
> "His life was an inspiration to Americans, and all the more so from the fact that he was an earnest and loyal partisan. His position admirably represented the feeling of the average American citizen. He would not forsake his principles for party, but he had allied himself with a great organization which answered his ideals, and he remained actively and aggressively loyal to that organization. It is a most encouraging thing that such a man has lived


DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE JULY 4TH 1776
WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES
THOS JEFFERSON
THE BIG STICK
CONQUEST
EXPANSION
GLOVE SCANDAL
TEDDY
PHILIPPINES
D. McCARTY

"HI, THERE, YOU, DON'T READ THAT—THAT'S NOT FOR YOU!"
—McCarthy in the Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union.*


TO THE FILIPINO: YOU ARE FREE! DO AS YOU PLEASE P.S. DON'T YOU DARE CLIMB THIS FENCE!
FILIPINO
THE ADMINISTRATION
LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINES MADE IN THE UNITED STATES

"SELF-GOVERNMENT!"

"Say, what's the matter with you Democrats, anyhow? Aint we letting the Filipino do as he pleases?"
—Spencer in *The Commoner.*

DEMOCRATIC CARTOONS ON THE FILIPINO.

out a long life almost wholly made up of public service, that his estimation has steadily grown through all that time, and that upon his death all parties and all factions join in doing him equal honor."

ANTI-LYNCHING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH.

A NEW spirit of opposition to lynching is appearing in the South. Hitherto every lynching of more than usual atrocity has been followed by deprecatory editorials whose undertone has often been a note of excuse rather than condemnation. But the meek and ladylike behavior of the militia at Statesboro, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala., seems to have aroused the Southern spirit. The Atlanta *Constitution* and *Journal*, the Savannah *News*, the Charleston *News and Courier* and *Post*, the Columbia *State*, and many other Southern papers approve the course of Governor Terrell and Acting Governor Cunningham in their actions against the militia companies involved, and it is expected that the companies will be dismissed from the service in disgrace. The grand jury at Huntsville returned indictments against twenty-six men, called for the impeachment of the mayor, the sheriff, and the chief of police, advised the reorganization of the police force, and censured the militia. "We must either make a stand for law and order to-day," says this grand jury in its report, "or surrender to the mob and the anarchists for all time." Governor Terrell, of Georgia, offers a reward of $250 each for the arrest and conviction of the men who lynched a negro in Franklin county on September 18; the people of Talbotton, Ga., held a mass-meeting on September 24 and demanded the arrest and punishment of the men who had shot two inoffensive negroes near there, with the resulting arrest of two of the three men accused; in Monroe, Ga., on September 23, a negro who had killed a white woman was quietly and legally executed; and a repression of the lynching spirit in a negro murder case at Clarkton, N. C., inspires an editorial in a negro weekly at Laurinburg, urging the blacks to cooperate with the whites in suppressing negro crime. The Lomax ex-Confederate camp, of Montgomery, Ala., adopted some striking resolutions in condemnation of lynching a few weeks ago, in which they say:

"We appeal in thundering tones to all Confederate veterans, their wives and daughters, to all other similar organizations North and South, especially to the Grand Army of the Republic and to that great and glorious organization, the Daughters of the Confederacy, one and all by precept and example, voice and moral influence, to help put a stop to this barbarous, unlawful, and inhuman crime of torturing human beings."

The Southern press argue that if the lynching mania continues to grow, it will cause a reaction against the Democratic party in the North, frighten capital, immigration, and negro farm hands away from the South, and will give the Administration an excuse for forcible interference. Governor Terrell has hinted at this last danger as a possibility. The Savannah *Press* says on this point:

"*The Press* believes that the present Administration is largely responsible for the tension between the whites and the blacks in the South. *The Press* has expressed this idea before, and believes that it is a fact. Men, however, who indulge in the disorders which are blackening the history of the day must reflect that they are playing into the hands of the demagogues at Washington, whose political purposes are served by a return to violence and disorder in the South. These men are making the election of Parker impossible; they are clinching the return of Rooseveltism and race riots, and a resort in the South to the militarism which is justified in the Philippines.

"The employment of troops in the South, the equipment of federal courts with inquisitorial powers to serve its processes in the counties of Georgia, the extension of the federal power over the lives and liberty of the people is one element of militarism which the Republican Administration might employ. Such intervention will be attempted if our people allow disorders and bloodshed to continue. The sad part of it is that the Administration would have some show of reason to justify the policy of the buccaneer."

The Columbia *State*, in reply to those who defend lynching by saying that the Southern women must be protected, remarks:

"The men who commit the crimes are the men having the least regard for the maintenance of Southern manhood and womanhood. To maintain that they are defending the integrity of the race is either bold hypocrisy or utter lack of conception of the true conditions. . . . Our observation is that the men who participate to the greatest degree in lynchings are those who have least regard for their women, who expose their women to contact with the other race, who make their women do manual labor, who patronize the dispensaries freely, and who associate on terms of equality and friendship with negroes of both sexes. And Senator Tillman knows that not one lynching in six is for an offense against women, and, moreover, that the action of the mob tends to endanger rather than protect women.

"If the 'race question' is disturbing any considerable number of Southern whites we are very much mistaken. It is largely a political bugaboo, and we believe there would now be absolute peace between the races but for President Roosevelt's ill-advised attitude; but if the South was in danger we would not look to the mob for salvation. We wish our own laws and our own courts respected. If Senator Tillman would make a campaign in behalf of the law, it would be a striking example of a change for the better in our condition."

Senator Tillman defends the lynchers by saying that "mobs are bad, but they are evidence of a spirit of liberty," and declares that "we are between the devil and the deep sea, but we will protect our women and will stand by our principles and form of government of our fathers." John Temple Graves, in his Atlanta *News*, replies to every Atlanta *Constitution* editorial against lynching with one on the negro peril, and he suggests a revival of the Ku Klux Klan in case the federal Government tries to interfere. Mr. E. R. Lively, of Atlanta, who evidently regards the negro peril as worse than the lynching peril, writes in a sarcastic vein to the Atlanta *Journal* thus:

> "The court of inquiry, which the governor appointed to investigate the shameful dereliction of the troops sent to guard the valuable lives of the Statesboro murderers, having faithfully and fearlessly performed its duty and brought in indictments against those whom it deemed responsible for the disgraceful fact that nobody was slaughtered there except two condemned murderers, it now remains for the court-martial to continue the good work, and mete out condign punishment to the miscreants who so wantonly and feloniously refused to do the bloody but glorious work which our humane Government had sent them there to perform.
>
> "The crime of not murdering is a very heinous offense, and those guilty of the same should be visited with the direst penalties. While it is doubtless true, as has been claimed, that the mob so far outnumbered the soldiers that no amount of bloodshed could have saved the prisoners for the sheriff to hang, still, if the troops had done their duty and fired into the mob, they could at least have slaughtered a score or so of the lynchers, together with some who were not lynchers, but were there endeavoring to dissuade their fellow citizens from their fell determination to deprive the sheriff of his exclusive privilege, and many homes would now be desolate—fathers, mothers, wives, children mourning their loved ones; but instead of this, they let those poor, defenseless blacks be ruthlessly sacrificed without shedding a single drop of innocent blood in behalf of the law! Horrible! Can any punishment be too severe for such a crime?
>
> "The God we are supposed to worship is reported to have said: 'Thou shalt not kill.' Of course this means 'thou shalt not kill except according to law.' Certainly it can have no reference to the shooting down of innocent men by those whose business it is to kill. I am sorry that, not being so familiar with the Bible as I should be, I can not just at this moment recall the chapter and verse where the Almighty delegates authority to human governments to hire men to violate his command; but, by diligently searching the Scriptures, you will doubtless discover the passage, for I am sure it must be there."

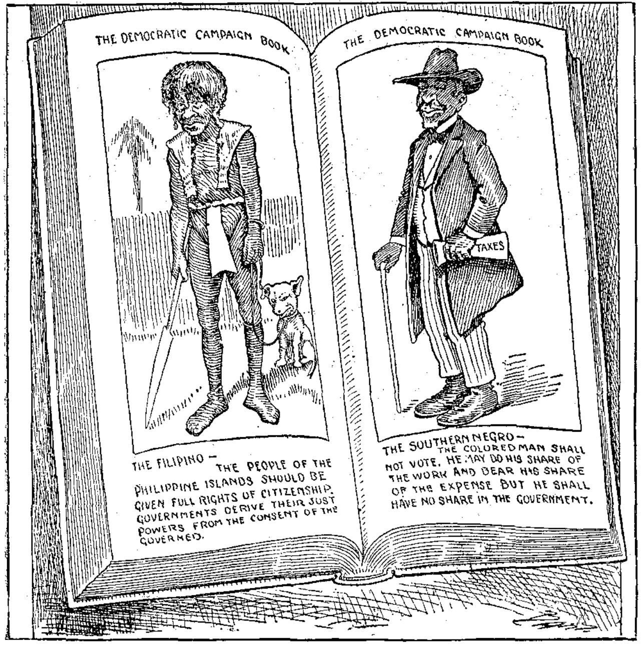
INJURIES TO THE "CONNECTICUT."

WHEN it became known, early this week, that three attempts had been made within the past few months to wreck the new battle-ship *Connecticut*, which was launched on Thursday of last week at the Brooklyn navy-yard, suspicion was directed at almost every one who could possibly have been guilty. The New York *Sun* suggests that the damage was the work of disgruntled labor-unionists; the Washington correspondent of the New York *World* suggests that is was the work of disgruntled non-unionists; *The American* hints at "an anarchist group," or "the agents of some foreign Government that dreads this great addition to our navy"; *The Tribune* suspects that "some mechanic with a disordered mind has determined to wreak vengeance for some imaginary wrong"; and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks of jealousy between the workmen building the *Connecticut* and the workmen at Newport News building the *Louisiana* as a possible cause.

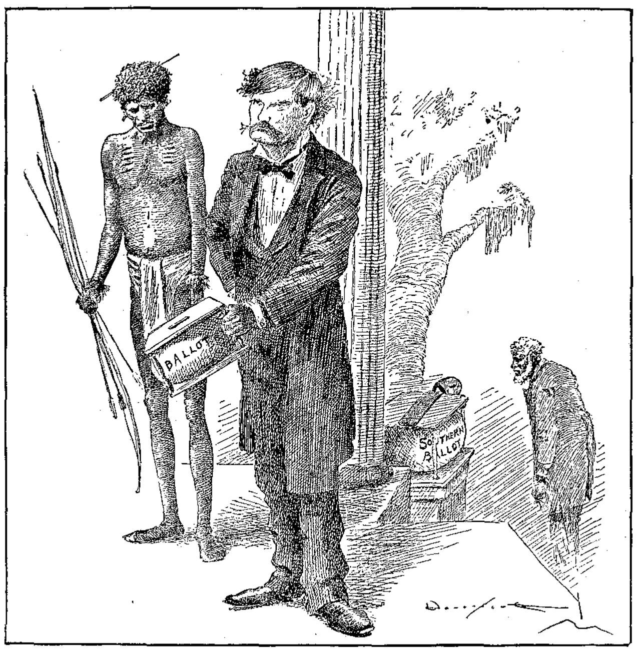
The Tribune, in the following paragraph, describes the attempts to wreck the ship:

> "The three attempts to wreck the vessel were by boring a number of holes lengthwise through the rivets fastening the keel-plates; by placing an obstruction on the launching-ways, a long bolt driven vertically in the timber warp so as to protrude five or six inches, and by boring a hole about one inch in diameter through the ⅝-inch steel keel-plates. This hole had been so bored that on the outside it was hidden by the cradle, about ten feet up from the bottom line of the keel. Thus an inspection on the outside on Thursday morning failed to reveal it. The shrewd placing of the hole is alone sufficient to convince many that the work was done by a mechanic thoroughly familiar with the construction of the ship."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* recalls


THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK
THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK
TAXES
THE FILIPINO — THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS SHOULD BE GIVEN FULL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP. GOVERNMENTS DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.
THE SOUTHERN NEGRO — THE COLORED MAN SHALL NOT VOTE. HE MAY DO HIS SHARE OF THE WORK AND BEAR HIS SHARE OF THE EXPENSE BUT HE SHALL HAVE NO SHARE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

TWO PAGES FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BOOK.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



WHY NOT BEGIN AT HOME?

John Sharp Williams has a ballot-box for the Igorrote, but none for the Mississippi negro. —Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

REPUBLICAN CARTOONS ON THE NEGRO.

the fact that labor troubles in the navy yard have been attended with violence which may have caused ill-feeling. He says:

"The Navy Department has experienced continual difficulty with labor at the New York yard, which is an 'open shop.' An effort was made by union labor agitators to interfere with the work of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company, of Cleveland, O., which was constructing by contract a traveling-crane to be used in building the *Connecticut*. It was found necessary to picket the yard, and special quarters were provided for the protection of the men who worked for the company.

"S. C. Massey, a delegate of the Housesmiths' Union, induced three-fourths of the men working for the Brown Company to quit. Rear-Admiral Rodgers directed that Massey be expelled from the yard. Frank D. Beale, foreman of the company, was assaulted, but he put a pistol in his pocket and stuck to work. Most of the men returned to their places, but the walking-delegates kept up their work persistently. John Snyder, of No. 722 East Twelfth Street, was arrested on April 13, 1903, and was identified as one of Beale's assailants. Some of the agitators had been specially incensed at Washington L. Capps, now chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and chief constructor at the New York yard when the building of the *Connecticut* began."

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* Washington correspondent says of the rivalry between the Brooklyn and Newport News yards:

"When the *Connecticut* was authorized by Congress, it was recognized that the building of a battle-ship in a government yard was an experiment, and that the competition with private yards made it important to have accurate information as to the time taken and the cost of construction under government auspices, as compared with the same factors of construction in private yards.

"It is provided that there should be a report to Congress covering all points of interest in regard to the *Connecticut* and also in regard to the *Louisiana*, her sister ship, which is being built in the Newport News yard. There is often a natural rivalry between the workmen of ship-yards, and the mischief may have come from this source. Had the *Connecticut* actually sunk, the *Louisiana* would, of course, have had the lead, and the cause of the sinking might have been attributed to imperfect construction and workmanship in a government yard.

"Of all this the Navy Department to-night has no positive evidence."

THE Carnegie Steel Company has decided to employ no men who are more than thirty-five years of age. Old employes of the company are supposed to live on the profits of the Steel common they bought at 58.—*The Washington Post.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PRESENT indications are that Port Arthur will fall long before the price of meat does.—*The Chicago News.*

To get the full significance of Senator Beveridge's "The Russian Advance" the reader should begin at the last page.—*The Detroit News.*

WILL some bright political economist please tell us why the hardest work and the smallest pay usually go together?—*The Social-Democratic Herald, Milwaukee.*

THE strike is over. Now note how the price of steak falls to meet the ruinously low price of beef cattle. Let us know when you note this.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

SENATOR ALGER says there is a good deal of excitement in Europe over our Presidential election. We had been wondering where the excitement was.—*The Washington Post.*

UNLESS Kuropatkin eludes that enveloping movement his chances of eating his Christmas dinner in Tokyo may become much brighter than any one had expected.—*The Chicago News.*

NOISE, according to the scientists at St. Louis, is bad for the health. Doubtless it is because this is such a quiet city that Chicago has had such a superb line of health.—*The Chicago News.*

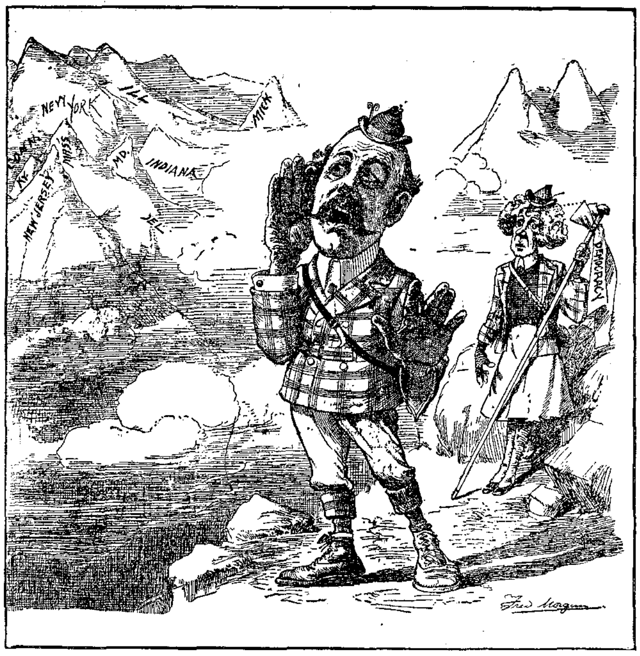
A PHILIPPINE SUGGESTION.—The question of giving Cripple Creek civil government has been agitated and has met with some approval. A civil commission has been suggested.—*The Manila Times.*

THERE was seventy cents in the Mississippi state treasury at the close of the fiscal day, Wednesday. The treasurer should have liquidated Governor Vardaman and made it an even dollar.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

COMMISSIONER WARE has hung the sign "The Lord Hates a Liar" in the Pension Office. Applicants for pensions might supplement the sign with one reading "The Lord Loveth a Cheerful Giver."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

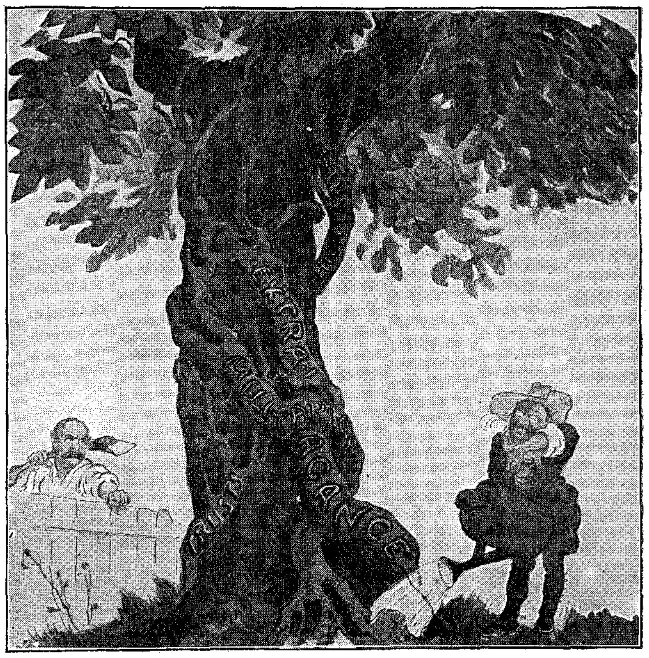
WITH kindly consideration for the nerves of his distinguished guest, Mr. J. P. Morgan yesterday showed the Archbishop of Canterbury nothing more disturbing than the wreck of a train. Some day, when the Archbishop is more acclimated, Mr. Morgan may take him into the gallery of the Stock Exchange and let him watch the wreck of a whole railroad.—*The New York World.*

BOOKS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN. (A catalogue up to date.) Addicks, J. Booker—"Up to Knavery." Bryan, Edward Everett—"The Man Without a Party." Carnegie, Mary—"To Have and to Give." Chamberlain, John—"The Tariff's Progress." Cleveland, Isaac—"The Indifferent Angler." Croker, James Lane—"The Squire Invisible." Fairbanks, Emily—"Blathering Heights." Folk, Henryk—"Quo Evadus?" Hearst, Nathaniel—"The Yellow Letter." Hill, Guy de—"Mal-Ami." Hohenzollern, Edward Noyes—"Harum Scarum." Jerome, George—"The House with the Purple Shudders." Low, Gen. Lew—"Ben Thar." McAdoo, Eugene—"The Wondering Shoo." Morgan, Thomas—"Plutopia." Murphy, Rudyard—"Captains Outrageous." Odell, Mark—"Hogging It." Parker, Grant—"The Man Who Did." Parkhurst, Hall—"The Infernal City." Platt, J. M.—"Ornamental Tommy." Rockefeller, William Dean—"The World of Main Chance." Romanoff, Robert Louis—"Hoodwinked." Roosevelt, H. Rider—"It." Woodruff, Francis Hodgson—"Little Lord Jauntiboy." Tillman, Lewis—"The Grunting of the Snark."—EDWIN BJORKMAN, *in the New York Evening Post.*



ECHOES.

MISS DEMOCRACY—"Alton, don't stand there looking so ridiculous."
PARKER—"But I'm listening for a responsive echo."
MISS DEMOCRACY—"You'll never hear an echo until you say something."
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*



THE TREE OF PROSPERITY.

PARKER—"Seems to me that needs pruning."

—Keppler in *Puck.*

TWO VIEWS OF JUDGE PARKER.

LETTERS AND ART.

ARE COLLEGE MEN BECOMING "FLABBY"?

PROF. BARRETT WENDELL, of Harvard, makes the assertion, in his recently published article in *The North American Review* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 24), that college students are growing "flabbier and flabbier in mind." His statement is called in question by President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, who declares that, on the contrary, "there never was a time when, taking all in all, college men held a purpose more firm, or when their moral character was more vigorous, or when their grit and pluck was more admirable." President Thwing says further (in *Harper's Weekly*, September 24):

> "A certain bucolic brusqueness of manner, a certain rural simplicity are indeed passing away. But the passing of brusqueness and of simplicity does not intimate the coming of weakness and insipidity. Robustness underlies urban and urbane manners quite as constantly as it underlies bucolic brusqueness. The expression of hearty vigor, intellectual and ethical, has become more human, more regular, more sane, and more gentle. But the hearty vigor itself is just as hearty and just as vigorous. One should not mistake quietness for weakness."

The whole athletic movement, so we are told, "makes against flabbiness," and "tends to create a manhood more vigorous and conscientious." The tendency to give college men greater freedom is also cited as one that, on the whole, makes for "self-responsibility, self-reliance, and self-control." If innovations are needed, continues President Thwing, they are in the direction of a more rigorous college course, and a greater emphasis on the personnel of the teaching-staff. He goes on to say:

> "I am sure that the presence of personalities who embody those qualities of character the very opposite of flabbiness would quicken the fellows into vigor and virility. Character makes character and personality becomes like personality. What a record of men who have helped boys to become men is set forth in the history of American colleges! Albert Hopkins, as well as his more distinguished brother at Williams; Woolsey and Packard, of too brief career, at Yale; Lord, of Dartmouth: what influence have they exerted in making men! If only one could be permitted to tell of the men now living who have helped and are helping to make college men live! Professor Wendell and I can together name such creators of character. Let there be great scholars in the college and great teachers. Neither can be too numerous nor too great. Let there also be great men who shall help to make great men through the inspiration and impressiveness of great manhood.
>
> "In securing the noblest results in character, the college man should, moreover, be impressed with the seriousness of all life, and of American life in particular. To such intimations of seriousness college men are especially susceptible. The higher the call which life makes, the more easily do college men hear and the more eagerly do they heed it. Think of the way the college men, North and South, went to the war in 1861! Higginson's 'Harvard Memorial Biographies' and Johnson's 'University Memorial,' concerning the sons of the University of Virginia who fell in the great conflict, prove that hundreds and thousands of these college boys counted not their life dear unto them, but only dear to the nation or to their commonwealth. The problems of the present, of labor and capital, of the colored race, are as serious as was the problem of union or disunion of forty years go. The problem of transmuting this new, heterogeneous, aggressive, tempestuous life of America into quiet orderliness and mature strength, into judgment and temperance, is of incalculable significance. The impression of such great problems upon the minds and hearts of college men arouses them to do their duty through clear thinking and vital action. The comprehension and realization of great duties transmutes any tendency toward flabbiness into firm and virile strength."

Prof. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, writing in *Harper's Magazine* (October) under the title, "The School of Life," pursues a similar line of thought:

> "The academic atmosphere has its dangers, of which the greatest are a certain illusion of infallibility, a certain fever of intellectual jealousy, and a certain dry idolatry of schedules and programs. But these infirmities hardly touch the mass of students, busy with their athletics, their societies, their youthful pleasures. The few who are affected more seriously are usually cured by contact with the larger world. Most of the chronic cases occur among those who really never leave the preparatory institution, but pass from the class to the instructor's chair, and from that to the professorial cathedra, and so along the spiral, bounded ever by the same curve and steadily narrowed inward.
>
> "Specialists we must have, and to-day we are told that a successful specialist must give his whole life to the study of the viscosity of electricity, or the value of the participal infinitive, or some such pin-point of concentration. For this a secluded and cloistered life may be necessary. But let us have room also in our colleges for teachers who have been out in the world, and touched life on different sides, and taken part in various labors, and carried burdens, and been buffeted, and learned how other men live and what they need. . . . . . .
>
> "Let us keep our colleges and universities true to their function, which is preparatory and not final. Let us not ask of them a yearly output of 'finished scholars.' The very phrase has a mortuary sound, like an epitaph. He who can learn no more has not really learned anything. What we want is not finished scholars, but equipped learners; minds that can give and take; intellects not cast in a mold, but masters of a method; people who are ready to go forward wisely toward a larger wisdom.
>
> "The chief benefit that a good student may get in a good college is not a definite amount of Greek and Latin, mathematics and chemistry, botany and zoology, history and logic, tho this in itself is good. But far better is the power to apprehend and distinguish, to weigh evidence and interpret facts, to think clearly, to infer carefully, to imagine vividly. Best of all is a sense of the unity of knowledge, a reverence for the naked truth, a perception of the variety of beauty, a feeling of the significance of literature, and a wider sympathy with the upward-striving, dimly groping, perplexed, and dauntless life of man."

AMERICAN ART AND LITERATURE IN ITALIAN EYES.

THE energy of American writers and artists elicits a tribute of wonder, not unmixed with admiration, from Gis Leno, a writer in *L'Italia Moderna* (Rome). He takes the view that our intensity of purpose is due to "a motive which always influences Americans, when it is a question of competition in any field of enterprise"—namely, the desire to "beat the record," in rivalry with Europe. He says further:

> "The American is proud of having built up in a hundred years the most worldly form of all civilizations, and he is eagerly bent on advancing farther still in every direction which leads to the acquisition of material wealth. He wishes to make this wealth an instrument by which he may attract the universal admiration of the world, and for this he depends upon the steel-like tenacity of his own character and the strength of a will which does not recognize the impossible. America stands at the head of the nations in industry, commerce, and finance, and her millionaires and multimillionaires are anxious also to obtain the intellectual supremacy of the world. In applied sciences the American is the most enthusiastic and the most triumphant of inventors; in mechanics, the most progressive of constructors; in pedagogic science, the most zealous of innovators, leaving behind all the old methods and fixing his gaze on the most modern ideas of instruction and education. In religion, he is the most audacious agitator and the most eloquent proselytizer; witness the operations of such men as Ireland and Gibbons. In philanthropy he is the most wisely liberal; in biologic science the most unwearied of investigators. At present his ambition soars still higher. He wishes to set up his throne on the most radiant peaks of art and literature. And in order to attain these heights he does not take, like men of other nations, the slow and beaten tracks; it is his natural disposition to make straight for the goal, and, as in business affairs, to secure above everything else the saving of time.
>
> "Hence it comes to pass that in most of his artistic and literary

productions there appears, with few exceptions, that restless pursuit of immediate result which carries with it in the eyes of Europe the stamp of inferiority. When he does depart from this line of activity, dictated as it is by his very temperament, he does so, not of his own motion, but through outside influence; he takes his tone from foreign teachers and models his creations in accordance with the schools of the world's greatest masters.

"In this case American prose writers, abdicating, in large part, their instinctive originality, are not to be distinguished from English and European writers. American artists and American poets yield to a tone which is actually non-American.

"American painters and sculptors make their abode in Italy or Paris. Some of them go to London or Monaco; very few of them remain in the United States. They derive their inspiration from Italy, France, England, and Germany, and they belong, for the most part, to the Italian or the French schools. As examples of the truth of this statement may be cited Whistler, Sargent, Gaynor, Church, Harrison, Pearce, Bridgman, Smith Lewis, Bartlett, etc. When American art does strike a really native note, it allies itself with the esthetic exigencies of the industrial arts, such as flourish in the workshops of Tiffany and are manifested in the architectural innovations of Hunt and Sullivan."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

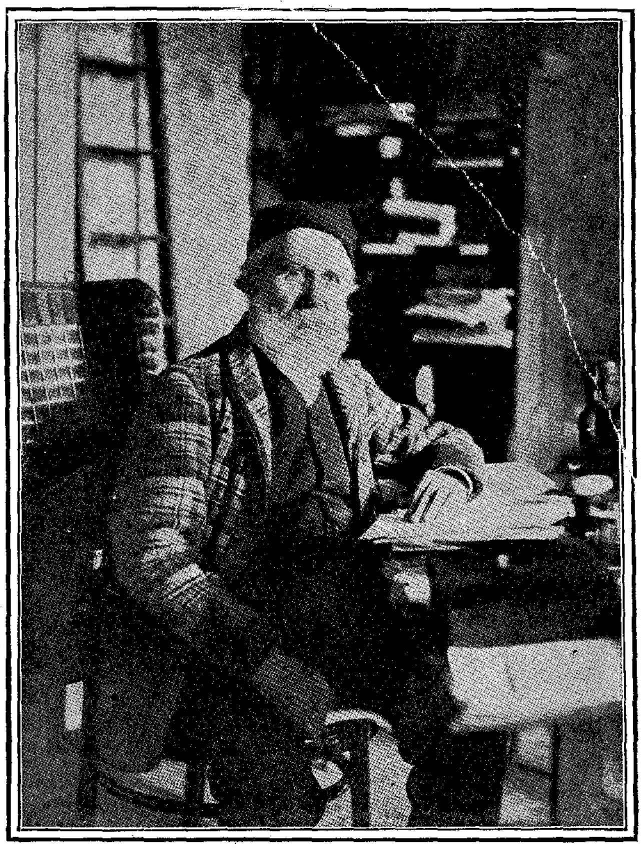
"THE NESTOR OF LIVING ENGLISH POETS."

HALF a century ago, a volume of poems falling into the hands of Walter Savage Landor so entranced him that he wrote a letter to a leading London newspaper proclaiming the appearance of a poet whom he rapturously compared, now to Keats, now to "a chastened Hafiz," now to the Shakespeare of the sonnets when the sonnets are at their best. Of the poet in whose work he found so much to admire, Landor knew no more than that "his station in life was obscure, his fortune far from prosperous," and that his name was Gerald Massey. Mr. John Churton Collins, who narrates the incident in a recent issue of *The Contemporary Review* (London), thinks that had Landor known all, "he would indeed have marveled." Gerald Massey was the son of a canal boatman, born to squalid poverty, and exemplifying in his career one of the most notable instances on record of the power of genius to assert itself under hostile conditions. He lingers to-day, "utterly indifferent to fame, wholly absorbed in pursuits which have no relation to poetry or to the themes which once awoke it,"—the sole survivor of a choir to whose strains the "infant democracy" of England marched to great victories. Says Mr. Collins:

"So heartily and fully did Mr. Massey throw himself into the life of his time that all that is most memorable in our national history during the most stirring years of the latter half of the last century is mirrored in his poetry. There is scarcely any side from which he has not approached it, from politics to spiritualism. To the cause of Chartism he was all that Whittier was to the cause of the Abolitionists on the other side of the Atlantic. Of the Russian war he was the veritable Tyrtæus. . . . In 'Havelock's March' the heroes of the Indian mutiny found a laureate as spirited and eloquent as Tennyson, whose 'Defense of Lucknow,' which appeared many years afterward, was certainly modeled on Mr. Massey's poem. Ever in the van of every movement making for liberty, he pleaded in fiery lyrics the cause of Italy against Austria, and of all the tributes of honor and sympathy Garibaldi received, he received none worthier than the poems dedicated to him by his young English worshiper. He extended the same sympathy to the Garibaldi of Hungary, and his 'Welcome' to Kossuth, when he visited England in 1851, if it does no great credit to its author as a poet, is at least proof of the generous enthusiasm which inspired it. . . . When the bigots hunted down Maurice, he addressed brave words of comfort to him; 'Bradlaugh's Burial' is in praise of a martyr of more doubtful character perhaps, but it strikes the same note. In the ringing lyric of 'Stanley's Way,' we have a tribute to heroism in another form. The fine poems on Burns, Hood, and Thackeray could only have come from one who had the sympathy and insight of kinship, and so could pierce at once to the essence of each, and the work of each. No one indeed can go through the two volumes of Mr. Massey's poems without being struck with what struck George Eliot when, as she made no secret, she drew the portrait of their author in Felix Holt—the innate nobility of the character impressed on them. Whatever may be their defects as compositions—and it may be conceded at once that they are neither few nor small—they have never the note of triviality. Instinctively as a plant makes toward the light, the poet of these poems makes toward all that appeals and all that belongs to what is most virtuous, most pure, and most generous in man."

Mr. Collins goes on to sketch the outlines of Gerald Massey's life, prefixing the comment that "a more striking illustration both of the independence of genius, when thrown on itself—for he had neither education nor sympathy—and of its irresistible energy—for everything combined to thwart and depress it—can not easily be found":

"His father was a canal boatman of the ordinary type, supporting on ten shillings a week in a wretched hovel a numerous family. A little elementary instruction at a penny school, to which his mother sent him, was all the education he ever received. At eight years of age he was working in a silk-mill from five in the morning to half-past six in the evening for a weekly wage beginning at 9d. and rising to 1s. 3d. Here he experienced all that Elizabeth Barrett so powerfully and pathetically denounced in a poem which nine years later brought indignant tears into the eyes of half England, 'The Cry of the Children.' . . . . In or about 1843 he came up to London, where he was employed as an errand boy. . . . Then social questions began to interest him. His own bitter experiences naturally led him to brood over the wrongs and grievances against which the Chartists were protesting and which they were seeking to remedy. He attended their meetings and, inflamed not only by what he heard but by what he had himself seen and suffered, as well as by the sympathetic study of the writings of English and French republicans, immediately threw himself heart and soul into the cause. At last poetry awoke in him, inspired, he tells us, not by politics, but by love. His first volume, 'Original Poems and Chansons,' was published in 1847 by a provincial bookseller at Tring, his native place. This was succeeded three years later by 'Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love,' a very great advance on the crude work of the preceding



GERALD MASSEY.

The Chartist poet-agitator portrayed in "Felix Holt, Radical"; author of "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," "The Ballad of Babe Christabel," etc.

collection. . . . In Mr. Massey's next volume, published in 1854, appeared most of the poems on which his fame must mainly rest—'The Ballad of Babe Christabel with other Lyrical Poems.' From this moment his reputation was made. The volume passed through edition after edition and became the subject of eulogies so unmeasured that they may well have turned a young poet's head."

To Gerald Massey's poetic genius Mr. Collins pays this tribute:

"It is impossible to go through these volumes without being struck with the felicities which meet us at every turn, now of thought, now of sentiment, now of expression. How happy, for example, is this of Hood's witticisms:

Rich foam-wreaths on the waves of lavish life.

"How beautifully true and how originally expressed is this:

The plow of Time breaks up our Eden-land,
And tramples down its flowery virgin prime.
Yet through the dust of ages living shoots
O' the old immortal seed start in the furrows.

"How happy this:

The best fruit loads the broken bough:
And in the wounds our sufferings plow
Love sows its own immortal seed.

"Or:

Hope builds up
Her rainbow over Memory's tears.

"How simple and true is the pathos here:

The silence never broken by a sound
We still keep listening for: the spirit's loss
Of its old clinging place that makes our life
A dead leaf drifting desolately free.

"And this, too, we pause over:

Who work for freedom win not in an hour.
The seed of that great truth from which shall spring
The forest of the future and give shade.
To those that reap, the harvest must be watched
With faith that fails not, fed with rain of tears,
And walled around with life that fought and fell.

"Dante's scorn might have expressed itself in:

A midge blaspheming at the beam
That makes him visible; suns him in its gleam,
And gives him life for a moment to blaspheme.

"Or in another mood have envied, with its context, the magnificent line:

To whom *Night brings the larger thoughts, like stars*."

THE SUPPOSITITIOUS INFLUENCE OF BOOKS.

SOME of our self-deceptions concerning the influence of books are discussed by Agnes Repplier in her latest volume of essays, entitled "Compromises." She points out that since the beginning of book circulation the assumption has been persistent that "we are dominated by the printed page." That books were long regarded as formidable antagonists is amply evidenced by the long history of book-burnings, only brought to an end in England in 1849, when Froude's "Nemesis of Faith" was consigned to the flames by the dean of Exeter College, Oxford. She reflects: "The decline of church discipline and the enfeeblement of law permit books now to die a natural death; but the conviction of their powerful and perilous authority still lingers in the teacher's heart. If he knows, as is often the case, much of letters and little of life, he magnifies this authority until it seems the dominant influence of the world." Not so does the present writer look upon the subject. She smiles at "a writer in one of the British quarterlies" who "assures us with almost incredible seriousness that we are at the mercy of the authors whom we read." To her mind the potency of speech is far more active in dislodging settled convictions, for instance, than that of the printed page separated from the physical personality of the speaker, tho the latter method of reaching a hearer may have the advantage of "unbroken continuity and insistence." She writes:

"In the give and take of conversation, in the advance and retreat of argument, in the swift intrusion of the spoken word, made overpowering by the charm of personality, we encounter a force too subtle and personal to be resisted. Unconsciously we yield at some point to the insidious attack of thoughts and ideas so presented as to weaken our individual opposition, and adroitly force an entrance to our souls. But books, like sermons, fail by reason of the smoothness of their current; because there is no backwater to stir the eddies and whirl us into conflict and submission. We feel that could we have spent our 'mornings in Florence' with Mr. Ruskin, have looked with him at frescoes, tombs, and pavements, and have disputed at every point his magnificent assumption of authority, we might have ended by accepting his most unreasonable and intolerant verdicts. Could we free our souls by expressing to Mr. John Morley our sentiments concerning Mr. Gladstone, we might in return be impelled to share the enthusiasm of the enlightened biographer. But neither Mr. Ruskin nor Mr. Morley has the same power of persuasiveness in print. The simple process of leaving out whatever is antagonistic makes demonstration easy, but inconclusive."

AGNES REPPLIER,

Author of "Books and Men," "Essays in Miniature," "Philadelphia—The Place and the People," etc.

Beyond the foregoing Miss Repplier does not concern herself to seek too precisely the kind of "controlling influence" that books exercise. She has a few words of mild scorn for some of the obvious suggestions of its character. Thus:

"'There is no harm,' says Mr. Birrell sweetly, 'in talking about books, still less in reading them; but it is folly to pretend to worship them.' It is folly to exaggerate their controlling influence in our lives. We are not more modestly ardent after reading 'Vanity Fair,' nor more eagerly humble after spending long and happy hours with 'Emma.' No sober ambition stirs chastely in our souls when we lay down, with a sigh of content, 'Pride and Prejudice,' or 'Guy Mannering,' or 'Henry Esmond,' or 'Richard Féverel.' Even 'Anna Karénina' fails to inspire us with 'false hopes and enervating dreams'; and while we are often bewildered by Mr. Henry James's masterpieces, we have never been blinded by any. As for the ordinary novels that tumble headlong from the press, it is impossible to imagine them as inspiring either ardor or ambition, egotism or humility. They may perhaps be trusted to weaken our literary instincts and to induce mental inertia—'the surest way of having no thoughts of our own,' says Schopenhauer, 'is to take up a book every time we have nothing to do,'—but they are not, as their writers and their critics fearfully assert, the arbiters of our destinies."

The gospel of Carlyle, one element of which was "a belief in the overpowering influence of books," is taken up and quite manfully combated. Using for a text one of those universal sentences in which the Chelsea sage delighted—namely, "Not the wretchedest circulating library novel which foolish girls thumb and con in remote villages, but will help to regulate the actual practical weddings and households of these foolish girls," she retorts:

"More than this it would be impossible to say, and few of us, I hope, would be willing to say as much. The idea is too oppressive to be borne. Only authors and critics can afford to take this view of life. Personally I believe that a foolish girl is more influenced by another foolish girl, to say nothing of a foolish boy, than by all the novels on the library shelves. Companionship and propinquity are forces to be reckoned with. Mind touches mind like an electric current. The contagion of folly is spread, like other forms of contagion, by personal contact. Books may, as Carlyle says, preach to all men, in all times and places; but it is precisely their lack of reticence, the universality of their message, their chill publicity of tone which reduces their readers to the level of an audience or of a congregation. If we recall the disclosures with which we have been favored from time to time by distinguished people who consented to tell the world what books had influenced their lives, we can not fail to remember the perfunctory nature of these revelations. It was as tho the speakers had first marshaled in order the most enduring masterpieces of literature, and had then fitted their own sentiments and experiences into appropriate grooves. This reversal of a natural law is much in favor when what are called epoch-making books come under public discussion. There are enthusiasts who appear to think that Rousseau evoked the French Revolution, and that ‘Uncle Tom's Cabin’ was responsible for the Civil War. When the impetus of a profound and powerful emotion, the mighty will of a great event, finds expression in literature—or at least in letters—the writer's mind speeds like a greyhound along the track of public sentiment. It does not create the sentiment, it does not appreciably intensify it; but it enables people to perceive more clearly the nature of the course to which they stand committed. These sympathetic triumphs are sometimes mistaken for literary triumphs. They are often thought to lead the chase they follow.”

Miss Repplier asserts that our power of self-deception is never “so comfortable nor so resourceful” as in the matter of reading. She proceeds in her pricking of bubbles:

“We are capable of believing, not only that we love books which we do not love, but that we have read books which we have not read. A lifelong intimacy with their titles, a partial acquaintance with modern criticism, a lively recollection of many familiar quotations—these things come in time to be mistaken for a knowledge of the books themselves. Perhaps in youth it was our ambitious purpose to storm certain bulwarks of literature; but we were deterred by their unpardonable length. It is a melancholy truth, which may as well be acknowledged at the start, that many of the books best worth reading are very, very long, and that they can not, without mortal hurt, be shortened. Nothing less than a shipwreck on a desert island in company with Froissart's ‘Chronicles’ would give us leisure to peruse this glorious narrative, and it is useless to hope for such a happy combination of chances. We might indeed be wrecked—that is always a possibility—but the volume saved dripping from the deep would be ‘Soldiers of Fortune,” or ‘Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.’”

THE YOUNGER GERMAN DRAMATISTS.

APROPOS of the opening of the dramatic season of 1904-05, the Paris *Temps* has invited Herr Arthur Eloesser, one of the leading German critics, who regularly reviews plays and acting in the *Vossische Zeitung*, to describe for the French theater-going public the present condition of the drama in the art-centers of Germany. In an elaborate article, Herr Eloesser deals with the newer tendencies and fresh talent in the theatrical world, for it appears that Sudermann, Hauptmann, Waltzoger, Halbe, and the other famous playwrights are already regarded by the younger elements as “out of date,” or out of harmony with the spirit of the time. Neither naturalism nor symbolism of the stereotyped kind satisfies the rising generation, and there is much straining after novel forms and unconventional methods. There is a demand for the “higher art,” similar to that for the higher criticism.

Herr Eloesser reports, however, the failure of a so-called Secession Theater, as of a number of other independent enterprises intended to minister to the new dramatic needs of the period. The only new theater which has made a lasting success and really influenced the German stage is that conducted at Berlin by Herr Reinhardt, who has encouraged new playwrights and produced foreign works of originality, merit, or significance. One of the younger German dramatists, Wedekind (whose striking play, “Erdgeist,” was reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST August 23) is described as follows:

Wedekind is, socially and artistically, a revolutionist. He is audacious, paradoxical, brilliant, and sensational. To give a play of his is to create a moral and psychological scandal. In his first piece he boldly undertook to depict the awakening of the instinct of sex, the moral change coincident with the advent of puberty. That lacked artistic consistency and strength, however. His “Erdgeist” is a cynical portrayal of woman as the temptress, the victim of animal passion, and the tyrannical ruler of man by virtue of her purely sexual nature. His latest play is a sort of tragicomedy, entitled “So ist das Leben” (“Such is Life”). It is meant to be symbolical and allegorical. The plot, in outline, is this: The king of a certain country loses his throne as the result of a popular revolution. He is degraded, deprived of all his wealth and power, and driven out. He wanders from land to land and suffers both privation and humiliation in exile. He becomes a day laborer and guards a peasant's cattle. Then he engages himself as apprentice to a tailor; from this occupation he drifts into the profession of comedian, and finally he becomes the fool of the king who has succeeded him on the throne of his native land. This king is an ex-butcher elevated to his royal post by the popular revolution. Years pass, and on his death-bed the court fool, the former king, tries to make his real identity known, for the sake of a young daughter he loves and whom he would make heir to his rights. He is laughed at and scorned. Proofs are demanded; he has none, having lost all the papers which would establish his rank and title. He protests and pleads in vain. No one believes him, and he dies a fool.

Herr Eloesser believes that Wedekind, in this play, makes a personal confession, and means to show how the vulgar public turns away and rejects men of genius and power, men who have every right to recognition save the titles conferred or accepted by convention and usage.

Another of the younger writers of promise is Wilhelm Schmidt-Bonn, who has written but one quasi-play. This work is more akin to a ballad than to a drama, “a sad ballad with the refrain taken from the melancholy poetry of the vagabond.” This play portrays the life of a tramp and the attitude of the cruel world toward him. After many years a vagabond returns to his own family and former sweetheart. He is repentant and implores pardon and welcome. The father, firm and just, but not humane or loving, instead of killing the fatted calf, orders him away. His former sweetheart gives him two flowers in lieu of bread. He returns to the highway, the “mother highway,” which receives as children all those who are friendless and homeless and forsaken by all.

Schmidt-Bonn, Herr Eloesser writes, is a poet and lyricist, a man of imagination and literary art; but the dramatic gift he has as yet failed to reveal, and the technical side of playwriting is also entirely unknown to him.

After all, Herr Eloesser concludes, the contemporary German theater finds its best and most artistic representatives in the great dramatists of the generation to which Sudermann, Hauptmann, Schnitzler, and others belong.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

The Bookman's October list of the six best-selling books of ‘the previous month is as follows:

1. The Crossing.—Churchill.
2. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
3. The Castaway.—Rives.
4. The Silent Places.—White.
5. The Rose of Old St. Louis.—Dillon.
6. The Queen's Quair.—Hewlett.

“I CONFESS to a feeling of profound disappointment,” says John Brisben Walker, in *The Cosmopolitan* (September), “with reference to the art displays at the St. Louis Exposition. To begin with, nine-tenths of the statuary is commonplace to a degree. There is an absence of intellectuality; the work of copyists everywhere abounds. . . . I took a committee of five, two of them selected for their knowledge of art, through the vast art-galleries of the Exposition—in which are displayed a greater number of square yards of mediocrity than have ever been brought together before in the history of the world. It was my intention to pick out and reproduce ten really great paintings, or, at least, ten great enough for three out of five of the committee to agree upon. . . . It was with surprise that as my committee reached the last room I discovered that we had not secured the necessary three-fifths vote required to complete our list of ten.”

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TELEPHONE IN THE WILDERNESS.

THE following interesting account of the use of the telephone in the lumbering business is quoted from *The Electrical Review* (September 24). The old view of the telephone as a device particularly useful in the business whirl of great cities must be considerably modified, for its use in very different conditions is growing daily. Says the writer:

"Throughout the forests, from the St. Johns to Vancouver, lumber camps belonging to the same interests are connected together and thence to the sawmills or wood-pulp works at frontier towns, from which communication can be held even to the metropolis.

"It was formerly the custom of each lumber interest to maintain a force of couriers, like the voyageurs of the Hudson Bay Company, and these hardy men, with knapsack, would travel twenty-five miles a day through the wilderness, over rough forest paths. Now the mill calls each camp in turn at stated hours, and receives reports and gives instructions to the foreman, and it is not necessary to dwell on the commercial advantages of maintaining such close touch between headquarters and outposts in any enterprise. Letters are read to men snowed in the forest fifty or a hundred miles away, and answers dictated by the lumbermen to a stenographer who transcribes them at the office and then mails them to their homes.

"The relative contentment among the men which is established by this frequent communication is highly advantageous to the working force, and, therefore, to their employers.

"The applications of the telephone to the operations of logging are alike novel and useful. The lines are run upon forest trees along the banks of rivers, and telephones which are contained in sheltering boxes are attached to trees and connected to the line.

"The *bête noire* of logging is the collecting of the logs together at some narrow place in a turbulent stream, and piling upon each other in a 'jam' to which contributions are made by every log floating down the river to this spot.

"The formation of a jam results from some obstacle, and generally occurs without warning, and it requires great labor, fraught with peril, to remove the logs from their constricted position. It is frequently necessary to use dynamite, and much lumber is destroyed by such explosions.

"With the use of the telephone warning of the initial formation of a jam can be given by one of the men patrolling the banks, who telephones to the men up the river to stop the further flow of logs at calm places, termed 'trips,' and it is an easy matter to break the small jam, for which further assistance can be had by summoning men from points lower down the stream.

"As soon as the small jam is removed, the men above are told through the telephone to release the logs held at the 'trip' and the stream of logs is resumed. . . . . . .

"Beyond this, the use of the telephone renders log-driving feasible on the smaller rapid rough streams where it was formerly out of the question. Timber dams, with large sluiceways controlled by gates, are built at suitable points, and the men along the river telephone to the men at the sluiceways to open or close the gates as the water may be needed.

"In the Northwest from Spokane to Columbia Pass, the trees grow from sixty to one hundred feet in height, and from ten to thirty-six inches in diameter, and without branches for thirty feet above the ground. As in all these forest systems, the wires are attached to the trees.

"A lumberman at Hoquiam, Wash., was crippled for three years by an accident in the forest, and during this invalidism he directed his lumbering operations from his sick-room by means of telephones connected to his camps and logging-booms on the Chelalis River, thereby conducting a business of $250,000 a year under physical conditions which, had it not been for the telephone, would have rendered him, in his helpless disablement, dependent upon other resources, instead of being a man of affairs. . . . . . .

"When a party was coming down the west branch of the Penobscot in the wilds of Maine, the guides turned their canoes to the bank one morning to the surprise of the sportsmen who did not see any indications of rapid water to need 'making a carry'; and they were still more puzzled when the guides remarked that they were going to order their supper.

"One of them opened a small box of a lumberman's telephone at the side of a tree and telephoned to a camp, many miles away, stating that the party would arrive at night, and gave directions for a supper; and when their destination was reached, ten hours later, everything connected with the supper, including the weary tourists, was ready. And yet, there are city restaurants where telephone attachments at the tables is counted as enterprise.

"The camps in the Adirondacks and the sanatoriums in the north woods are frequently equipped with telephones, and the Maine forest where Thoreau traveled as an explorer not so many years ago and which has never been occupied with settlement is equipped with telephones; and their circulars not merely announce the fact, but are illustrated by half-tones, which give photographic evidence of the lines entering buildings.

"It is submitted that the results, in comparison with other methods of communication available in either place, show that the telephone service is, relatively, more important in the forest than in the city."

DE VRIES'S MODIFICATION OF DARWINISM.

THE presence in this country of the distinguished biologist, Prof. Hugo de Vries, and his exposition in various addresses of his views on evolution have led to some rather extreme statements in the daily press, which describe him as an antagonist or even as an overthrower of the Darwinian theory. Professor de Vries himself describes his work as an effort to obtain a fuller proof for the main points of Darwin's conception, altho in one subordinate point his results have been different from Darwin's. Naturally this characteristic point is what his audiences desire to hear explained by Professor de Vries, and this has doubtless led to the reports noted above. De Vries's modification or revision of the Darwinian theory is thus described by its author in an address at the Chicago University printed in *Science* (September 23):

"In Darwin's time little was known concerning the process of variability. . . . Quetelet's celebrated law of variability was published only some years after the appearance of Darwin's 'Origin of Species.' Variability seemed until then to be free from laws, and nearly everything could be ascribed to it or explained by it. But the renowned Belgian scientist showed that it obeys laws exactly in the same way as the remainder of the phenomena of nature. The law which rules it is the law of probability, and, according to this law, the occurrence of variations, their frequency, and their degree of deviation can be calculated and predicted with the same certainty as the chance of death, of murders, of fires, and of all those broad phenomena with which the science of sociology and the practise of insurance are concerned.

"The calculations of probable variations based on this most important law did not, however, respond to the demands of evolution. Specific characters are usually sharply defined against one another. They are new and separate units more often than different degrees of the same qualities. Only with such, however, Quetelet's law is concerned. It explains the degrees, but not the origin, of new peculiarities. Moreover, the degrees of deviation are subject to reversion, to mediocrity, always more or less returning in the progeny to the previous state. Species, on the contrary, are usually constant, and do not commonly or readily revert into one another. . . . . . .

"It became clear that the phenomena which are ruled by this law, and which are bound to such narrow limits, can not be a basis for the explanation of the origin of species. It rules quantities and degrees of qualities, but not the qualities themselves. Species, however, are not in the main distinguished from their allies by quantities, nor by degrees; the very qualities may differ. How such characters have been brought about is the real question with which the theory of evolution is concerned. Now if they can not be explained by the slow and gradual accumulation of individual variations, evidently the second alternative of Darwin's original proposition remains. This was based on the sports, on those rare and sudden changes which from time to time are seen to occur among cultivated plants, and which in these cases give rise to new strains. If such strains can be proved to offer a better analogy to real systematic species, and if the sudden changes can be shown to occur in nature as well as they are known to occur in the cultivated condition, then in truth Darwinism can afford to lose the individual variations as a basis."

It is Professor de Vries's belief that this modification of Darwinism, which sees in the production of a new species a development analogous to the appearance of a "sport" or sudden anomaly, rather than the accumulation of slow and slight variations, has removed the weightiest objection to Darwin's hypothesis—an objection that, according to the speaker, has never been answered—namely, the contention that evolution requires a length of time so enormous that it far exceeds that allowed by geologists and astronomers for the existence of life on the earth. If species have arisen by relatively rapid "jumps," as de Vries thinks probable, the time required for the production of the present status would be vastly reduced. What is the evidence that Professor de Vries's view is the correct one? He has found it, he asserts, in experiments on plant variation, carried on for years in his own garden. He says:

"Fortune has been propitious to me. It has brought into my garden a series of mutations of the same kind as those which are known to occur in horticulture, and, moreover, it has afforded me an instance of mutability such as would be supposed to occur in nature. The sudden changes, which until yet were limited to the experience of the breeders, proved to be accessible to direct experimental work. They can not yet in truth be produced artificially; but, on the other hand, their occurrence can be predicted in some cases with enough probability to justify the trial. . . . . .

"These facts, however, only gave an experimental proof of phenomena which were historically known to occur in horticulture. They threw light upon the way in which cultivated plants usually produce new forms, but between them and the real origin of species in nature the old gap evidently remained.

"This gap, however, had to be filled out. Darwin's theory had concluded with an analogy, and this analogy had to be replaced by direct observation.

"Success has attended my efforts even on this point. It has brought into my hands a species which has been taken in the very act of producing new forms. This species has now been observed in its wild locality during eighteen years, and it has steadily continued to repeat the phenomenon. I have brought it into my garden, and here, under my very eyes, the production of new species has been going on, rather increasing in rate than diminishing. . . . It has become possible to see species originate, and that this origin is sudden and obeys distinct laws.

"The species which yielded these important results is an American plant. It is a native of the United States, and nearly allied to some of the most common and most beautiful among the wild flowering plants of this country. It is an evening primrose, and by a strange but fortunate coincidence bears the name of the great French founder of the theory of evolution. It is called 'Lamarck's evening primrose,' and produces crowns of large and bright yellow flowers, which have even secured it a place among our beloved garden plants.

"The most interesting result which the observation and culture of this plant have brought to light is a fact which is in direct opposition to the current belief. Ordinarily it is assumed that new species arise by a series of changes in which all the individuals of a locality are equally concerned. . . . The whole family gradually changes, and the consequence would be that the old form disappears in the same degree as the new makes its appearance.

"This easy and plausible conception, however, is plainly contradicted by the new facts. There is neither a gradual modification nor a common change of all the individuals. On the contrary, the main group remains wholly unaffected by the production of new species. After eighteen years it is absolutely the same as at the beginning, and even the same as is found elsewhere in localities where no mutability has been observed. It neither disappears nor dies out, nor is it ever diminished or changed in the slightest degree.

"Moreover, according to the current conception, a changing species would commonly be modified into only one other form, or at best become split into two different types, separated from one another by flowering at different seasons, or by some other evident means of isolation. My evening primrose, however, produces in the same locality and at the same time, from the same group of plants, quite a number of new forms, diverging from their prototype in different directions.

"Thence we must conclude that new species are produced sideways by other forms, and that this change only affects the product, and not the producer. The same original form can in this way give birth to numerous others, and this single fact at once gives an explanation of all those cases in which species comprise numbers of sub-species, or generate large series of nearly allied forms. Numerous other distinct features of our prevailing classification may find on the same ground an easy and quite natural explanation."

To Professor de Vries's mind the real significance of these new facts is not to be found in the substitution of a new conception for prevailing ideas. It lies in the new ways which it opens for scientific research. He concludes:

"The origin of species is no longer to be considered as something beyond our experience. It reaches within the limits of direct observation and experiment. Its only real difficulty is the rarity of its occurrence; but this, of course, may be overcome by persevering research. Mutability is manifestly an exceptional state of things if compared with the ordinary constancy. But it must occur in nature here and there, and probably even in our immediate vicinity. It has only to be sought for, and as soon as this is done on a sufficiently large scale the study of the origin of species will become an experimental science.

"New lines of work and new prospects will then be opened, and the application of new discoveries and new laws on forage crops and industrial plants will largely reward the patience and perseverance required by the present initial scientific studies."

THE AUTOMOBILE IN POLAR EXPLORATION.

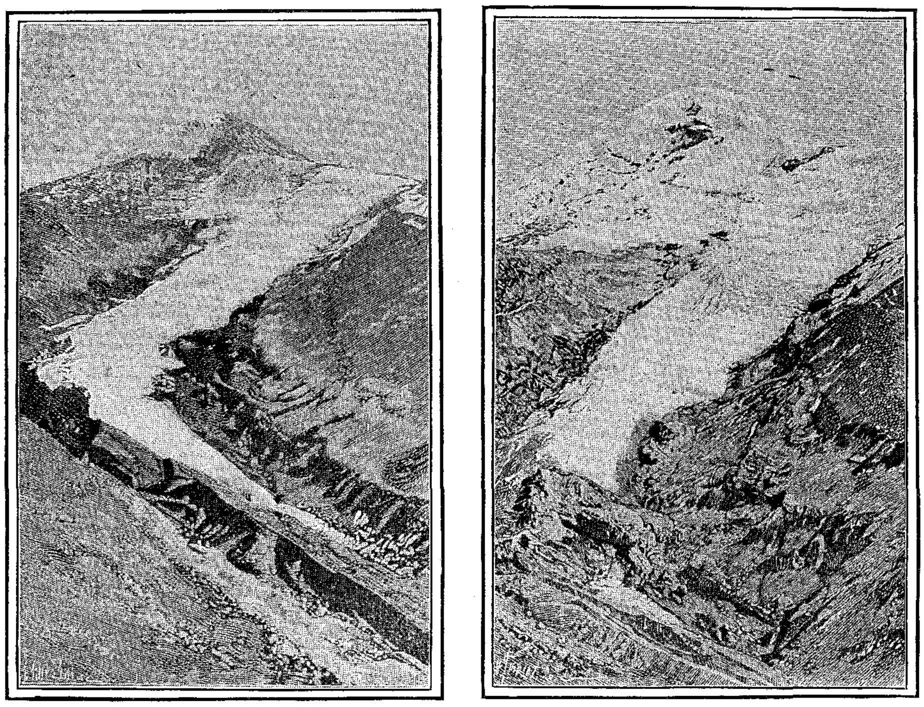
THE use of a power-vehicle of some kind as a means of getting to the Pole has already been proposed more than once more or less seriously, but never by one who is personally familiar with polar exploration. Considerable interest, therefore, attaches to the plan of Dr. Henryk Arktowski, a member of the Belgian antarctic expedition, to reach the South Pole, or its vicinity, with the aid of an automobile of special construction. We translate the following statement of Dr. Arktowski's scheme from *La Tribuna* (Rome). Says that paper:

"Arktowski certainly does not ignore the enormous difficulties of such a project and says definitely that it would be ridiculous to start for the South Pole with an automobile built like the ordinary motor-car. It would be necessary to construct an automobile that would combine solidity with perfect simplicity, a car that could be dismembered and transported with ease, that could work securely even in very low temperatures, that would have such moderate weight that it would not sink into the snow and yet be sufficiently heavy to conquer keen ascents on snowy surfaces. The proposition, in a word, is to replace the serviceability of the dogs with a machine that would work more reliably than these animals and, before all, in regard to the weight of its fuel would be confronted with a much smaller impediment than is offered by the food of the dogs.

"For this purpose he recommends preliminary experiments with Canadian sleds of large dimensions which, besides the otherwise necessary weight, would have to carry the motor also. The latter should be provided with two wheels similar to the paddle-wheels of a steamer, whose axles could be raised or lowered when a change in position might be needed. A whole train of sleds headed by such a motor would enhance the safety of the enterprise, altho it would surely decrease the speed considerably. The details of construction he would leave to engineers; but he says emphatically that, before making a decision in favor of a particular system, the projectors of an expedition should first make extended experiments at home and under conditions as similar as possible to those which prevail in the vicinity of the Pole—that is, during the winter.

"In regard to the particulars of antarctic exploration by motor the results of the latest expeditions to the South Pole must be consulted to ascertain when an expedition by automobile could begin most satisfactorily. The region, for instance, explored by the Belgian expedition is wholly unsuitable as a point of departure, the nature of its surface, which is covered with ice of prodigious bulk, not permitting entry to the interior ice-field, the real inland ice, on which an automobile could prove its adaptability and excellence. Arktowski thinks that the whole interior of the unknown antarctic mainland is similar to that of Greenland, that it is covered with a uniform mail of ice of which only the outer edge is rent and furrowed and in the shape of glaciers sinks away to the sea. He believes that the eastern declivity of this stupendous mail of ice is largely the most accessible, and that especially that part of the coast of Graham's Land that slopes to Weddell Sea will present a surface similar to that of eastern Patagonia.

"On the other hand, there is a region in the antarctic in which glaciers show themselves in a wholly different form; and this is also the most interesting region for the reason that in it exploration has reached the farthest point of its journey to the South Pole. It is Victoria Land, where Captain Ross discovered the celebrated and incomparable ice wall which was recently examined more closely by the *Discovery* expedition with great success. The numerous journeys which the members of this English expedition made into the interior of this region of the antarctic and the photographs that were taken there prove that the region affords the most reliable opportunities for travel to the South Pole, especially with power-vehicles. And from this region, too, exploration could press forward with greater ease to the magnetic South Pole, for the latter probably is only moderately distant from the coast of Victoria Land. From the region of Termination Land, from which the German South Pole expedition sought to reach the same goal, this pole is inaccessible, as the failure of the German endeavor has shown. Arktowski's plan is by no means so extravagant as to preclude practical application; rather it deserves firm consideration and support, and such it will probably receive, from Belgium at least."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



May 24, 1896. May 24, 1897.

MOUNT LANIN GLACIER, ARGENTINE.

THE RETREAT OF THE GLACIERS.

THE theory that glaciers all over the world are gradually shrinking, indicating an average increase in the earth's temperature, has already been alluded to in these columns. The matter is growing to be of commercial importance owing to the proposal to utilize glacial streams as generators of power, relying on the glaciers to furnish a steady supply of water from the melting ice. In *La Nature* (Paris) M. Charles Rabot gives several instances of glacial shrinkage in South America, accompanied by photographs, taken by Dr. Hausthal, of the La Plata museum, which show it plainly. Of the one reproduced here he says:

> "The first example is furnished by the glacier on Mount Lanin, 39° 38′ south latitude, in the Argentine territory of Neuquen.
>
> "On May 24, 1896—that is to say, in the middle of the southern autumn—the glacier had a long tongue-like projection between two ancient moraines. A year later, on the same day, M. Hausthal examined this glacier again, and in the interval it had lost its lower part. Altho in 1897 the glaciation of the summit appeared more intense than in the former year, that was due to the presence of an abundant recent snowfall, which covered all the rocks."

Of course this one instance does not establish M. Rabot's contention; but he claims that it is typical, and that, amid the successive advances and retreats of glaciers in different seasons, they have been on the whole withdrawing, during the second half of the nineteenth century, in Spitzbergen, Iceland, Central Asia, the Rockies, and Alaska.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRICITY IN THE JEWELRY TRADE.

FROM an article on this subject in *The Electrical Age* (September) we quote the following paragraphs. The writer speaks first of the electric clock, which, altho slow in coming, has now been so perfected in construction that it will, he thinks, in the near future banish to a large extent the old weights and springs for moving the mechanism. He goes on to say:

> "The simplicity of the electric clock immediately recommends itself to all, and jewelers and clock manufacturers anticipate better results from this kind of timepiece than from any of the old-fashioned ones. By means of an electromagnet and a pivoted armature to which a pawl is attached that moves in the ratchet-wheel, the ordinary springs and train of wheels are dispensed with. With the swing of the pendulum, the circuit of the electromagnet and a battery is opened and closed. One good dry-cell battery will operate the clock for months, and when the current is exhausted the cost of renewing is merely nominal. The electric clock thus does away with intricate machinery and the trouble of winding it every few days. The construction is so simple that any one familiar with the element of electricity can repair it. As the repairs of clocks and watches constitute a good part of the trade of the retail jewelers, the electric clock is not apt to prove so popular among them as the weight and spring clock.
>
> "The ease with which any number of these electric clocks may be operated in synchronism is an advantage of no small moment. In factories, mills, and large manufacturing plants, where it is essential to have the exact time in all the rooms, the electric clock will prove of peculiar value. By removing the pendulums from all but one clock, with the others connected in circuit, the exact time can be kept with all the clocks in the plant. Furthermore, the regulation of timepieces by electric power from some central station is thus greatly simplified. With a wire running to the main clock of the plant, an exact regulation of all in the series could be instantly obtained.
>
> "Electric clocks for watchmen have also been devised so that it is impossible for the operator to change the register, or in any way make the clock show the wrong time when touched. The electric apparatus is carefully locked inside of the case, and when the watchman puts his key in to register the time of his patrol it is impossible for him to manipulate the works in any way to suit his plans."

But this is not the only way in which electricity is used in the jewelry trade. Electric motors are employed for grinding, drilling, and cutting stones and precious metals in many shops. Drills and grinding-machines formerly operated by hand or foot power are now worked by making connection with the nearest electric-light outlet. These are small affairs, but speed is essential, and electricity has made the work easier. To quote further:

"Most of the diamond-cutting was formerly done in Europe, and nearly all the stones shipped to this country were either set in jewelry or cut for immediate use. A great many are to day sent here for cutting and polishing, and a considerable trade has grown up in New York in this line. All the work abroad is done by hand, and it was not supposed for years that machinery could be adapted to this labor; but electricity has to some extent solved the problem. The operator has his small cutting instruments revolving before him. By a touch of a button he can reduce or increase the speed, adapting it entirely to the needs of his work. Diamond-cutting and polishing is thus done in half the time required when only hand or foot power were used.

"The drilling of holes in precious metals frequently requires a good deal of careful and steady work, and jewelers are now simplifying this by using small electrically driven drills. Likewise in polishing precious stones, the small hand lathe has been superseded by the electrically operated machine.

"The manufacture of paste diamonds, or imitation diamonds, and other artificial precious stones occupies a good deal of the attention of the jewelry trade. Millions of these imitation stones are used in this country. Their extensive use has developed a line of manufacture that is distinctly new and original. The stones retail for a few dollars apiece, and consequently their manufacture must be on a large scale. A jeweler's shop where they are cut and ground is generally equipped with electrically driven grinders, cutters, and drills, so that the work of preparing them for market can be conducted on a large scale. The quartz diamonds are very hard and demand a very hard-cutting point. The quartz is also brittle and easily fractured unless skill and power rightly handled are employed. The electric-cutting and drilling-machines are considered the best in existence, and it is only through their extensive use that Americans have excelled all others in the variety and quantity of artificial stones.

"America now ships them to all parts of the world, and they are so brilliantly cut and polished that only experts can distinguish them from the genuine diamonds. Yet hundreds of thousands of these stones are cut and polished for the trade every year in the New York shops.

"Rock crystal is the purest form of quartz, and this is employed extensively in the manufacture of artificial diamonds. As this is difficult to cut and polish, electric machines have been found indispensable by the lapidary."

THE MECHANICAL THEORY OF SEASICKNESS.

THAT the malady known as seasickness is due to a disturbance of equilibrium is sufficiently evident, altho just how this disturbance acts on the organism to produce its results has been a matter of much controversy. Under the above heading an article is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, September 10) by M. R. Bonnin, in which the author, without going too deeply into physiology, explains at some length the purely mechanical factors involved in the question. He reminds us that when a body swings, pendulum-wise, around a fixed point, its speed is variable. It is at rest just as it starts, moves faster and faster up to a maximum and then slows up until it stops just for an instant at the other end of its course. At any given moment it has three forces acting on it: its own weight, which pulls it directly down; the centrifugal force, directed away from the points around which it swings; and its own inertia, which acts in the direction of its motion. The first is of course constant in amount and direction, the second varies with the speed of the body, and the third with its position in its course. The result is that, during its oscillation, the total force acting on the body (sometimes called its "apparent weight") is continually varying both in amount and direction. This is the case on shipboard, where, M. Bonnin reminds us, these variations, as the vessel rolls cause great strains in the structure of the ship, necessitating vast strength in the hull. The same is true of moorings or fastenings, which, tho ample to sustain the weight of a gun, for instance, may be snapped if the vessel rolls suddenly. M. Bonnin goes on to say:

"Now replace such a body by a human being. He will be obliged at each instant to make efforts to put himself in balance with his 'apparent weight,' which is all the time changing in amount and direction. Again, his internal organs, suspended in the thorax and the abdominal cavity, will tend to oscillate continually, becoming displaced relatively to each other and pulling on their attachments. At certain moments the organs seem to rise, while at others they appear to grow heavier. Hence an effect of distress which may bring on nausea and is called seasickness when it arises from the motion of a ship. As the nausea results from the oscillations of the organs contained in the thorax and the abdominal cavity, we see why the horizontal position, which gives a point of rest to these organs in their receptacles, may, up to a certain point, diminish the effects of seasickness. The effects produced by pitching on variations of weight are similar but of greater intensity, especially at the ends of the vessel, where, on account of its length, the displacements, even with slight pitching, are more considerable and, consequently, the tangential forces are more important.

"It should be added that the hypothesis with which we have started to make this explanation clearer—namely, that the oscillations of rolling and pitching take place about a fixed point—does not accord exactly with reality. There is, to be sure, a point in whose neighborhood oscillation is very slight; but experience and calculation both show that in the movement of a vessel there is no point that is absolutely still."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE Japanese, like the Chinese, have no alphabet in the ordinary sense, every word in their written language being represented by a separate character," says *Cassier's Magazine*. "In telegraphing in these languages, therefore, about 10,000 words are selected, and figures ranging from 1 up to 9,999 are allotted to each word. Each word of a message to be transmitted by telegraph in these languages is then first given its proper number by the telegraph clerk, by means of a dictionary which has been prepared under the authority of the Government. These numbers are then transmitted by the Morse alphabet, and, when received, the message is translated back into the Chinese or Japanese characters by reference to a corresponding dictionary."

SUBTERRANEAN lakes have been discovered in the district of Eucla, in Australia, according to the *Revue Française*. "These lakes, situated nine or ten meters below the surface, must contain a large quantity of potable water, which is a fact of considerable interest in the very arid region where these are found. If it is possible thus to procure water in sufficient quantity, new territories will be opened to cultivation and colonization. This discovery of the subterranean lakes also explains the fact that the several rivers of Central Australia sink into the earth and are lost. The water of these streams soaks through the porous strata and forms the lakes in question. This discovery is analogous to those made in France and in various other parts of Europe by M. E. A. Martel, whose discoveries explain the sudden appearance of divers watercourses."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE lips are used to hold money, pins, pencils and almost every conceivable article," says Dr. C. V. Chapin in *Good Housekeeping*. "The telltale colon bacillus, which lives only in the intestines, has been found on the hands of ten per cent. of the Bostonians examined for this germ. I remember the disgust which overspread the faces in a railroad car when a woman was seen to give her poodle a drink from a public drinking-glass. No one else touched it during that trip, but it is more dangerous, and not less disgusting, to drink after human beings than a dog. Fortunately most disease germs die easily, and it is chiefly by the quiet, direct means of contact just suggested that the contagious diseases pass from one to another. If we put nothing into the mouth except what belongs there, we might ride in a car with a diphtheria patient and run no chance of catching the disease. Disease germs do not fly about, seeking whom they may devour. The matter of protection is largely in our own hands."

"PASSENGERS on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers, if the plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry," says *The American Inventor*. "To sleep with a cork jacket on is out of the question, so the inventor decided to make a preserver that would become effective only by its coming in contact with the water. It works on the principle of a water-generated gas which fills a belt and gives it buoyancy. Uninflated, the belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber, and is about eight inches wide and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which, when acted upon by water, instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean, and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT WILL THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE FUTURE BE?

IN view of the fact that the doctrines generally regarded as the very fundamentals of Christianity, such as those that deal with the inspiration of the Scriptures, the person and the work of Christ, and the revelation of the church's faith, are called in question in these days of heated theological controversy, speculations as to the outcome of the struggle and the future of Christianity possess much more than a merely academic interest. Father Hans Faber, a prominent reformed theologian in Zürich, has recently published a book under the title, "Das Christentum der Zukunft. Ein Ausblick im 20. Jahrhundert" (The Christianity of the Future. A View into the Twentieth Century), in which he argues as follows:

> We shall solve the problem of modern Christianity when we come to a realization of the fact that the day of the church is passed, but the opportunity of Christianity has just begun. It was never a part of the original purpose of Jesus to abolish the old church, nor to establish a new one in its place. The establishment of a Christian church was due to the fact that the first believers accepted the Old Testament as an authoritative book. Christianity yielded to the danger that besets every religion—namely, that of assuming external form in the shape of a church. If the Roman Catholic Church was only the further development of the Jewish temple worship and priestly hierarchy, the Protestant church can be compared to the school of the Scribes in the synagogue.
>
> It is argued that even if the church was not originally a part of Jesus's plan, such an organization was necessary for the spread of Christianity. But this is not the case. The organized church and the Christian ministry are the result of a compromise with the demands of the gospel. A churchly organization sets great and earnest duties upon the shoulders of one man, who is paid for it. But it is not right that one man should attend to the spiritual and another to the secular affairs. Equally harmful to the best interests of Christianity is the union of state and church, which has been effected by historical development.
>
> The fact that Christianity is to so great an extent a failure in modern times, and that the churches are empty, is not the fault of Christianity, but of the church. The latter does not understand the great movements of modern thought, and to the deep problems of modern life it can give no satisfactory answer. It is neither indifference nor wickedness that keeps away the masses from the church, but rather the longing for truth, for ideals of life, for great thoughts. Everybody who can read the synoptic gospels correctly can see that the church does not preach what Christ proclaimed. The church offers dogmas *concerning* God, *concerning* the world, *concerning* Christ, which have been compiled from a number of misunderstood passages from *all* of the books of the Bible. Side by side with these dogmas is found an ecclesiastical system of interpretation. Christianity has come to be a book religion. It is possible to find "proof passages" for almost any doctrine. Modern preaching weakens by its endless repetitions the deep thoughts of the gospel. So-called "biblical thoughts" are so familiar to the hearers that they pay no attention to them. The sense of the essential in Christianity has been lost. "Interpretation" only confuses. The church has been wrapped up in theological discussion, while the earnest admonitions of Jesus for *life* are buried under this theological rubbish. True, the church's method is the easiest. But true piety is not something that can be *learned;* it must be *lived.* It is the first and foremost duty of the Christian to live in accordance with the teachings and spirit of Jesus, and all the ecclesiastical duties and the Sunday and festival observances introduced by the church do not belong to the integral parts of Christianity. Such innovations obtain no sanction from Jesus, nor are they in harmony with his spirit or teachings. Even the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper are not obligatory on the Christian, as they were never intended to be permanent ordinances. Some of the church customs, such as the confirmation vow, are little better than open falsehoods, or at best a conventional form. The church has no business to take part in the celebration of the marriage rite, nor in the burial of the dead. The Christianity of the future will be an effort to realize the moral ideals of its great Founder, and will discard all those abuses that in the course of historical growth have attached themselves to the church.

The Rev. Hans Müller reviews this work of Faber's in the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, declaring that the author has indeed revealed a number of church abuses, and that modern Christianity is developing in the direction indicated. He thinks that Faber has done well in not attempting a detailed picture of what the Christianity of the future must be in order to maintain its hold on men, as this is a matter yet in process of development. Little more than the general character and nature of the coming Christianity can as yet be outlined.

A number of other books on this subject, tho not of the same general character as that of Faber's, have appeared lately, among them one entitled "Christus der Erlöser" (Christ the Redeemer) by a layman, Albert Ritter. The Rev. Hermann Kutter's "Sie Müssen! Ein offenes Wort an die christliche Gesellschaft" (You Must! An Open Word to Christian Society) is a sharp attack on the Mammon worship of the church of to-day.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN "EXHIBITION OF PREPOSTEROUS ECCLESIASTICAL VANITY."

APROPOS of the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury to this country, the well-known Protestant Episcopal organ, the New York *Churchman*, recently indulged in an editorial (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 3) which has excited the ire of denominational papers all over the country. The phrases in *The Churchman's* editorial which are held to be objectionable are those referring to "both National Churches," "the American Church," "the life of the National Church," etc., which are taken to indicate a disposition on the part of the Protestant Episcopal Church to claim for itself the prestige of a national church. By the Boston *Congregationalist* the use of such terms is regarded as "an affectation which only serves to increase suspicion and resentment among non-Episcopal Churchmen"; and *The Lutheran Observer* (Lancaster, Pa.) spares no epithets in denouncing this "remarkable exhibition of preposterous ecclesiastical vanity." *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) devotes four columns to this subject. It says, in part:

> "Does *The Churchman* think that the 'sect,' 'communion,' 'denomination,' 'religious organization,' or 'church' which it represents is the National Church because it is preeminently adapted to the spirit of the American people? If that be its view, how does it account for the small number of communicants it has been able to make? It has required less of its communicants than any other religious body in the country. It has been here more than two hundred years, and to-day it is the tenth in the list of denominations. In several of the States it is hardly present. One of its own bishops declared that in the number of its communicants there are more women and youth relative to the whole number than in any large ecclesiastical body in the United States. . . . . . .
>
> "At the present time the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has twelve times as many communicants as the Protestant Episcopal; the Baptists more than six times as many; the Lutherans more than two and a half times as many; and the Presbyterians nearly as many as the Lutherans; the Methodists have nearly nine times as many; and the Congregationalists only about ten thousand less than the Protestant Episcopal Church. In all there are more than twenty-one million registered communicants not included in the Protestant Episcopal communion.
>
> "We have been inclined to believe that the more ostentatious part of that church is in a small minority; but when the supposedly conservative *Churchman* coolly speaks of that church—with its seven hundred and eighty-five thousand members, standing only *tenth* in the order of American denominations—as the National Church, we are justified in suggesting to it that there is one name, and only one, that befits such colossal assumption, and that is, 'The Uncatholic Church of America.' . . . . . .
>
> "Can not *The Churchman* see that its outbreak concerning a

national church makes impossible the thought of union with such a body? Does it suppose that the members of other communions —at least as conscientious as itself—will allow this sentiment to be uttered and remain silent?"

The Philadelphia *Lutheran* comments:

> "The only sense in which we can speak of a *national church* in this country is this—namely, that all who have been baptized in the name of the triune God and are called Christians constitute the visible National Church, while all *true Christians*, in whatever denomination found, are the true National Church of the United States of America. How large this invisible church is God alone knows, for 'the Lord knoweth them that are His.'
>
> "When we consider the millions of Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and others in this country, it seems somewhat strange to hear the comparatively small Protestant Episcopal Church calling itself '*the National Church*.' No doubt the Archbishop of Canterbury will see so much of the wealth and social distinction of this church that he may be inclined to look upon it as the National Church; but, if he sees a good deal of our country and looks over the statistics of our national census, he may conclude that to call it the *National Church* is somewhat premature."

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) says:

> "It is a singular fact that these pretentious claims do not in the least excite our resentment. They are simply interesting psychological specimens of religious mania, and we are no more offended by them than the alienist is offended by the pompous pretentions of his insane patient, who imagines he is emperor of all the earth. Of course such views and vaporings have their painful and pitiful aspect, and of course also such views and such a spirit must not be charged upon all Protestant Episcopalians. Very many of these are Christians."

THE FRAUDULENT SIDE OF SPIRITUALISM.

A SERIOUS revival of the study of psychic phenomena, including so-called Spiritualism, is predicted by the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk, of New York. The subject, he thinks, is one that belongs to the "sphere of influence" of the clergy, and he urges upon ministers the duty of fitting themselves to take the leadership in this new series of investigations. With a view to clearing the ground for intelligent research, Dr. Funk has himself made extensive inquiries into the nature of Spiritualistic phenomena, the results of which he has embodied in book-form (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 16). In *The Homiletic Review* (October) he recounts a "unique experience" of his brother, Mr. B. F. Funk, in contact with the seamy side of Spiritualism. It seems that a business card bearing the words "Radium, Medium's Paraphernalia," and advertising "crowns, belts, hands, heads, veils, and full-size figures illuminated with the new radium light" which would "appear, gradually float about room and disappear," recently came into Dr. Funk's possession. The card carried a Chicago address, and it was handed by him to Mr. B. F. Funk with the request that he investigate and report the facts of the case. This report is now incorporated in Dr. Funk's article, and opens as follows:

> "On my first call I was informed that in order to see this radium expert it would be necessary for me to make an appointment. The appointment being duly made and kept, I found the proprietor to be a youngish, gentlemanly sort of fellow, apparently refined and educated. The card served as an open sesame, somewhat stiff, gaining for me the desired interview. In reply to my question whether he sold outfits for mediums, he said, eyeing me closely: 'I sometimes sell things that are of interest to mediums and—to other people.' After a moment's silence he continued: 'What do you wish? What are you *after?*'
>
> "Then followed much verbal fencing, when he finally said: 'I always insist, as a mark of good faith, that at the outset an order be given with payment for an outfit.' This outfit, he told me, varies in price from $50 to $1,000."

Mr. Funk went on to say that a lady friend in an Eastern city wished to equip herself as a Spiritualistic medium. "I do not wish her to do wrong," he concluded. To this the young man replied:

> "'Certainly not, certainly not; I understand. I have many such among my clientele. It is my business to help mediums make a good show. They do not do wrong; on the contrary, they are doing a great deal of good in getting people to believe that their friends who have died are really alive. I have seen mothers made happy at the sight of their dead children, husbands at the sight of their departed wives. It has often brought tears to my eyes to see the simple faith of these people. If a man is a philanthropist who can multiply blades of grass, surely I or a medium should be entitled to praise if we cause rejoicing where there are tears. Why, my dear fellow, Spiritualists are the happiest people in the world. Why undeceive them? They are in heaven. It does them no hurt, but much good to believe these things. My business is to put clever people in the way of making the world happier.' The man grew quite eloquent in dilating on his philanthropic calling."

The report of the conversation continues:

> "He finally asked: 'What kind of phenomena would you prefer that your friend should produce?'
>
> "I replied: 'I wish her to give physical manifestations, such as the materialization of hands, of the entire human form, spirit voices, illuminated stars, sparks, rays of light, floating balls of fire, floating musical instruments, trumpet talks, slate-writing, mind-reading, etc. Are these things within the scope of your art?'
>
> "He smiled at the modesty of my wish, then said: 'All this is merest child's play, provided your lady friend is apt, quick-witted, and has nerve. I am furnishing help after this sort to the mediums of Chicago—they all come to me; I know them all.'
>
> "'Do good, genuine mediums use this kind of help?'
>
> "'All mediums are *good* mediums and genuine mediums. I don't know any other kind.'
>
> "'Is there no difficulty in manipulating this machinery or paraphernalia?'
>
> "'It is so simple you will wonder why it is that people do not at once detect it. When you understand it, and understand the *modus operandi* of handling it, you will be much amused.'
>
> "'How about slate-writing?'
>
> "'Perfectly simple.'
>
> "'With the tied slates, glued and sealed?'
>
> "'Yes, oh, yes. I have laughed until my sides ached after a séance at the remembrance of how easily and completely the d. e.'s ['dead easies'] were fooled. To see a doting father take the materialized form of his dead child on his knee and pet it and kiss it, and then hear the little one say, "Now, papa, I must go; I feel I am getting weak," and then see the child slip from his lap and disappear, to the infinite surprise of all the faithful—it is more laughable than an Artemus Ward "wax-figger show."'
>
> "'But is there no danger of getting caught?'
>
> "'No, there are two hundred mediums in Chicago. How seldom you hear of an exposure.'
>
> "'But I have been where I was permitted to touch the hand of a form. It seemed warm, as if flesh and blood.'
>
> "This seemed to amuse him greatly. Finally he said: 'Yes: *it does feel precisely like flesh*. But this is another phase of the business. It is all explained when the outfit is sent.' . . . . . .
>
> "After some more interchange of this kind of talk I said: 'Speaking seriously, do you mean to tell me that no mediums possess occult or abnormal powers; that it is all humbuggery and trickery?'
>
> "After a few moments' thought, his face growing serious, he said: 'There *is* something mysterious, something that puzzles me at times about some mediums. I have seen phenomena that I can not explain. At times an outside influence seems to come over the medium, taking possession of her. What it is I don't know. Possibly telepathy will explain it, possibly spirits.'"

In his comment on this report, Dr. Funk admits "the abundance and the disgusting nature of the frauds which attend many spiritualistic séances," as well as the dangers that attend this line of investigation. He adds: "I have seen psychic cobwebs—if cobwebs they be—tangle the feet of even intellectual giants; and the shrewdest experts—to change the simile—need to sail these mystic seas with sharp eyes and level heads, for these seas are almost wholly uncharted, and in sailing over them, at times, the ship's compasses exhibit inexplicable variations. Yet these investigations must be made and these seas must be sailed and charted."

THE "QUIET ATHEISM" OF RECENT FICTION.

FOUR of the best-selling novels of the day in England—Mr. Seton Merriman's "Last Hope," Mr. Anthony Hope's "Double Harness," Mr. Barry Pain's "Lindley Kays," and Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "Tommy and Co."—are grouped by *The British Weekly* (London, September 8) to illustrate what is deemed a significant and deplorable tendency. Dissimilar as they are in subject-matter and in treatment, these books are united, so we are told, by one characteristic—"the total absence of religion." There is hardly a reference in them to religious aims, motives, or consolations. "If our four novelists are truly describing the English life of to-day," says *The British Weekly*, "then Christianity has disappeared from our country." The same paper continues:

> "Mr. Hope has much to say of men and women in the greatest tribulation, deceived and deceiving, sinning and suffering, driven through anguish even to despair. But he never suggests that Christianity came once into their minds. They never pray, they never think of God, they do not fear God, or love God, or repent before God. They do not seem to know that a God exists. . . . Mr. Pain's assumption appears to be that religion . . . is, tho not a hypocrisy, an absurd delusion. Mr. Seton Merriman, whose moral tone was very high, never once suggests the action of Christian forces. He could draw noble men and noble women, chivalrous, honorable, brave, sincere, faithful unto death. But they were never reinforced so far as we can remember by supernal powers, nor did they ever need such reinforcement. The atmosphere is purely pagan, tho the paganism is of the loftiest and most heroic type. In Mr. Jerome's book his sky is low and the heroism near, tho within the limits there is much kindness and good-fellowship."

The British Weekly comments on this "symptom" of irreligion as follows:

> "We are always being told by our novelists that they must be true to life. When we grumble at the disagreeable incidents and the unhappy endings in their books they tell us that they are faithful to the facts. And in truth we find it hard to answer them, for the world is full of those who deserve happiness, and never secure it, of loving hearts that misunderstand or never find any one to understand, of peaceful homes suddenly ruined, of high purposes ending in utter moral failure, and novelists are supposed to be more instructed and more sensitive to the tragedies round them than other people. . . . But in the name of their own principle we venture to ask our novelists whether they are giving us life when they ignore religion? After all, this is a baptized people. Can it be that all the churches, and all the congregations, and all the preachers are absolutely without effect, that Christianity has died out of the world, that the English race has completely, and finally, and without struggle thrown off the religious idea? It may be unreasonable to expect from fiction the pleasure that fact does not give. We have no right to demand that everything should end well at last, in defiance of ordinary experience. But is it so that the basis on which civilization has rested for so many centuries has at last given way? Even Zola does not go so far as that. In his 'Paris' he pictures the church exhaling its last breathings in gasps of agony, but with him this is a vision of the future, and he clearly recognizes that Christianity will not descend to its grave without many tears, many pangs, many protesting cries. In the novels before us we are enveloped from first to last in an atmosphere of quiet atheism. It is bad enough that men so influential, and so powerful, and so strong in many ways as those we are criticizing should take this view. The divorce of literature from the church is a more serious business than is generally supposed. But it would be infinitely worse if their picture of life were true. For our part, we believe it to be utterly false. We believe that even where Christianity has apparently been abandoned, its great ideas come upon the soul in its moments of tension and its hours of dereliction. God does not leave Himself without a witness, and no faithful picture of the lonely, striving, enduring heart can leave Him out. Man is more than cunning mechanism and passing breath. The thin, vulgar, superficial creed of modern naturalism has not yet prevailed. The more one sees of life the nearer one comes to the core of human hearts, the more one feels how much religion there is even in those to whom religion seems to mean nothing, and less than nothing. When novelists understand this, we may have great books again. We may have great tragedies told frankly and simply. It is those who believe in no life but this who are compelled, as Mr. Hope is compelled, to patch up short-lived accommodations and impossible compromises. We can bear tragedy when we learn from Christianity that human misery and human failure may be not loss, but gain."

THE AFFIRMATIVE OUTLOOK FOR RELIGIOUS FAITH.

IN forecasting the future attitude of the thinking world toward questions of religious faith, Prof. A. C. Armstrong, of Wesleyan University, in his book called "Transitional Eras of Thought," discerns a tendency among philosophic thinkers toward a positive basis of conviction. The present age he designates a "period of transition," characterized by "confusion and dismay in the minds of individuals, as well as in the spirit of the age,"—a time when "the old is shaken or destroyed," and the new is "not yet present in its strength and beauty." In estimating the place where men stand at present in relation to religious and philosophic belief, he says:

> "In certain respects the present age is of a different type from any of the eras of doubt and transition that have preceded it. In particular, a situation of especial difficulty has been created by the complexity of the questions with which the reflection of the time is compelled to grapple; the crisis has become acute because of the multitude of conflicting tendencies which have entered to confuse our thought, for we are still moderns. The cycle which began with the Renaissance and the Reformation is not yet ended. In spite of the revolution which took place at the end of the eighteenth century, men are still at work on questions come down from the age of Bacon and Descartes. The problems concerning knowledge which were then proposed have not received their definitive solution, nor can they be passed over as the unimportant questionings of an outgrown stage of culture. The mechanical theory of the world remains a crux for the advocates of a spiritual philosophy and the defenders of positive religious faith. Pantheism and atomism, monism and dualism, continue to engage the attention of philosophic minds under somewhat of the old inspiration, if not under the old leaders. As the nineteenth century closes and the twentieth begins, the Christian world resounds with the reformer's question concerning the seat of authority in religion. Moreover, the thinker of to-day is not only caught in the current of modern thought, as a whole, but is embarrassed by the fact that the breaking up of the eighteenth century was not brought to its term. Hume has lived on in the empiricism of the first half of the nineteenth century in Britain and the agnosticism of the generation just ended in many different lands. In Germany the negation of the eighteenth century was overwhelmed by the constructive systems with which the early decades of the nineteenth were filled. But these in turn went down so decisively before the onslaught of the empirical and the historical sciences as to throw men back on the difficulties, sometimes even back on the solutions, which Kant and Hegel and Schleiermacher believed they had forever put away. While this phase terminated and recovery began, it was discovered that there was left neither satisfactory system nor acceptable guiding principle for thought. It is evident, also, that the era has its peculiar problems, sometimes in the form of characteristic variations of older questions, sometimes of specifically new developments. There is the marvelous advance of physical science, with such discoveries as that of the conservation and correlation of energy and that of biological evolution, and such theories as the principle of development conceived as a world-law; there is the growth of the historical spirit and the application of the historical method to the question of origins, in particular to the origin of religion; there is the development of critical inquiry, especially in relation to the documentary records of Christianity; there is the progress of democracy, not only in its moderate and lawful, but also in its socialistic and anarchistic phases—and all press on the thinker of to-day with questions as

imperiously demanding answers as the answers are difficult to give. To whatever quarter, therefore, we direct our gaze, it is plain that the age is filled with uncertainty and travail. Our task is harder than that of our fellows in other times, for we are burdened with a double load. We are trying to do two days' work in one. We are struggling with difficulties inherited from the past and with new perplexities born of our own intellectual life."

In dealing with the bases of belief, one of the first problems attacked by the author is that of the effect of scientific reflection upon the principles of ethical and spiritual life. He points out the necessity of inquiring "whether science is altogether in conflict with these," and whether, "if taken in its literal, or even in any fair interpretation, it tends to nullify or destroy them"; again, "whether . . . and quite apart from the endeavors of the professional 'reconcilers' to force a complete and exact adjustment between the two departments of thought, it includes in this region also tendencies of a reconstructive kind." Upon this point he proceeds:

"At least in so far as the researches of science, or inferences based upon them, have revealed the inherent correlation of natural and spiritual truth, or have thrown fresh light on this connection in cases where it was already known—at least to this extent there is justice in the claim that through their aid the foundations of morals and religion have been strengthened. The critical ethical antinomies, for instance, which have been created or brought into prominence by 'scientific' ethics, have beyond all question been a source of painful anxiety for the contemporary moralist; but a partial, if only a partial, return for his loss is to be found in the fact that the truths for whose safety he is most concerned have been shown in general to correspond to the principles of science, and this in an age when science has been shown to be the dominant factor in thought. In regard to the influence of science on religion, the most remarkable phenomenon of recent years has not been the continuance of doubt touching religious truth, but the production of evidence by science itself,—by psychology and anthropology, by sociology, by the new-born science of religion,—in proof of the integral and essential position of religion in individual life and human society."

The "socialization of religion" is another evidence the author sees of the return to faith, tho he points out that the true bearings of this tendency are obscured by a "mass of errant opinion," one part maintaining "that religion, taken in its social applications, is of itself sufficient to heal the wounds under which society suffers, no heed being given to the influence of economic, political, and other non-moral forces on the conditions of social welfare"; another part contending "that social progress and the religion of Christ so exactly correspond that the church must be transformed into an institution devoted exclusively to the promotion of social ends." "To avoid vagaries of this kind," he says, "requires knowledge and careful thinking, knowledge greater and more exact, thought more deliberate and circumspect, it is to be feared, than are given to the subject by many impassioned orators who fill the air with the proclamation of their religious panaceas for the social maladies of the time." We quote, in conclusion:

"And yet the socialization of religion does form an important topic for consideration. To begin with, it is an evident part of the progress of the age. In the last analysis, it is true, religion is an individual and personal matter. . . . But religion has relations also which go beyond the circumference of the individual life. This is the great truth which the social movement of the age is bringing into the focus of religious thought, not merely for the criticism of religion and its amendment, but as a means to its progress and further conquests. . . . All the sects agree in this, that it is a paramount obligation of religious men to promote the things which make for purity and temperance and righteousness and justice and peace; to bind up the broken-hearted, to give liberty to the captive, to open the eyes of them that are blind. And the social movement brings at once a motive and an opportunity for performing these duties on a scale greater than in the past, and in ways more in harmony with the spirit of the time. Hence arises a second advantage for religion at the present juncture. By its attention to social questions it is brought into closer touch with the moving forces in modern life; and since there is no apologetic so effective as the evidence of experience, the resultant benefit to the cause of belief is of a most valuable kind. For when religion adopts the well-being of society as among its own concerns, while at the same time it extends a relieving hand to the many who are alienated by their sufferings from faith in God as well as from confidence in the sentiments of his professed worshipers, it secures a new hold upon the mind of the world. Long it has been complained by the parties to the great debate that there is a breach between religion and culture. Here is suggested a means of overcoming the alienation, or at least of taking useful steps toward that end. In the revival of religious feeling and the renaissance of faith which have of late begun to manifest themselves in the English-speaking countries—less markedly perhaps in continental Europe—this reciprocal approach of religion and society has played an important part. And in so far as the churches shall rise to the measure of their opportunities, it is also reasonable to expect an increased constructive influence from the movement in the happier era which we hope may soon succeed the doubt and darkness of recent years."

THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT IN ARMIES.

THE war in the Far East lends special interest and timeliness to an article from the pen of Gen. F. Canonge, of the French army, which appears in the *Correspondant* (Paris), and which deals with the religious psychology of the troops who took part in the Crimean campaign. The general holds that "moral forces are more potent than material forces in war." "The men on whom has fallen the supreme honor of commanding soldiers in the field," he says, "have always made every effort to utilize the mighty influence of religion. . . . A belief in the immortality of the soul and in God is the only thing which can induce a poor soldier to make the sublime sacrifice of his life." Even Frederick II. and Napoleon I., as he points out, employed religion as an instrument of control and government, and the commanders of the French forces before Sebastopol were religious men. We quote further from his article:

"The fatalism of the Mohammedans composing the Turkish contingent was put to a severe test in the Crimea; but it helped to support them through the general lot of suffering and to mitigate the exasperation they felt at the utter want of solicitude manifested by their leaders.

"The Protestant pastors arrived too late in the Crimea to give to the English soldiers the consolations of religion. . . . In certain cases it happened that dying soldiers made their confession to their comrades. The piety of the Russians is well known, and it is not necessary to dwell upon the moral support which they derived from the orthodox religion. All accounts of the time are unanimous on this point. Soldiers and officers wore metal scapulars stamped with the image of the Virgin or of a saint. The Greek priests, or popes, fostered this religious enthusiasm, after the example of the Czar Nicolas, and preached the Holy War in the name of 'this sacred soil, on which St. Vladimir received his baptism.'

"Such were the religious sentiments which animated our adversaries as well as our allies, the Piedmontese, who also were Catholics; and we can safely say that Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican, and Mussulman soldiers all manifested during their campaign their belief in God."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A REPORT compiled by W. J. Semelroth, of St. Louis, chief secretary for the World's Fourth Sunday-school Convention, held at Jerusalem in April of this year, shows that this country contains 139,817 Sunday-schools, or more than half the number existing in the entire world.

"THE facts in regard to the great international revival campaign conducted by Dr. R. A. Torrey and Mr. Charles M. Alexander," says *The Michigan Christian Advocate*, "should stop the mouths of that class of people who imagine that revivals are an impossibility in these days and that Christians are shorn of their strength. It is not yet three years since these evangelists began their work in Japan, China, Australia, and Great Britain, yet sixty thousand persons have confessed Christ under their labors, more than half of them being in Great Britain within one year."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN'S REAR-GUARD AND OYAMA'S NEW FLANKING MOVEMENT.

MODERNIZED Japan's English newspaper admirers—with the London *Times* at their head—indulge a hope that her military masterpiece, known as outflanking Kuropatkin, will take the town of Mukden by storm. All the old favorites will appear. Messrs. Oku, Nodzu, and Kuroki are to lead left, center, and right respectively. Experience gained during the record-breaking run at Liao-Yang has suggested improvements in the wings, and, should Kuropatkin remain long enough within the theater of operatinos, this successful Japanese tour of Manchuria will close its season with that well-rehearsed spectacle, another Sedan. Thus far the official program, which Tokyo intends shall be adhered to even if it rains. There is much conflict of press opinion as to whether Kuropatkin will play the part assigned him. The Paris *Figaro* thinks that by the time the Oku-Nodzu-Kuroki combination opens its next engagement Kuropatkin will be making a series of one-night stands between Tieling and Harbin. All courtesies to the press are suspended.

But it may be best to employ the technical terminology of those who seek the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth. Kuropatkin is believed by London experts to be carrying out what is styled "the slow and concentrated" form of retreat. This is severely straining the tactical capacities of his rear-guard, which has "to make a stand" whenever the pursuing Japanese armies come too near. If the rear-guard is successful in its efforts "to make a stand"—at a point, say, close to Mukden or near Tieling—Kuropatkin ought to get away with his army comparatively intact. But it is the business of the three Japanese armies to prevent this. The Japanese center pushes ahead "to occupy the enemy in front." Just what the Japanese left may be up to remains uncertain, but there seems little doubt that the Japanese right is still attempting what it has never yet succeeded in accomplishing. It has to "walk around" the Russians, holding passes, bridges, and like points in Kuropatkin's long line of retreat to the north.

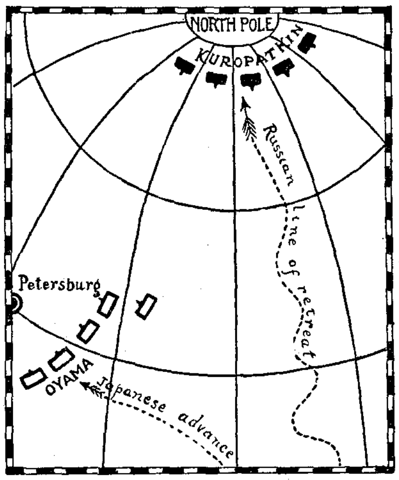
Through the maze of "rear-guard actions," "advances," "flanking movements," "cavalry screens," and "artillery duels," the Paris *Gaulois* and *Temps* think they see that Kuropatkin is making his escape. The London *Standard* and the London *Mail* concede that the Russian commander is displaying an exceptionally high order of military skill in the operations. They tell us, however, that Kuropatkin's retreat has more than once been imperiled by the incompetence of his rear-guard commanders. They have spoiled some beautiful maneuvers for Kuropatkin by forgetting that the combats of a rear-guard are imperatively defensive. They neglect to keep the proper distance between the rear-guard and the main body. They seem to have forced Kuropatkin to put from a third to a fourth of his forces into the rear-guard. Nevertheless, the rear-guard has so far managed to come out after every "stand" with the loss of comparatively few guns. It has destroyed houses and villages in the path of the Japanese. Above all, it has staved off another Sedan. Says the London *Standard:*

> "General Kuropatkin has certainly been able to continue his retreat, and he has done so with his army still in a fairly cohesive condition and with his artillery intact. He has reached Mukden, and may have an open road to the north; but then, he might have gained all that without a list of casualties which amounts to twenty-five or thirty thousand, and without inflicting upon his soldier and his civilian countrymen the demoralization and depression which are the natural result of defeat in the field. On the other hand, the victors still have their work before them. The army of Manchuria, tho weakened, is intact. The decisive blow has not been struck, and now it must be delivered elsewhere, either at Tieling, or perhaps at some place more to the north, and consequently further from the Japanese base on the sea, and nearer the iron belt along which, we must presume, Russian reinforcements are steadily flowing. There are statements that Kuroki is swinging round Mukden, and may, after all, envelop his opponents. But Marshal Oyama's latest despatches do not support that view. They suggest that the Japanese main body are well south of the Manchu capital and that they have a rear-guard in front of them, which is not yet broken down."

The vital feature in the tactical duels, according to the London *Times* and the Paris *Temps*—two dailies which seldom agree in their interpretations of the campaign—has to do with numerical superiority. If the Japanese do not decidedly outnumber the Russians, their flanking movement is foredoomed to failure. "When you desire to envelop an enemy who knows what you are at," we are told by the military expert of the London *Speaker*, "(and it must be remembered that some such movements, notably Sedan, were successful because one opponent did *not* know what his enemy was at), you must occupy him by your frontal attack while the margin which your numerical superiority gives you walks around and cuts his line of retreat." But the Paris *Figaro's* expert thinks Kuropatkin a difficult person to walk around. The military expert of the London *Times* forecasts:

> "In view of all the circumstances, the line of action of the Russian commander-in-chief appears to be dictated for him by necessity. He must cover his retreat by a widespread cloud of not very efficient mounted men. He must hold Mukden as long as he can on account of the advantages offered to all armies by the retention of a great and populous center, and for the sake of the prestige which will accrue to Japan from its loss. He must concentrate both his beaten troops and his new reinforcements at Tieling and endeavor, if he can, to preserve this capital point for the sake of an ulterior offensive. If he can not hold it, he may be compelled to fall back to Harbin, there to organize and prepare a winter or a spring campaign. Whatever he elects to do, he must not allow the winter to surprise him in the open field without adequate preparation for the hutting and feeding of his troops. . . . . . .
>
> "Whatever the views of the Japanese staff may be as to an ulterior advance to Harbin, there can be no question that the possession of Tieling is highly desirable on all grounds, since it is necessary to deprive the Russian army of its gate of entry into southern Manchuria during the winter, and to impose upon it the necessity of forcing this point, should the fancy seize it to prosecute a winter campaign. The first object, therefore, is to repair the railway to Mukden so that a secure line of steam communication may be provided to Japan, through the ice-free port of Dalny, and, further, to obtain from Japan or China sufficient rolling-stock for the continuous activity of this line, now in course of alteration to the 3 feet 6 inches gage, the same as that of the Chinese lines. The Liau River can meanwhile be utilized as a line of supply, as well as the Hun, until the first frosts suspend navigation. When the railway is repaired to Mukden, the Japanese army there will be within four days by rail and steamer from Japan, or six days, allowing for the double transshipment at the ports. The Russian army at Tieling will be sixteen days from Moscow by express, but nearly six weeks by troop-train. Fresh troops can be mobilized in Japan after Russian troops have left Moscow, and can be detrained at the front before the Russian units from Moscow cross Baikal; and that enormous advantage, which we long ago laid stress upon, the Japanese will continue to possess till the end of the chapter, provided their command of the sea is preserved. There is also the Korean railway, which has made rapid progress and will serve as a useful alternative means of communication, coupled with the light line already completed from Antung to the Mo-tien-ling. The immediate business of the Japanese is to rest their troops, to fill up their ranks, to renew their ammunition and supplies, and to place at Liau-Yang sufficient stores of all kinds to permit the prosecution of the next step under favorable conditions. All this they are now doing; rail-head is already at Ta-shih-chiao, and will soon be at Liau-Yang; the further advance to the Hun River presents no difficulties; by all routes reinforcements of all arms as well as supplies are rapidly passing to the front. If the decisive battle has not been decisive enough, the Russian army remains within reach, and its fresh crop of bayonets is already sprouting; the strategical aftermath remains to be mown.
>
> "There is no possibility now of much error of calculation; the

full strength of the enemy has been encountered and defeated; the question whether there will or will not be a second trial of strength before the winter sets in remains for Kuropatkin and his master to decide."



SOCIALIST SARCASM.

Strategical and tactical diagram of the *Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

With reference to this last point, the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which has accurately foretold many features of Russian strategy, says:

"It is not easy to see what object the Russian commander could have in accepting a new battle [as distinguished from a rear-guard action]. With the forces of which at present he disposes, he can not for a moment hope to defeat the Nippon armies. A battle near Mukden would thus only result in momentarily halting the forward movement of the Japanese and in inflicting more or less sensible losses upon them. Is that important enough for Kuropatkin to risk himself in an adventure that would perhaps afford the Japanese a new opportunity to outflank him and cut off his retreat? . . . . . .

"Moreover, the theory that consists in weakening the Japanese army by battles which can, in no case, be decisive, is false. The Russian losses in all the encounters that have taken place hitherto can not have been much inferior to the Japanese losses, and Kuropatkin must show himself far more sparing of the lives of his men, since it is the lack of troops that imposes constant retreat upon him. There are great reserves in the Russian Empire, there are hundreds of regiments still in Europe, no doubt, but these regiments must be transported out there. We know with what difficulties the transport of troops to Manchuria is accomplished, difficulties that winter only still further aggravates. All this justifies the belief that the Russian general will finally evacuate Mukden without offering battle, maintaining just that contact with the enemy that is necessary to hold him at a respectful distance until the bulk of the army has got away in the direction of Harbin."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STRATEGIC BLOW TO JAPAN AT LAKE BAIKAL.

MEMBERS of the Japanese general staff at Tokyo heard with consternation, lately, that the short strip of railway around the southern shore of Lake Baikal has at last been completed. So we are informed by the London *News*. "Kuroki has been forcing the pace with all the energy that is in him to bring about the utter smashing of Kuropatkin's army before the Lake Baikal line is ready for use." In that case the Japanese general did not attain his object, assuming the accuracy of the Manchester *Guardian*, which says the line was completed on August 27 last. The assertion has been denied, but the weight of European press opinion in France and Germany inclines to accept the assertion as valid. A competent expert has been over the ground for the London *News*, and he writes:

"If Kuroki can so thoroughly defeat Kuropatkin before the railway round Lake Baikal opens or the winter comes that Kuropatkin has to return routed, leaving his military stores in Japanese hands or destroying them, Kuroki will have finished the summer campaign gloriously. But the war will not be over, for another Russian army will at once commence to take the field. The smashing and annihilating of Kuropatkin's army means the loss of immense supplies to Russia, the loss of a lot of men and many guns. It means nothing more. But failure on the part of Kuroki means the beginning of the end for Japan. That little stretch of 130 miles of railway round Lake Baikal is going to be a wonder worker. It means continuity of supplies, a steady and certain influx of fresh troops to take the place of the killed, disabled, and worn out, an unbroken stream of food supplies, medical comforts, and fresh transports, an inexhaustible and up-to-date command of good horses, ready for work in the field. Without that 130 miles of rail Russia's backbone in the Far East was bent, if it was not broken, and no men living knew it better than Kuroki and his adversary Kuropatkin."

The strain upon the railway at Lake Baikal will be great, admits this observer, but from personal observation he concludes that the resources of the line will be fully equal to it. He denies the truth of rumors that the rolling-stock is unfit for the transport of troops:

"Our Yeomanry and Tommies who remember the sheep and cattle trucks, open to the cold winds at night and the blistering sun by day, in which they traveled, should see the Russian troop-trains. All are roofed in and enclosed at the sides, like vans. Proper care has been taken that ventilation should be assured in hot weather, and warmth be secured in winter. Shelves with bedding run along the sides and ends of the troop-cars in a manner which shows that the Muscovite is getting ready in a thorough and workmanlike fashion at last. The engines in use are all, or nearly all, magnificent samples of the engine-builder's art."

The most elaborate precautions have been taken to protect the dozens of bridges, viaducts, and tunnels along the western shore of the lake, according to the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin). The great source of peril is the Japanese spy, whose presence in large numbers is inevitable. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks it reflects credit upon Russian vigilance that the efforts of all Japanese dynamiters have been foiled. *Armee et Marine* (Paris) is of opinion that the whole fate of the war may hang upon the success or failure of Japanese efforts, which will almost certainly be made, to wreck the line at Lake Baikal. That severe critic of Russian capacity for war, the military expert of the London *Times*, concedes:

"If this important section can stand regular traffic, Russia will not have to incur the fresh danger of another three weeks of delay during the first severe frosts. It has always been evident that, if station and sidings on the Trans-Baikal section of the railway were increased and the rolling-stock added to, we should have to allow for a larger number of military trains per day; and consequently a higher figure for the monthly reinforcements. The management of the Trans-Siberian through traffic has been the brightest side of the Russian conduct of the war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE'S SKEPTICISM ON THE SUBJECT OF MEDIATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Emperor William are the chiefs of state whose names are most frequently connected in European editorial utterances with current pleas for mediation. But such pleas, think most authoritative continental organs, are made only by amateurs in diplomacy, who can not see that Kuropatkin must be finally routed and Port Arthur captured before any psychological moment for mediation can possibly arrive. Short work is made in official dailies of the appeal for intervention by the *Siècle* (Paris), a paper which is important as the organ of a leading French statesman. The *Figaro* (Paris) and the *Petit Parisien* bring down upon themselves the censure of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) by harping upon mediation. The daily last named knows precisely, it seems, the sentiment of that St. Petersburg grand ducal clique which intends that the war shall go on at all hazards. It speaks by the card, presumably, when it declares:

"The truth is that if a step for the restoration of peace were or became timely, and if all the Powers did not take part in it, France and England would be most conspicuously indicated as the ones to take the step jointly. Each being suspected of decided sympathies toward one of the belligerents, their accord would afford to both an equal guarantee of impartiality. But we are not yet at that point. We are quite distant from it. The war is at present in full swing, and never, to borrow an expression from German military philosophy, has a war been seen to halt at that psychological moment when its normal development had not yet reached its crisis. Those who think the contrary take their wishes for realities or for possibilities."

As for the notion that Emperor William is the proper person to hurl himself into the breach, various official and unofficial German organs scout it. Among them is the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), which is official, and is supposed to speak on such a topic only after recourse to diplomatic sources of information. "The east Asiatic crisis," it observes, "as must be manifest most clearly to all, is still far from the stage at which discussion of an act of intervention, even only in theory, can be possible." The liberal and unofficial *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) adds that "to seek to terminate by unsought intervention a war between two nations, carried on with the utmost bitterness, can suggest itself only to a dreamer."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR AND WHAT HE STANDS FOR.

GENERAL PRINCE SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKI, favorably known in St. Petersburg's literary circles as the husband of a brilliantly intellectual woman, has, after weeks of reflection on the part of the Czar, been made Minister of the Interior in succession to the assassinated Von Plehve. The delay in filling the vacancy is attributed by the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), well posted regarding St. Petersburg affairs, to the large list of availabilities. Nicholas is said to have thought of General von Wahl, who, we are told by the Berlin *Vorwärts*, puts an end to strikes by having discontented wage-earners flogged "in droves" on the bare back. There was likewise General Kleigels, famous for his connection with the St. Petersburg police, and also, as we are reminded by the Paris *Action*, for his faith in the efficacy of Cossack whips as a check to the fermentation of Western ideas in the minds of university students. Still another rumored candidate for the succession, Prince Obolensky, now governor-general of Finland, is credited by some European newspapers with approval of the official practise of flogging women. He regards it—if he be correctly represented—in the light of an antidote to revolutionary poison. There are alleged to be certain technical rules of procedure which maintain this custom in spite of the Czar's recent edict to the contrary. Eight Russian statesmen, one after another, says the usually reliable Russian correspondent of the London *Standard*, were offered the post of Minister of the Interior within five weeks of Von Plehve's assassination, and all declined.

The appointment of Sviatopolk-Mirski took the press of Western Europe by surprise. He was almost unknown outside the Czar's dominions, altho he has been governor of some Russian provinces, is the son of a noted general and has himself served with credit in the army. His age is given as forty-seven. He belongs to the "old" nobility, as does his distinguished wife, the Countess Bobrinsky. This lady's receptions are so largely attended by Russian journalists as to explain, it is thought, the remarkable editorial pleas of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and the *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) for more freedom of the press—pleas synchronizing with the appointment of the lady's husband. The countess, described in foreign newspapers as a learned chemist, a profound mathematician, and a thinker of force and originality in the department of biology—to say nothing of the intellectual sympathy she once inspired in Tolstoy—receives in her salon all the best talent at the service of the *Mi Bozhi*, the *Khazain*, the *Pravo*, the *Russkoe Bagatstvo*, and other leading periodicals. Be all this fact or fancy, the countess is rumored to be out of touch with the school whose organ was the *Drouzhestvennyia Rechi* (St. Petersburg), founded for the propagation of autocratic sentiments and useful information among the muzhiks.

The first conspicuous act of the new minister was pronounced appropriate enough, in view of what has preceded. He took various journals into his confidence, the *Echo de Paris* being especially favored. He avows "a true and broad liberalism" so far as that is consistent with "existing institutions." He favors giving the local communal assemblies or *zemstvos* "fuller power to deal with their own affairs." But he opposes parliamentary systems. They may do in England, but they have worked badly in France. There will be no beating of women and students. "The young people must be shown the true way, and also the absurdity of their longings." He favors rural schools. The war with Japan is unpleasant and expensive, but all Russia will support the Government in waging it. With Finland he is to have nothing to do. Jews must not receive too much liberty. Russia must defend herself against "terrorists," but he personally is disinclined to judge "with excessive severity" when "rash and misguided youths" become politically active. He favors religious liberty "as much as possible."

VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Prince Peter Dmitri Sviatopolk-Mirski, new Russian Minister of the Interior, believed to favor "sound liberalism" so far as permissible by "existing Russian institutions."

The Western European press does not seem to know what to make of all this. Vienna newspapers, always looked to for authoritative opinion on personal equations when new men come to the fore at the Russian court, say in effect next to nothing. The *Politische Correspondenz* ascribes "a highly developed sense of justice" to General Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski. "He may be relied upon to strive to administer his department with moderation and prudence." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) thinks the reactionaries must have been defeated and that the new minister's appointment is an official recognition of the weakness of Von Plehve's system. *The Statist* (London), a careful student of Russian conditions, says:

"If the statement ascribed to the new Minister of the Interior for Russia is correct, it gives hope that a serious attempt will be made to pacify—using his own word—the discontented portion of the Russian Empire. The tone of the statement is admirable, and the moderation displayed gives ground for hope that something really will be done. The new minister, of course, will not hear of a parliamentary *régime*—possibly Russia is not yet prepared for a parliamentary *régime*. But he is ready to extend largely the powers of the *zemstvos*, and he also recognizes the need for greater personal liberty. A doubt will naturally arise as to whether the new minister will find himself invested with the power necessary to carry out his own policy. Hitherto all authority in Russia has been derived direct from the Czar. As our readers know, there is nothing in Russia at all resembling a cabinet. Each of the ministers is responsible to the Czar alone, and there is no community of interest between them. Therefore the smooth working of the governmental machine in Russia depends upon the energy of the Czar. If he is able and willing to superintend the administration, it works fairly well, assuming, of course, that he is honestly desirous of promoting the welfare of his people. If he devolves upon others the duty of superintending the administration, each minister sets up for himself, and very often anarchy follows."

But there is one important French newspaper, the anticlerical *Aurore* (Paris), edited by the noted Senator Clemençeau, which has boldly attacked the successor of Von Plehve. It falls foul of him for having said that parliamentary institutions work so badly in France that Russia has not been encouraged to adopt them. It would be otherwise, retorts the *Aurore*, were the workings of parliamentary institutions to cause French premiers to be assassinated "one after the other." It continues:

"The new Russian Minister of the Interior would behold in our form of government the system needed by his own country . . . if M. Loubet were under the necessity of assembling an army as a measure of protection against explosions of popular affection whenever he went outside his own door, if our system were to organize ruin, rapine, and the rule of bribery as a consequence of lack of efficient control, and were it to launch us without preparation into the most insane war, with supplies lacking and with incompetent military commanders and incompetent naval officers, capable only of sending their men to certain death."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADVANTAGES OF THE WAR TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

THAT daring explorer of Emperor William's mind, the London *Times*, announces some discoveries. The war to His Majesty is a goose that lays golden eggs. He keeps the fowl alive by proffers of aid to Russia. That power, noting with concern that Japan is of importance, has been most grateful for "explicit assurances of support, amounting to a practical guarantee of immunity from all danger of interference in Europe," as equivalent for which William II. is to be allowed a free hand in the very part of China which England regards as her sphere of interest. William II. is further presumed to be confident that Russia will finally wear Japan down. "Exceptionally well informed," says the London *Times*, is the authority upon which these particulars are revealed, and the following editorial observations are based upon them:

"The war has given the German Emperor an opportunity for knitting once again the old familiar ties, which had been a good deal frayed by a number of circumstances. . . . He has seized it with avidity and with not a little skill. One of his objects is, of course, to strengthen the position of Germany in China itself, where he believes she may have a great future before her, provided she can secure Russian assent to her schemes. He and his advisers saw much quicker than the Russians the difficulties of the task which Russia had rashly undertaken. He waited judiciously until Russia began to feel her embarrassments. Then, we are told, he generously proffered to the Czar explicit assurances of great military value. They amounted to a practical guarantee of immunity in Europe, and it was this guarantee which made it possible for Russia to withdraw some of her best troops from the western frontier, along which they are habitually stationed, and to send to Manchuria siege guns taken out of the western fortresses. There were other services which Germany—or, rather, the German Government—was eager to render to Russia in the hour of distress. They cost nothing, and some of them even brought large profits into German pockets. They ranged from the arrest and delivery of Russian deserters—a kindly action which Prussia has occasionally performed for her neighbor since the reign of Frederick William III.—to the supply of immense stores of war material from the German workshops more or less controlled by the state. The two great German steamship lines, in which the Emperor takes so deep an interest, were allowed to part with several swift steamers to Russia, to be converted into cruisers, and the same companies took contracts for coaling the Russian ships. It is even said that complaisance went so far as to let Russia have a few torpedo-boats delivered in sections, by way of evading the strict letter of international law, which brands the sale of a war-ship to a belligerent as a flagrant breach of neutrality."

To which may be added the following remark by the "exceptionally well informed" authority who has caused this journalistic sensation:

"William II. is not only, it seems, convinced that dynastic and social interests must draw the military empires of central and eastern Europe together; but he has, apparently, also satisfied himself that, in the Far East especially, the interests of Germany run parallel with those of Russia, and that they have, therefore, everything to gain from the ultimate success of Russian arms in this struggle, and everything to fear from their final defeat."

But the form of admiration which the London *Times* professes for the dexterity of German policy is so little associated with esteem that it has, upon the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the effect of a spark in a gasoline tank. The Hamburg daily despises parliamentary institutions as much as it appreciates the mailed fist and militarism. In all that relates to England, it carries a big stick. With reference to its London contemporary's revelations it declares:

"To what the attack of *The Times* on Germany tends is clear. The other Powers are to be set in alarm against Germany, to be filled with suspicion and, so far as possible, to be urged into the assumption of a corresponding attitude. From this England hopes to derive advantage to her own Far Eastern policy. The calculation of *The Times* may for this very reason be pronounced a false one, for there is in Europe no longer a statesman—no longer, indeed, an ordinarily informed newspaper reader—who attaches the least importance to such English calumnies. It is possible, too, that the publication in *The Times* has as its object to further the realization of the old English pretensions in the Yangtse valley."

Such Bismarckian indignation is not more intense than the anger of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), an exponent of liberal opinion and the champion of middle-class, business interests of the solidly respectable type. This organ has fixed its special attention upon that part of the English insinuations which relate to the flight of Russia's Port Arthur squadron in the direction of Germany's Chinese harbor. This flight, avers the "exceptionally well-informed" unknown, reveals the thoroughness of the understanding between William II. and Nicholas II. Whereupon the *Vossische Zeitung* retorts:

"According to *The Times*, therefore, it was on the cards between Russia and Germany that the Port Arthur fleet must steer its course to Tsingtau. According to this, *The Times* knows absolutely nothing of the fact that the special order of Skrydloff had been issued that the ships from Port Arthur must, upon any terms, fight their way toward Vladivostok. It is equally unknown to *The Times* that Vice-Admiral Uchtomski has, by imperial rescript, been disciplined and removed from the command of the fleet because he did not fulfil this order with the proper energy. The desire of *The Times* to mislead English readers is so great that every other consideration goes for nothing."

If Japanese suspicion can be directed against Germany, the object of the London daily will be gained, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, an opinion which seems well founded to the *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin). But the *Grazhdanin* (St. Petersburg), which regards as the source of Russia's difficulties the misfortune that the Czar is not autocratic enough, remarks that Emperor William's well-known sympathy with Nicholas II. is turning the feeling of Germany against Japan. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says it is not surprising that William II. should be making the most of so favorable an opportunity as the Russo-Japanese war.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THREE MORE YEARS OF THE WAR.—"If the war continues, as many observers expect, for three years," thinks the London *Spectator*, "both nations will, in Bismarck's phrase, be 'bled to pallor.' Fortunately, children can not be used for a campaign."

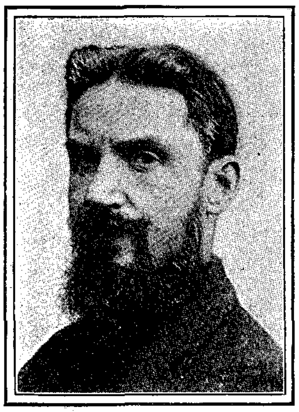
"OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS."—"If the Americans were permitted to enter Canada unmolested, it might take us years to drive them out," says *Blackwood's* (Edinburgh). "And tho the problem is simple enough, Canada declines to solve it. As we have said, she is a prey to the inordinate, if amiable, vanity which overtakes young peoples. She believes herself unvanquished and invincible. In her foolish security she deems the details of guns and men dull and sordid. Who are the Americans that they should dare to assail the greatest of British Colonies? If there is to be an annexation, surely the Canadians will annex the United States."

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SHAW AT HIS BEST AND WORST.

MAN AND SUPERMAN. By George Bernard Shaw. Cloth, 244 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Brentano's.

ON the title page this is called a comedy and a philosophy. One might call it anything but a play. It shows Shaw at his best and his worst; it contains his social swagger and his deep insight; it reveals his thorough modernity and his keen humor, his immoral morality and his personal opinions.



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

The book begins with a delightfully aggressive introduction against romantic twaddle and modern sexual blindness; the author proposes to give, in the play that follows, his views of the twentieth-century Don Juan, "a stage projection of the tragi-comic love-chase of the man by the woman," and prepares one in this introduction for the discussion about the Life Force, where marriage, shorn of all romance, is looked on as a natural necessity for the propagation of the race. This is the proposition to be set forth in dialogue and to be proven in "The Revolutionist's Handbook," which, with some maxims, closes this unique volume. Tanner, the hero of the drama, is the revolutionist.

Into the play Shaw has crowded his dramatic preachments. Long stage directions give to each character a psychological setting. His women are ultra-modern and forward, disagreeably blunt and opinionated. His men say what he wants them to say, and Tanner, member of the idle rich class, flees from the heroine, apparently for the exercise, since he realizes that he is to be caught at last.

Shaw has a wonderful sense of dramatic situation, and his distortions are wilful, due to the fear that he might become conventional in being natural. He shows incessant flashes of talent for character work, yet his *dramatis personæ* are often forced to represent his own ideas. Through the third act, seventy-one pages in length, he rides his hobby of Life-Force to the fourth act, where the poor hero is caught in the web of feminine instincts.

As for the Superman, this is he who lives according to Shaw's code, marries according to Shaw's theories, thinks according to Shaw's ideas, and in all social relations would be as Shaw tries to be. To be acted, "Man and Superman" would have to be pruned down to mere plot, and this would give us Shaw with Shaw left out. In his "Man of Destiny," Napoleon, toward the end, gives a long disquisition on political economy, wholly irrelevant and futile. This new drama is full of such passages. The social order which Shaw believes in is to be evolved by a long process of discreet generation. "The only fundamental and possible Socialism," he writes, "is the socialization of the selective breeding of man: in other terms, of human evolution. We must eliminate the Yahoo, or his vote will wreck the commonwealth."

A well-known editor told the present reviewer, in all seriousness, that his dog got hold of "Plays Unpleasant" the other day and tore "Mrs. Warren's Profession" leaf by leaf from the book. Such literary discretion should be tested again; he should be given a dose of "Man and Superman" and the results made known to the public.

THE RUSSIAN COLOSSUS.

MANCHU AND MUSCOVITE. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Cloth, 552 pp. Price, $3. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is an admirable study of Manchu and Muscovite character, and an intimate portrayal of the life and conditions existing in Manchuria on the eve of the great struggle now going on there. It is the story of Russia's complete failure to "Russianize" Manchuria, notwithstanding the most extraordinary efforts made by her to accomplish that result. The utter unpreparedness of the Russian military organization in Manchuria for an extensive campaign is also dwelt upon and explained in such a manner as to throw much light upon recent events of the war. In brief, the Russian colossus in the Far East is made to appear as a man of clay instead of a man of iron, and the Slav's claim to a great destiny in the East is discredited.

The Russian may be a Tartar-Mongol when you scratch him, but, according to Mr. Weale, the Tartar-Mongol from whom the Russian partly descends and the Chinaman of to-day are separated by gulfs that militarism can never bridge. In this connection the author says:

> "Manchuria, instead of being conquered by Russia, is becoming the happy hunting-ground of the Shantung coolie, who is being attracted there in increasing numbers by the railway. The Russian immigrant, if he ever existed, has disappeared after contact with the Chinaman; his existence is a myth, and a bare-faced myth made possible only by the credulity of the press where Russia is concerned."

Writing of the reported assimilation of Manchuria by the Russians, the author continues:

> "The Chinese officials have as little to do with the Slav as possible; the gentry despise him, the trader bleeds him, the common people learn his language along the railway only to insult him in their own. Only the very lowest Chinese will take domestic service with the Russian."

The idea of "conquest by railway," which Russia has been given the credit of originating, is, in the case of Russia and Manchuria, held up to ridicule by Mr. Weale. He says:

> "The Russian strategically dominates the railway centers, but he has hold of the shadow, and the Chinaman has the substance. He is strengthening himself with chains which, instead of supporting him, merely tie him down the more. Already the existing iron track is an intolerable and unprofitable burden. Every extra verst means more roubles to the Chinaman, more exhausting of Russian treasure, and not a step nearer the ultimate Russian goal. Until the Slav changes, it is all no use and an idle dream."

The book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the vexed problem of the Far East, in that its author has an intimate knowledge of Manchuria and its people through long residence in China. Not an unimportant, nor indeed uninteresting, part of the volume is an historical account of Manchuria, covering sixty-five pages. The whole is written in a charmingly picturesque style, which is as acceptable as it is rare in a work of this kind.

POSTHUMOUS SKETCHES BY JOHN FISKE.

HOW THE UNITED STATES BECAME A NATION. By John Fiske. Cloth, 12mo, 254 pp. Ginn & Co.

IN the absence of any definite information upon the point from his publisher or literary executor, it is very difficult to decide whether or not the late John Fiske intended the present historical sketches to appear in the form of a completed discussion. The literary style has all the simplicity and directness which distinguish the author's most finished work as well as his extemporaneous discourses; but there is a singular disproportion between the parts of his discussion which would indicate that Mr. Fiske had not pruned away the extravagations of his prolific theme. Thus the account of Washington's life and death at Mount Vernon occupies sixteen pages, one fifteenth of the entire text, while the story of the industrial development of the country is told on one page.

JOHN FISKE.

It is best, therefore, to consider the book simply as a series of historical sketches dealing more or less directly with the development of our national power under the guidance of our master statesmen from Washington to Lincoln. Its value consists in the author's frank criticism of economic policies, and in his original views of the character of the fathers of the republic. He indorses the financial program of Hamilton, but condemns the means taken—the institution of the tariff and of indirect internal taxation,—to raise revenue to put the program into practise. Jefferson, he calls "inferior to Hamilton and Madison in the highest intellectual qualities," but excelling them "in a certain generosity of intelligence which enabled him to see that no form of government can be successful in the long run if it leaves any class of people with the feeling that they are forcibly deprived of a share in the management of things."

As a rule, Mr. Fiske dissents from accepted judgments only with reason and in the highest ethical spirit. He strives to restore the reputation of men who have long endured undeserved reproach. William Hull, the general who in popular opinion is still pilloried as a coward for his surrender of Detroit in the war of 1812, is represented in the light of recent historical research as a brave tho unfortunate man, and Gen. Fitz John Porter, who in similar fashion was made a scapegoat for the second defeat at Bull Run during the Civil War, is exonerated by the historian as he has been by the official court of inquiry.

In defiance of Burke's dictum, he draws up a bill of accusation against the population of our Great West. He departs from his immediate subject to characterize these pioneers, and, by implication, their descendants, as "very loose in their ideas of finance," tho he admits that Thomas Benton, whom he instances as their representative statesman, held such "sound" financial views that he was nicknamed "Old Bullion."

No one furnishes a better illustration than Fiske furnishes of the supreme importance, in a history, of the historian himself, of the enlistment of his heart and soul as well as his intellect and judgment, that every page may be inspired with human sympathy as well as vitalized with mental energy.

THE COMING STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC.

America, Asia and the Pacific. With special reference to the Russo-Japanese war and its results. By Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph.D. Cloth, 334 pp. Price, $1.50 net. Henry Holt & Co.

The author believes that the present war is but the initial stage of a great struggle for the mastery of the Pacific. In the development of his theme he marshals many facts culled from authorities in most of the countries concerned in the conflict. The relation of the Panama Canal and of South America to the problem is graphically set forth, and nearly a third of the book is devoted to a study of the equipment, in the race for supremacy, of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and Russia. As to the first-named Power, there are signs of decadence of enterprise and loss of virile aggressiveness. Her home market is getting to be too remote, and the Germans have cut into the transportation facilities and the trade of her colonies very appreciably. Attention is called to the significance of the Dutch East Indies as being an overripe plum which will drop at the first shaking into some enterprising nation's lap. They are next-door neighbor to the Philippines, and either Germany or our own country must have them. For the former to be in possession would be as inimical to the United States as for her to possess a naval base in the Caribbean Sea.

Germany will be a dangerous competitor in the race, but her remoteness, her smaller natural resources, her bureaucratic interference, which hampers the initiative of the individual German, and her lack of adequate navy, prevent her, with all her advantages, from lasting in a spirited commercial conflict.

Japan's field is limited. She will have a part, but other nations have the start. She will not be permitted to keep Manchuria even if the fortune of war is in her favor. With Russia the struggle will be hardest of all. In spite of her friendly acts to the United States in the past, which the writer believes to have been inspired solely from the desire to weaken or checkmate England, she is first and last for herself. Russian finances are in poor condition, her industries are poorly developed, and she will issue from this war in a sadly weakened condition. Her size and weight are not to be reckoned as an abiding menace to the ultimate preponderance of the United States in the commerce of the Pacific.

Valuable statistics concerning all these countries strengthen many of the author's contentions. He believes that more dangerous than imperialism is the policy of drifting. China is awakening; Japan must have an outlet for her teeming population; our Philippine door must swing out as well as in. Relatively we are the oldest of the countries destined to play a part in the coming struggle, for Japan was born yesterday, Germany was still but a "geographical idea" thirty-four years ago, and Russia ten years ago was wholly unformed.

The work is a compact source of information about matters of increasing national concern. The maps are mostly too small, and the index would be a greater help if expanded.

HANDBOOKS ON JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Japan as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton, with numerous illustrations. Cloth, 372 pp. Price, $1.60. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Russia as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton with numerous illustrations. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, $1.60. Dodd, Mead & Co.

The two nations which are now contending for supremacy in the Far East present fields of investigation almost equally unfamiliar to the general reader or tourist. Japan, except for a narrow strip of territory round about Tokyo, Kioto, and the treaty ports, is in fact quite unknown to Europe and America. The vastness of the Russian Empire and the variety of nationalities comprised in it render it impossible for any one writer to master the geographical, ethnical, social, and political details pertaining to so wide a subject. The two volumes before us make an attempt to supply general information with regard to these two countries in the most definite, succinct, and lucid form. The work on Japan is a fine example of clever and comprehensive compilation. There is not a writer quoted who is not a specialist or an eye-witness of that he speaks about. The book is divided into six parts, dealing with the country and the race, the history and religion, the places and monuments, the manners and customs, the arts and crafts, and finally with modern Japan. Among the writers drawn upon are Reclus, Pierre Loti, Sir Edwin Arnold, and Lafcadio Hearn. There are about fifty articles which may fairly be said to furnish in a most readable form a summary of almost all that is known about the scenery, life, manners, religion, art, and literature of Japan. The illustrations have been judiciously selected and ably second the purposes of the text. The article on New Japan by Arthur Diósy is a very valuable sketch of the change that has come over Japanese civilization since that great sea-fight of the Yalu, which has been called the Trafalgar of Japan, opened a new era for the country.

The volume on Russia is the most complete handbook which has yet been published on that country. A description of the country, its dimensions, climate, flora and fauna, is given by Prince Kropotkin, while Réclus deals with the subject of Siberia from the same point of view. An account of the races comprised in the Russian dominions follows. A sketch of Russian history, and of the religion and liturgy of the country, is succeeded by a description of great cities and buildings, including the wonderful Church of St. Basil, which is vividly described by Théophile Gautier, while high life in Russia is outlined by the Countess of Galloway, who once played a prominent part in it; rural life by Lady Verney. Fred Burnaby, the adventurous author of a "A Ride to Khiva," gives a vivid account of the Kirghiz steppes and methods of winter traveling. On the abstruse subject of Russian architecture, Viollet-le-Duc has been drawn upon for the most authoritative information as yet accessible. He advances the theory that the Russians are less indebted to Byzantium than to Persia for their characteristic building forms. Equally illuminative is Philip Berthelot's account of Russian sculpture and painting, both of which have so marked a tendency to grim realism. Russian literature is written in three chief dialects, Great, Little, and White Russian, the first being the classic language of law, literature, and government. In dealing with this subject, W. R. Morfill, one of the first authorities, contributes a succinct and interesting article on Muscovite historians, poets, and novelists. The work concludes with an article on "Present Conditions," including an account of the existing royal family and useful statistics as to the population of chief cities and provinces. The volume is beautifully illustrated, many of the photographic reproductions being quite new.

WHO AND WHAT THE BELGIANS ARE.

Belgian Life in Town and Country. By Demetrius C. Boulger. Cloth, 321 pp. Price, $1.20 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This recent addition to a useful series of books known as "Our European Neighbors" is an attractive and valuable account of life in the little kingdom tucked away between France and Germany, the Netherland and the blue North Sea. Mr. Boulger writes of many aspects of the life of this young nation, whose throne has known but two rulers. His accounts of the formation of the kingdom of Belgium and of its political composition are clear statements on topics concerning which the present generation is incuriously ignorant.

Belgium is a constitutional monarchy, with a king, senate, and chamber of representatives; the kingdom was formed by the revolt of the southern provinces of the Netherland in 1830, and her independence, once established, was assured through the protective recognition of England and France, acting jointly. The country is composed of two distinct races, the Flemings and the Walloons, the one of German origin and the other of Celtic and Roman both, races preserving to a remarkable extent their ancient racial characteristics. The Flemings speak Flemish exclusively, and the Walloons almost as exclusively use French. Both languages are recognized by law, but Flemish is preponderant in literature and art, while French is favored in society and in the courts. Having attained its independence, Belgium entered upon a peaceful path of progress, as a neutral state amongst the nations, its affairs being regulated by a constitution adopted in 1831. This constitution, the author assures us, was far in advance of any system existing on the Continent, and proof of its excellence is found in the fact that the lapse of seventy years has not rendered necessary any change other than those changes "which the increase of population and the march of democratic ideas" have made expedient in every country. These changes relate chiefly to the electorate and to representation, and Mr. Boulger gives a lucid explanation of the curious law of the present time under which the system of the plural vote and "proportional representation" have been established.

The author gives an attractive account of Belgian society and of the royal court of Brussels, which, he declares, altho created under popular influences, yet maintains as severe an etiquette as exists in any of the older courts of Europe. In the burgher class, as illustrated by the householders of Brussels, he finds the typical citizens of the kingdom, and in the commercial classes of Antwerp a revelation of Belgian commercial prosperity and the nearest approach to an English community. The mining population, which dwells in "le Borinage," to the south of Mons, has been allowed to sink into a state of physical and mental decay, largely through lack of education, the character of the miners' work, and the unrestricted use of liquor. The Belgian miners, on account of their extreme ignorance, have had a hard battle to fight, and it is only recently that there has been any real improvement in their condition. The old life has left its imprint on the mining families:

> "Among these it seems as if there had sprung up a fresh race of dwarfs, men under four feet eight inches, women shorter still, and children who look as if they will never reach even this height. They are stunted and emaciated and they are easily distinguishable from the rest of the population as the third and fourth generation of the old mining population. At Frameries and Paturages, where mining has been in existence for a century, this type is very obtrusive."

Is Your Death Insured?

In the LITERARY DIGEST of September 24 we took this means of asking the readers of this publication if they were carrying what the life insurance companies call "Life Insurance," but which is really "Death Insurance," for, to use a popular expression, those carrying it must **"die to win."** Straight death insurance is all right, and we recommend it in all cases where the sole object of the insured is to protect his family. The insurance companies, however, are no longer solicitous about placing straight "death insurance." Instead, they urge upon the investing public participation in their various investment propositions, such as endowments, bonds, etc. The fact remains, however, that all forms of investment-insurance offered by insurance companies is primarily insurance, and only *incidentally* investment.

Ours is an Entirely New Idea

It is *primarily an investment* and incidentally insurance, and at the same time is just as secure, more profitable and more beneficial in every way than any policy which the life insurance companies have or can devise. By our plan people are enabled to invest small sums of money each month where they will be certain of the greatest possible security for their savings, while getting the largest possible return consistent with such security.

The business of the United Cities Realty Corporation is as simple as the alphabet. It sells its preferred shares and invests the proceeds from such sales in the highest grade of income-producing city real estate, distributing the profits derived from rentals, etc., among its shareholders.

The Investments of the United Cities Realty Corporation already aggregate $1,000,000 and its net income from rentals is now at the rate of 9 per cent. **The last dividend declared was at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.**

Preferred shares can be purchased on instalments, with the insurance provision, in blocks of ten shares for ten dollars down and ten dollars a month.

Holders of instalment contracts will be insured for the entire amount of their purchase by one of the best life insurance companies in the world. The insurance provides for the delivery of full-paid shares to the estate of a purchaser without further payment, should he die before the maturity of his contract.

Instalment contracts with insurance are issued to men or women who are in good health and under fifty-five years of age. **Special contracts for those who for any reason are not insurable.** Even if you do not eventually make an investment with us, you at least owe it to yourself and your family to make full inquiry. A postal to the undersigned will bring particulars.

WOOD, HARMON & COMPANY
Exclusive Fiscal Agents for The United Cities Realty Corporation
Department M22. 257 Broadway, New York

☞Unusual opportunities for a limited number of energetic men of unquestioned reputation to act as our permanent representatives in their own communities. Life insurance agents will find our "Special" contracts a most excellent substitute to offer to rejected applicants. For particulars, address Agency Department, M22, as above.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Elementary Woodworking."—Edwin W. Foster. (Ginn & Co.)

"Sabrina Warham."—Laurence Hausman. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Faith and Praise."—A sacred cantata by John A. West. (Clayton F. Summy Company, $0.75.)

"American Small Arms."—Edward S. Farrow. (The Bradford Company, New York.)

"A Trip with Mother Goose."—Avis Prink Crosby. (W. B. Conkey Company, $0.35.)

"The Pagan's Progress."—Gouverneur Morris. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.)

"Our Friend the Dog."—Maurice Maeterlinck. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1 net.)

"Beverly of Graustark."—George Barr Mc-Cutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Revelation of Herself."—Mary Farley Sanborn. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales."—Jonathan Nield. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.)

"Pomes ov the Peepul." (T. S. Denison, Chicago, $1.)

"In the Woods."—A set of eight characteristic pieces for the piano by W. C. E. Seeboeck. (Clayton F. Summy Company, each $0.30.)

"New Samaria."—S. Weir Mitchell. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.25.)

"Never-Never Land."—Wilson Barrett. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"The First Part of Henry the Fourth."—Edited by Frederic W. Moorman. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"A Source Book of Roman History."—Dana Carleton Munro. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"Susan Clegg and Her Friend Mrs. Lathrop."—Anne Warner. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.)

"The Friendship of Art."—Bliss Carman. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Bacon's Advancement of Learning." Vol. 1. Edited by Prof. Albert S. Cook. (Ginn & Co., $0.75 net.)

"Some Successful Americans."—Sherman Williams. (Ginn & Co., $0.50 net.)

"Granny's Wonderful Chair."—Frances Browne. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Farmington."—Clarence S. Darrow. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.)

"The Teaching of Jesus Concerning God the Father."—Archibald Thomas Robertson. (American Tract Society, $0.75.)

"Debonnaire."—W. F. Payson. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The House of Fulfilment."—George Madden Marten. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Blazed Trail Stories."—Stewart Edward White. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"The Little Grey House."—Marion Ames Taggart. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth."—Martin Hume. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Unit Books."—No. 4, "Life of Jesus," by Ernest Renan; No. 6, "Domestic Manners of the Americans," by Francis M. Trollope; No. 7, "The Study of Words," by Richard C. Trench; No. 8, "National Documents." (Howard Wilford Bell, New York.)

"A Dictionary of the Targumin, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature."—Compiled by Marcus Jastrow. (Two volumes. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

AT IT AGAIN
Catalog 49
SCARCE, RARE and GOOD BOOKS
A list of exceptional items
sent free on request from
THE BURROWS BROTHERS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

Forty Millions

are spent yearly in this country for pianos, and scarcely any family is without a piano or organ.

¶ The expenditure for encyclopædias is insignificant in comparison; many families are without any, and many have an antiquated, useless one.

¶ Is not an encyclopædia more necessary in the home than a piano?

¶ The piano can be used only after diligent practice and costly, intelligent instruction. The encyclopædia offers its store of information and entertainment to everyone who can read.

¶ If you would make your home interesting, your children intelligent and successful in social and business life, you should have a good modern encyclopædia at hand to answer the questions arising in reading and conversation.

¶ THE NEW INTERNATIONAL is the only complete new encyclopædia issued for more than ten years.

¶ It has nearly double the number of articles, nearly twice as much matter, and is far better illustrated than any work of its kind in the English language.

¶ It is an entirely new work, written by Americans for Americans, though International in its scope.

¶ The names of its Editors, Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., President Johns Hopkins University (1876–1902), President of Carnegie Institution; Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor in Columbia University; Frank Moore Colby, M.A., late Professor in New York University, guarantee the high character of the work.

¶ A supplementary volume just completed contains courses of reading and study in the encyclopædia. It classifies the articles on each subject and guides the reader with practical hints to a complete survey of any department of knowledge.

¶ It is unfair to judge THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA by a cursory examination. The publishers have prepared an eighty-page book of information about it.

¶ This book may be had for the asking, or you may have one of the volumes sent you for examination—no charge, no obligation, no expense to you, except to answer this advertisement.

¶ It is the cornerstone of the family library and as such its absence cannot be excused from the viewpoint of price.

¶ We have arranged a system by which you can own this work and scarcely feel the outlay.

¶ Cut out and mail the coupon to-day, that we may send you the 80-page book of description and terms.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
372 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

SEND US THIS COUPON AT ONCE (OR A COPY OF IT).

DODD, MEAD & CO.
New York:

Please send, without cost to me, the handsome book describing THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA and containing specimen pages, colored illustrations, maps and information regarding price and easy-payment plan.

Name ....
Post-Office ....
No. 29—Lit. Dig. State ....

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

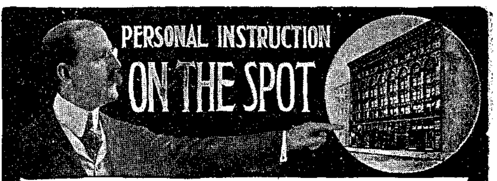
Produces the beauty curve—better than if scissors are used. It is familiarly known as the miniature manicure set.

Trims—Files—Cleans AND Removes Hangnails

For sale everywhere—sent postpaid 25 cents. Large size with sterling silver handle, for dressing table, $1.00.

Send two cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."

H. C. COOK CO.,
17 Main St.,
Ansonia, Ct.



THIS IS HOW WE TEACH

the uncrowded and profitable professions of **Store Window Trimming, Show Card Writing and Advertising.** We teach by mail too, but the fact that we conduct a large, practical school makes our correspondence courses doubly valuable, and puts them entirely beyond the class of mere corresponding schools. We are heartily endorsed by leading merchants. Graduates holding good salaried positions in every section of the United States. Merchants come to this practical school where they can see the men and their work. These professions are quickly and easily learned. Write for our illustrated catalog. **Bond Institute of Mercantile Training,** 134-138 West Fourteenth Street, N. Y. Willard H. Bond, President.

CURRENT POETRY.

My Sweetheart's Face.

By John Alan Wyeth.

In The Literary Digest (August 6) a little poem entitled "Love's Geography" was reprinted from *The Criterion*, the name of the author being given as W. M. Crocker. Our attention has been called to the fact that the poem is a very bald plagiarism of the following poem by Dr. Wyeth, of this city, published in *Harper's Magazine* June, 1892. The poem as then published—a very dainty little production—is reproduced herewith.—*Editor.*

My kingdom is my sweetheart's face,
And these the boundaries I trace:
Northward her forehead fair;
Beyond, a wilderness of auburn hair;
A rosy cheek to east and west;
Her little mouth
The sunny south.
It is the south that I love best.

Her eyes, two crystal lakes,
Rippling with light,
Caught from the sun by day,
The stars by night.
Her dimples in
Her cheeks and chin
Are snares which Love hath set,
And I have fallen in.

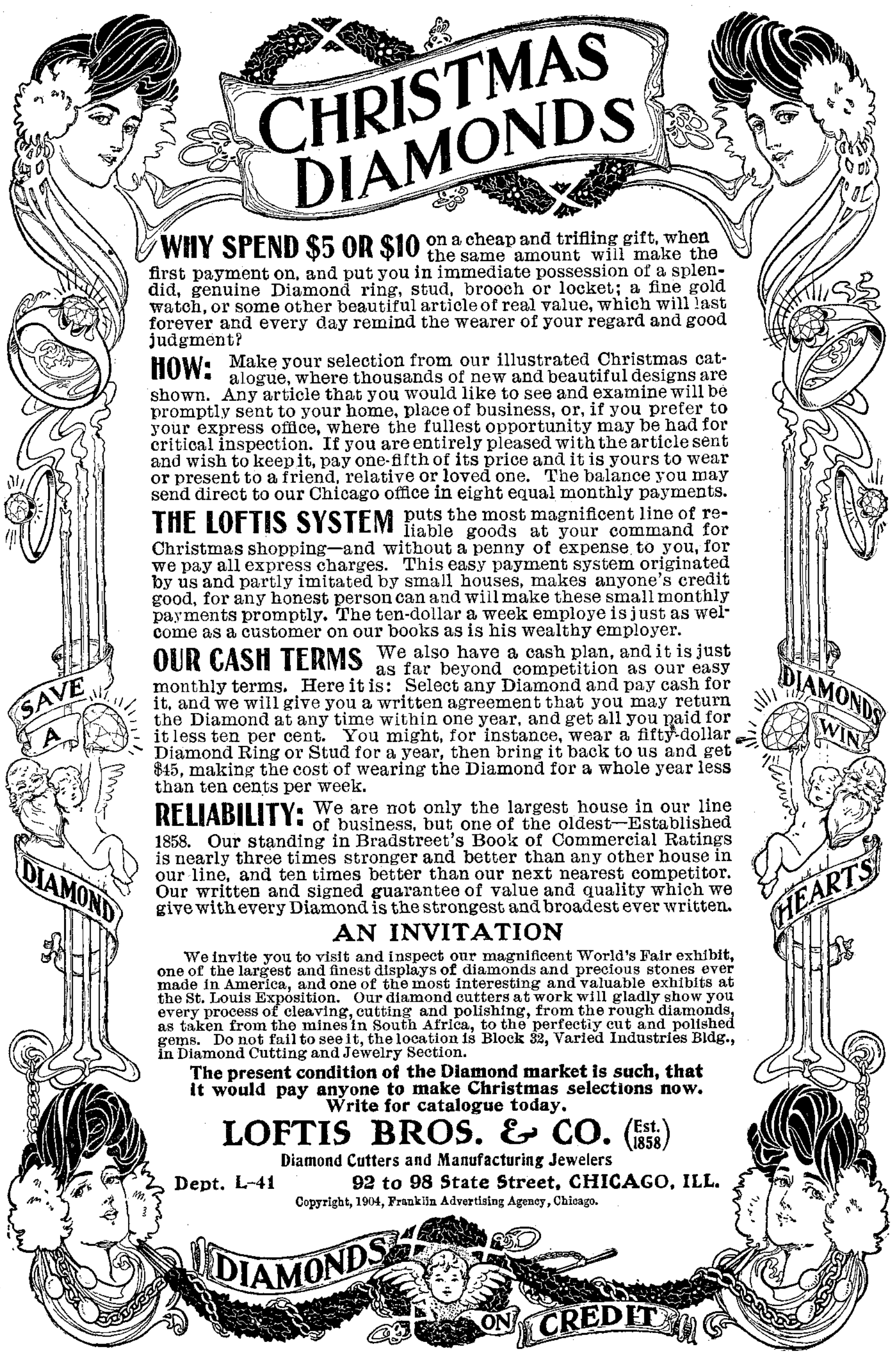
The Jews.

By Edwin Markham.

Once verily, O mighty Czar, your crown was justified,
When from your place among the thrones your lifted spirit cried:
"Let there be no more wars on earth, let weary cannons cease."
Well was it, Ruler of the North, that Cæsar should say "Peace!"
But yet from Russia comes a cry of souls that would be free;
A cry from the windy Baltic runs down to the Euxine Sea.
It is the cry of a people, of a people old in grief,
A people homeless on the Earth and shaken as the leaf.

Listen a moment with your heart and you will hear, O Czar,
There in your clear cold spaces under the great North Star—
There in your Arctic silences swept clean of base desire,
Where the unseen watcher reaches up the awful Fan of Fire.
Around you is the vastness and the wondrous hush of snow,
That you may hear their cry in the night and let the captives go.
Have they not kingly lineage, have they not pedigree?
Are they not wrapt with wonder, like the darkness of the sea?

They come out of the night of years with Asia in their blood,
Out of the mystery of Time that was before the Flood.



CHRISTMAS DIAMONDS

WHY SPEND $5 OR $10 on a cheap and trifling gift, when the same amount will make the first payment on, and put you in immediate possession of a splendid, genuine Diamond ring, stud, brooch or locket; a fine gold watch, or some other beautiful article of real value, which will last forever and every day remind the wearer of your regard and good judgment?

HOW: Make your selection from our illustrated Christmas catalogue, where thousands of new and beautiful designs are shown. Any article that you would like to see and examine will be promptly sent to your home, place of business, or, if you prefer to your express office, where the fullest opportunity may be had for critical inspection. If you are entirely pleased with the article sent and wish to keep it, pay one-fifth of its price and it is yours to wear or present to a friend, relative or loved one. The balance you may send direct to our Chicago office in eight equal monthly payments.

THE LOFTIS SYSTEM puts the most magnificent line of reliable goods at your command for Christmas shopping—and without a penny of expense to you, for we pay all express charges. This easy payment system originated by us and partly imitated by small houses, makes anyone's credit good, for any honest person can and will make these small monthly payments promptly. The ten-dollar a week employe is just as welcome as a customer on our books as is his wealthy employer.

OUR CASH TERMS We also have a cash plan, and it is just as far beyond competition as our easy monthly terms. Here it is: Select any Diamond and pay cash for it, and we will give you a written agreement that you may return the Diamond at any time within one year, and get all you paid for it less ten per cent. You might, for instance, wear a fifty-dollar Diamond Ring or Stud for a year, then bring it back to us and get $45, making the cost of wearing the Diamond for a whole year less than ten cents per week.

RELIABILITY: We are not only the largest house in our line of business, but one of the oldest—Established 1858. Our standing in Bradstreet's Book of Commercial Ratings is nearly three times stronger and better than any other house in our line, and ten times better than our next nearest competitor. Our written and signed guarantee of value and quality which we give with every Diamond is the strongest and broadest ever written.

AN INVITATION

We invite you to visit and inspect our magnificent World's Fair exhibit, one of the largest and finest displays of diamonds and precious stones ever made in America, and one of the most interesting and valuable exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition. Our diamond cutters at work will gladly show you every process of cleaving, cutting and polishing, from the rough diamonds, as taken from the mines in South Africa, to the perfectly cut and polished gems. Do not fail to see it, the location is Block 32, Varied Industries Bldg., in Diamond Cutting and Jewelry Section.

The present condition of the Diamond market is such, that it would pay anyone to make Christmas selections now. Write for catalogue today.

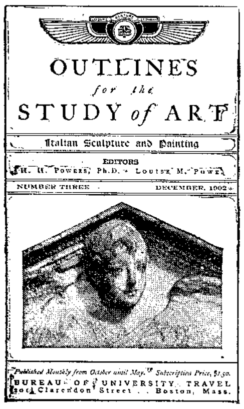
LOFTIS BROS. & CO. (Est. 1858)
Diamond Cutters and Manufacturing Jewelers
Dept. L-41 92 to 98 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Copyright, 1904, Franklin Advertising Agency, Chicago.

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH
Spoken, Taught, and Mastered through the
LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
Combined with
The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry
The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You **hear** the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practise several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, or Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, indorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 1103 Metropolis Building, New York City


OUTLINES for the STUDY of ART
Italian Sculpture and Painting
EDITORS H. H. Powers, Ph.D. · Louise M. Powers
NUMBER THREE DECEMBER, 1902
Published Monthly from October until May. Subscription Price, $1.50.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL 201 Clarendon Street . . Boston, Mass.

Used with reproductions of Italian sculpture and painting. Greek and Roman series in preparation. One cent each.

Send for Prospectus
Art Study Department,
Bureau of University Travel,
203 CLARENDON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

"Riding Comfort" for horse and man — a genuine
Whitman
$12 to $65
Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements. Illustrated catalogue free, containing everything from *"Saddle to Spur."*
The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Successors to The Whitman Saddle Co.

Lamson Nature Prints
Hand-painted platinum photos, highly artistic, absolutely permanent. Catalogue of marines, woods, mountains, lakes and streams free on request. Sample miniature 25c. Agents wanted.
LAMSON STUDIO, 17 Temple St., Portland, Me.

KLIPS Write for Price List.
H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass

They saw imperial Egypt shrink and join the ruined lands;
They saw the sculptured scarlet East sink under the gray sands;
They saw the star of Hellas rise and glimmer into dream;
They saw the wolf of Rome draw suck beside the yellow stream,
And go with ravenous eyes ablaze and jaws that would not spare,
Snarling across the Earth, then, toothless, die upon his lair.

And have they not had grief enough, this people shrunk with chains?
Must there be more Assyrias, must there be other Spains?
They are the tribes of sorrow, and for ages have been fed
On brackish desert-wells of hate and exile's bitter bread.
They sang the elegies that tell the grief of mortal years;
They built the tomb of Pharaohs, mixing the bricks with tears;
They builded up fair cities with no threshold for their own;
They gave their dust to Nineveh, to Babylon their moan.

After tears by ruined altars, after toils in alien lands,
After wailings by strange waters, after lifting of vain hands,
After cords and stripes and burdens, after ages scorched with fire,
Shall they not find the way of peace, a land of heart's desire?
Shall they not have a place to pray, a place to lay the head?
Shall they not have the wild bird's rest, the fox's frugal bed?
Men's eyes are on you, mighty Czar; the world awaits the word;
The blood-splashed gates are eager, and the rusted bolt has stirred!

—From *The Israelite Alliance Review.*

PERSONALS.

Prince Pu Lun.—During Commodore Charles R. Flint's entertainment of Prince Pu Lun in New York, says the New York *Times*, he learned that the royal Mongol knew a thing or two about American social questions. Mr. Flint was asked by one of the party to describe what the poorer people really thought of the rich. The commodore did so.

"Of course," he added in conclusion, "there is a certain class in the community who'd like to step on the upper classes and crush them out."

"Ah," replied the Prince, "now I understand that American saying. What thing is it?—Ah, yes, about people walking on their uppers."

Again, the Prince was "reminiscing" about Li-Hung-Chang's visit and the pleasure the old statesman had at the Waldorf-Astoria. It seems one of the state party had purchased some light-weight trousers to take back to Cathay as a curio. He put them on one evening at the hotel to show off, and the next day sent them to a laundry to be "done up." When they

Wage Earners Pay You. . . . 5%

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN Co. 5% PER ANNUM

$25 upward, withdrawable on 30 days' notice.

Investments bear earnings from day received to day withdrawn.

Supervised by New York Banking Department.

OUR loans are secured by mortgages on suburban homes owned by ambitious wage-earners, paying all interest and part principal **monthly.** You would choose such investments for **safety.** We put them within your reach, paying 5 per annum on sums large or small **from day of receipt to date of withdrawal.** Conservative investors will appreciate a plan affording all the security and profit without the annoyance of individual mortgage loans. Write for particulars.

Assets, - - - - $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000

Industrial Savings & Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York.

COAL BILLS
CUT IN HALF

We enable you to cut your coal bill in half—often the saving is two-thirds—by making a ton of the cheapest grade coal produce as much heat as a ton of the most costly grade. Every claim we make is proved by abundant voluntary testimony.

Replying to inquiry from a friend in Ft. Wayne, Ind., the leading dealer in Kansas City, who sells over 700 of our furnaces annually, recently wrote—

"*You can't afford to put in any but the best and that is the Peck-Williamson Underfeed. I have installed a large number and have found them to be great heaters as well as great fuel savers. You know Mr. ——. I installed one for him two years ago. He has heated his house of 14 rooms comfortably on $40.00 worth of coal a year, where for ten years previous his coal bills averaged from $140 to $160. Without doubt*

The Peck-Williamson Underfeed is the BEST FURNACE ON EARTH."

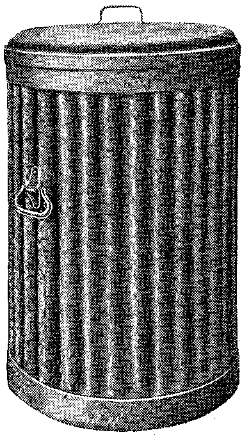
In this furnace the fuel is fed from below and the fire in on top—the rational way. The gases and smoke do not escape up the chimney, as they do in ordinary furnaces, but are consumed as they pass up through the fire. Immunity from gas, smoke and dirt, less ashes and no clinkers. Simple and strong in construction, easy to operate.

Let us send you **Free** our Underfeed book, and facsimile voluntary letters, proving every claim we make.

Dealers are invited to write for our very attractive proposition.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO., 304 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

PATENTED.
"BEST FURNACE ON EARTH"



Furnace ashes

may be kept in the cellar until day for collection with perfect safety and everything there will be neat and trim if you have

Witt's Corrugated Can or Pail

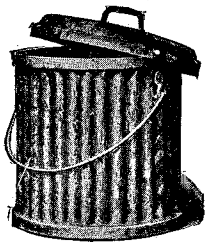
Close-fitting lid. *Fire-proof*, rim only (not can bottom) rests on floor. Made of galvanized steel. Indispensable to a neat cellar or yard. Contents kept out of sight—can't scatter. Strongest made. "Witt's Can" is stamped in lid.

Three Sizes:
No. 1—15¾ x 26 in.
No. 2—18 x 26 in.
No. 3—20½ x 26 in.

Ask your dealer. If he hasn't them send us his name and we will send you Can or Pail through him **on approval.** If it is not in every way satisfactory return it to your dealer and it will not cost you a cent. If you are pleased with it, and we know you will be, pay the dealer's regular price to him.

Write us for any further information.

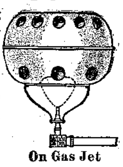
THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. K, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Easy to carry. Two sizes: 5 and 7 gal.

The Giant Heater

On Lamp



On Gas Jet

applied to central draught lamp, gas jet (open flame or mantle burner), artificial or natural gas, will heat any ordinary room comfortably in zero weather, giving **Heat and Light at no Additional Cost.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless, thoroughly circulates and purifies the air. Easily applied and ornamental. *Just the thing for sick room, bath, bedroom, den or office.*

Send for booklet and testimonials. Price complete, carriage prepaid,
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after ten days' trial **Polished Brass, $1.50 Nickel Plated, $2.00**

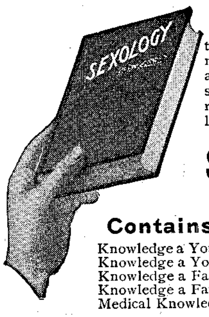
THE GIANT HEATER CO., 464 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

DO YOU WANT CASH
FOR YOUR
Real Estate or Business?

I can get it for you. Send me full description and lowest cash price. My methods differ from all others. My office is headquarters for cash buyers. Makes no difference where you are located. Write to-day. Established 1881. Bank references.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
Real Estate Expert, 7828 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago

Learn the Truth



Do you know

that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology
Illustrated

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
—*By William H. Walling, A. M., M. D.*

New Edition, Enlarged and Illustrated, Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, $2.00.

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents, also 100-page illustrated catalogue of books of merit—FREE.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, PHILADELPHIA

KEYSTONE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

DOES THE WORK OF 50 PAILS

¶ Do you realize what it means to have an equivalent of fifty pails of water *always ready*, to extinguish *any* kind of fire?

¶ This is what a Keystone Fire Extinguisher in your factory, home, stable or yacht practically is. It will quench blazing naphtha, kerosene, or varnish, and it extinguishes fires inaccessible to water, dry powders, and hand grenades.

¶ To minimize fire risks and secure lowest insurance rates, you need the Keystone Extinguisher. Examined and approved under the standard of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The most simple, substantial, and efficient extinguisher made. *At your dealer's, or from us direct.*

¶ Our free booklet, "Seconds Saved in Fighting Fire," contains information of much value. Write for it to-day.

JAMES BOYD & BROTHER
4 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Manufacturers of Fire Protection Equipment
Fire Hose, Hose Couplings, Hose Pipes, etc.

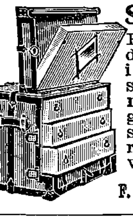
KEEP YOUR TEETH white and whole, your breath pure and your gums healthy by using

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
ToothPowder

Smooth and delightful. Removes tartar, prevents decay, makes the teeth white.
3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c

Dr. E. L. GRAVES
UNEQUALED
TOOTH POWDER
FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTIFUL
TEETH

SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C.O.D. with privilege of examination.
2c. stamp for Catalog.
F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button.

Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

came home they had shrunk and were too small, so he was troubled. He donned them and went to Li-Hung-Chang.

"Your Excellency," he said, "these trousers have grown smaller in the night. What do you think the Americans have done to them?"

"Nonsense," replied Li. "You forget where you are. The apparel is proper, but your legs have been pulled, as the Americans put it. They'll be all right when you get to China."

When Field Fell a Victim.—Eugene Field was a book collector, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and one of his favorite jokes was to enter bookshops where he was not known and ask in the solemnest manner for an expurgated edition of Mrs. Hemans's poems.

One day in Milwaukee he was walking along the street with his friend George Yenowine, when the latter halted in front of a bookshop and said: "Gene, the proprietor of this place is the most serious man I ever knew. He never saw a joke in his life. Wouldn't it be a good chance to try again for that expurgated Mrs. Hemans?"

Without a word Field entered, asked for the proprietor, and then made the usual request. "That is rather a scarce book," came the reply. "Are you prepared to pay a fair price for it?" For just a second Field was taken aback; then he said: "Certainly, certainly; I—I know it is rare." The man stepped to a case, took out a cheaply bound volume, and handed it to Field, saying: "The price is $5."

Field took it nervously, opened to the title page, and read in correct print: "The Poems of Mrs. Felicia Hemans. Selected and Arranged With all Objectionable Passages Excised by George Yenowine, Editor of 'Isaac Watts for the Home.' 'The Fireside Hannah More,' etc.," with the usual publisher's name and date at the bottom.

Field glanced up at the bookseller. He stood there the very picture of sad solemnity. "I'll take it," said Field, faintly producing the money. Outside Yenowine was missing. At his office the boy said he had just left, and that he was going to Standing Rock, Dak., to keep an appointment with Sitting Bull.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 26.—The Japanese preparations for a turning movement against Mukden continue; General Kuropatkin reports attempts by Kuroki's troops to occupy passes east of the city and the constant movement of reinforcements across the Tai-Tse River from Liao-Yang.

September 27.—Oyama's armies, it is reported, now cover a front of sixty miles, his wings extending to the northward, east, and west of Mukden. The selection of Grand Duke Nicholas as Russian commander-in-chief of the forces in Manchuria is regarded as practically assured. Kuropatkin reports that skirmishes are going on along the entire Russian front.

September 28.—Three forts at Port Arthur, captured by the Japanese, are reported to have been abandoned under Russian fire. The Japanese Government decides to issue another domestic loan of $40,000,000.

September 29.—The Japanese armies resume the offensive and capture Da Pass and other defiles without serious resistance. It is not believed that Kuropatkin will make any serious attempt to hold Mukden. An order prolonging the term of service of reserves is issued in Japan. Chancellor von Bülow says that Germany has no idea of attempting to mediate between Russia and Japan.

September 30.—Fighting in the vicinity of Mukden and Yentai is reported. The Russian War Office reports that the Japanese losses at the siege of Port Arthur number 45,000 dead and wounded.

October 1.—Outpost clashes continue the only action before Mukden. Russian cavalry detachments are harassing the Japanese along the entire front.

October 2.—General Kuropatkin concentrates the bulk of his army at Tie Pass, and is extensively

Latest Suits or Overcoats $12

Fine All-Wool Made-to-Measure Garments

Suit Case Free

A large variety of the handsomest and newest weaves, colorings and patterns to select from. Made up as you choose from this year's fashion plates by expert tailors. **Style, Quality, Fit and Wear** woven fashioned and sewn into every garment.

Our Woolens The term "all wool" conveys no idea of the value of cloth. To have value for wear in men's suits the wool fibre must be of long staple, and be made into cloth having solidity, resisting power, tenacity and elasticity. This is the sort we use, as we get it direct from the mills where we know how it is made and of what character of wool. Any wool fibre that is "long enough to have two ends" can be used for woolen cloth, but it doesn't need an expert to know that such material has small wearing quality and no shape-holding character in the finished garment.

Our Worsteds These are the highest quality long staple wool fibres, the finished garment possessing lustre, softness of handle and fineness of texture. The threads in the fancy worsteds are composed of two and three fold twists, and in durability and color holding qualities our garments are superior to any offered at anywhere near our prices in made to measure garments.

Overcoatings The materials of which our overcoats are made are of the same high grade wool as our Woolen and Worsted Suitings. The characteristics are density and body without excessive weight. The object being to combine warmth with style and comfort. Our measure blank will enable you to take your own measurement accurately, and a perfect fit is guaranteed. We are manufacturers, importers and custom tailors, and guarantee our $12.00 suits and overcoats to be equal in wear to the best you can obtain from your local dealer for Twenty Dollars, while in style and fit our garments are incomparably superior to any but the product of high-priced city tailors.

FREE Suit Case

In order to establish customers throughout the United States we are giving on the first order received from any one person a handsome suit case, which we use to ship the suit or overcoat. The suit case that goes with each order is most presentable, and would cost in your local store from $3 to $5. **A trial is all we ask.** You run no risk in ordering from us, as we guarantee absolutely a perfect fit. We do not ask you to pay for the goods before seeing them. We send them by Express C. O. D., with the privilege of examination at Express Office, and if the suit is not satisfactory in fabric, finish or fit, you need not accept it; it will be returned to us at our expense. The suit shown in the picture is our No. 217, and is a sensible, becoming suit to most gentlemen. The price is $12.00. It is entirely new, out of the ordinary and very stylish. Samples of cloth that make up nicely in this style are shown in our new catalogue, which contains styles and samples varying in price from $12.00 to $20.00. Our catalogue and

Samples of Cloth Free

will be sent you the very day your request for same reaches us. Remember, we have no agents, no branch stores, and no connection with any other clothing concern. Our business has been established 40 years. Write today for samples. Address

MEYER LIVINGSTON SONS, Dept. 10 A, South Bend, Ind.
Reference: Citizens National Bank, South Bend, Ind.

Fine Wood Flooring

Parquet Floors & Specialties
Moore's Floor Wax
Moore's Patent Rests
Send for FREE illustrated CATALOGUE
E. B. MOORE & CO.
76 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

3000 GUMMED LABELS, $1.00
Size, 1 x 2 inches, printed to order and **postpaid.** Send for catalog M. **FENTON LABEL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.**

GLOUCESTER
FISH FOR YOU
Delivered
at your home
express prepaid

Sea-food from far-famed Gloucester—the home of fishermen—daintily dressed and packed, and shipped direct

From Ocean to Table

will whet the most indifferent appetite. *A few suggestions:* Choicest Salt Mackerel, Smoked Roe Herring, Sliced (thin) Smoked Halibut, Codfish, Kippered Herring, Shrimp, Lobster, Crab-meat and many other delicacies.

Send for Our Handsome Price List

and learn full details. We allow you to test fish from any part of package, and return balance (we pay express and return all your money) if not entirely satisfied. Goods selected and packed on day of shipment. Refer to thousands of customers all over the United States. Write us if you like *good* fish.

Crown Packing Co.
Dock No. 10 Gloucester, Mass.

Pantasote

ART CALENDAR

FREE 3 pages, 10 x 15 in., 12 color printings from original paintings by Maud Humphrey.

Copyright, 1904. The Pantasote Co.

Until January first to every one remitting for Pantasote Leather seats, and five cents for postage, we will send **free** our beautiful three-leaf Art Calendar for 1905, size 10 x 15 in., exquisitely reproduced in 12 color printings from original paintings by Maud Humphrey, of which accompanying illustration shows one of the three designs.

We will send, on receipt of price and name of your upholsterer, chair seat, size 18 x 18 in., 25c.; 25 x 25 in., 50c.; 27 x 27 in., 70c.; 36 x 36 in., $1.00. This offer is to enable you to upholster a chair for trial purposes. State color desired. **The genuine Pantasote Leather is durable, always bright, easily cleaned and not affected by climatic changes.**

THE PANTASOTE CO., Dept. D, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

The man who can write advertisements has a decided advantage over others — he receives a high salary. We will teach you thoroughly and practically by correspondence, enabling you to earn from **$25** to **$100** per week. Send for our handsome prospectus and a list of hundreds of successful graduates now receiving salaries up to **$100** per week, mailed free.

PAGE-DAVIS COMPANY

Address either office { Suite 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Suite 31, 150 Nassau St., New York.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

Daus' Tip Top Duplicator
The Felix Daus Duplicator Co New York

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 Copies** from pen-written and **50 Copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial.**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓% or **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

fortifying that position; a strong rear-guard remains at Mukden. The Japanese open the railroad from Dalny to Liao-Yang. The Russians at Port Arthur, it is reported, are making desperate efforts to retake forts captured by the Japanese, particularly Fort Kuropatkin, from which the Japanese control the city's waterworks.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 26.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Russia's newly appointed Minister of the Interior, is given an ovation on his arrival at St. Petersburg.

September 27.—A report from Shanghai declares the "Boxers" of the Province of Shantung have fixed October 17 as the date for the extermination of foreigners.

September 28.—The Association of British Chambers of Commerce passes a resolution urging the Government to conclude a treaty of arbitration with the United States.

September 29.—The Canadian Parliament is dissolved and a general election is ordered on November 3.

Russia, it is reported from St. Petersburg, is unlikely to take part in any peace conference at The Hague until the close of the war.

September 30.—President Roosevelt is petitioned by English Reformers to intervene in the affairs of the Kongo Free State.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 26.—Governor Wright of the Philippines, in a letter to the President, tells of the bad effect on the Filipinos of loose talk in this country of independence for the islands.

September 27.—Chairman Cortelyou gives the President a hopeful report of the political outlook in New York.

Judge Parker holds a number of conferences with Democratic leaders in New York.

It is said that Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will go to Indiana.

September 28.—Speaker Cannon charges Judge Parker with perverting President McKinley's reciprocity speech.

October 1.—Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, addresses a great Republican mass-meeting in Philadelphia.

October 2.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, makes public his letter of acceptance.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 26.—It is stated that President Roosevelt will not await peace between Japan and Russia before calling the second peace congress of nations.

Hugh Gurney, third secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, is fined $50 by a police justice, at Lee, Mass., for speeding his automobile faster than the law permits.

September 27.—The State Department begins an investigation at the case of Hugh Gurney; altho the judge at Lee, Mass., violated the law of nations, it is expected that the matter will soon be a closed incident.

The conductor, engineer and brakeman of the freight-train which collided with a Sunday-school excursion-train near Chicago, July 13,

---

A WELCOME TO LARKIN

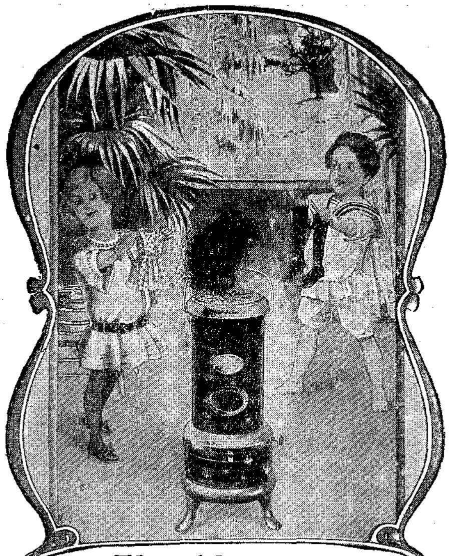
Many LITERARY DIGEST readers are patrons of the Larkin Co. of Buffalo. They will all be glad to see their advertisement in these columns again as of yore.

No general advertising has been done by this Company for the past three years. This withdrawal was necessitated by an increase in sales that outstripped a growth of manufacturing plant which is possibly without a parallel. Advertisements have not been required to hold the continued trade of old patrons, and indeed, through their recommendation, unaided by advertising, new customers are constantly added. Nine years of continuous building-operations have increased the floor area of the Larkin Soap Works from two to twenty-nine acres, and the Company can now invite new customers.

Some future issue will contain an illustration of the Larkin Soap Works of 1904, which will graphically depict a commercial growth that is extraordinary even in America.

The McKinley rocker offered in to-day's advertisement has itself quite a unique history, though it is but one of a hundred Larkin Premiums that are given with $10 00 purchases. Heretofore, it has been offered only to those who were already Larkin customers. It was first shown in their Premium List, February 1, 1902. Ever since, the demand has far exceeded the supply. In 1902 the necessity of erecting a factory exclusively for the McKinley Rocker was recognized, and the work was begun. One of the largest and most modern of chair factories is now turning out two hundred of these well-made, beautifully finished and thoroughly comfortable chairs daily. All are for Larkin customers; and those who obtain one on the liberal Larkin terms, by which the Rocker is virtually a free gift, are to be congratulated.

The Chiffonier No. 5 is also so popular that a large furniture factory is confined to its production for Larkin patrons.



The Aluminum
OIL HEATERS

Made in several sizes.

Sales nearing the million mark.

Smokeless, odorless, safe, durable, light, convenient—a furnace for heat. Guaranteed to satisfy.

Radiate heat from sides, bottom and top. Our grand Safety Burner makes explosions impossible.

Wick does not enter oil fount. Liberal air passages give perfect combustion and circulation. No perforations to clog up. Only Oil Heater equipped with Safety Burner. Dare you use an Oil Heater in which the wick enters the oil fount?

SPECIAL We will deliver to any address east of the Missouri River an Aluminum Oil Heater (height, bail down, 23 inches), equipped with Safety Burner, Removable Fount, 8-inch Circular Wick, on receipt of $4.40. **$4.40**

VALUABLE PREMIUM FREE.—With each order we will send free an article of practical value worth $2.50.

Illustrated book describing the several sizes of our Aluminum Oil Heaters mailed free on request.

NOVELTY MFG. CO., Dept. O,
Jackson, Mich., U. S. A.

Jaeger POROUS WOOLENS

Many persons prefer to take chances rather than go to the trouble that most rules of health enjoin. Here is a rule costing no extra trouble whatever, yet sure to produce gratifying results:

Wear Jaeger Underwear

Unrivaled as a promoter and preserver of health

RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

Booklets and Samples Free.

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores:

New York: { 306 Fifth Ave.
157 Broadway
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.
Boston: 230-232 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.
Chicago: 82 State St.

Agents in all Principal Cities

GINSENG $25,000.00 made from half acre. Easily grown in Garden or Farm. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c. for postage and get booklet AK, telling all about it.
McDOWELL GINSENG GARDEN, JOPLIN, MO.

causing the death of eighteen persons, are indicted for manslaughter.

September 29.—Senator George F. Hoar dies at Worcester, Mass.

The battle-ship *Connecticut*, which will be the finest and most powerful ship in the American navy, is launched at the Brooklyn navy yard.

September 30.—J. M. Marx, Assistant United States District Attorney, states that there are not fewer than 30,000 fradulent citizenship papers in New York City.

October 2.—The Navy Department receives a report that a hole had been bored in the bottom of the battle-ship *Connecticut* previous to the launching.

The Supreme Court of Alabama decides that the judicial system of the State is illegally constituted.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

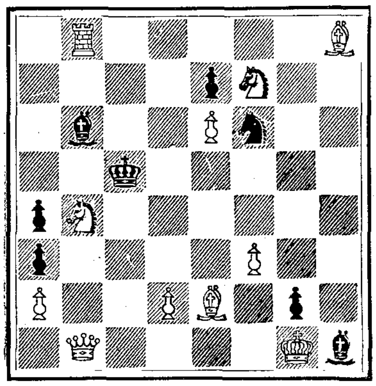
THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

SET

MOTTO: "New Ideas."

A. **Problem 987.**

Black—Eight Pieces.



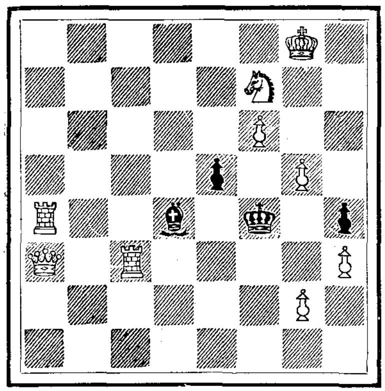
White—Eleven Pieces.

1 R 5 B; 4 p S 2; 1 b 2 P s 2; 2 k 5; p S 6; p 4 P 2; P 2 P B 1 p 1; 1 Q 4 K b.

White mates in two moves.

B. **Problem 988.**

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

6 K 1; 5 S 2; 5 P 2; 4 p 1 P 1; R 2 b 1 k 1 p; Q 1 R 4 P; 6 P 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

CALIFORNIA INFORMATION

California is a big State; large of area, rich in natural wealth, tremendous in its scenic features and with a future full of great promise Every American is more or less interested in knowing about this wonderful commonwealth.

A forty page folder with more than half a hundred beautiful illustrations and a complete map of the State in colors, has been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It contains in condensed and interesting form a mass of information on various subjects of interest, including a list of hotels at California tourists points with their rates, capacity, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps. W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago.

LARKIN SOAPS AND PREMIUMS
$20.00 RETAIL VALUE FOR $10.00

Factory-to-Family Dealing Saves Money

for thousands of families annually—this is the Larkin Idea. Twenty-nine years of ever-increasing sales is the best testimony that Larkin customers appreciate $20.00 retail value for $10.00. A $10.00 LARKIN PREMIUM—your choice—free with $10.00 worth—your selection—of

Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, Etc.

the saving of profits, expenses and losses of the middlemen.

HOMES ARE FURNISHED WITHOUT COST

The Larkin Premiums, of superior workmanship and finish, are obtained free with the Larkin Soaps and Products in several ways, explained in booklets—ask for one.

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

CHIFFONIER No. 5
Solid Oak, Golden Oak finish, free with $10.00 worth of Larkin Products.

McKINLEY ROCKER
Selected Quartered Oak or Genuine Mahogany, free with $10.00 worth of Larkin Products.

All money refunded if any Larkin Product or Premium is not satisfactory after thirty days' trial. If you wish to immediately order $10.00 worth of Soaps and other Products and leave selection to us, we guarantee your approval.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Larkin Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Flavoring Extracts and other Household Necessities are all of highest quality—the best that skill and science can produce.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST No. 72—OVER 600 PREMIUMS.

A complete Larkin Premium List and booklet of Larkin Products will be sent postpaid on request.

Larkin Co.
ESTABLISHED, 1875.
Larkin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TWO FACTS—**The Security** New York City real estate, and —**The Profit** 6 per cent. guaranteed and payable semiannually,

explain the popularity of the American Real Estate Company's Certificates with careful investors.

Organized sixteen years ago this Company has steadily earned and paid 6 per cent., maintaining that rate through the recent years of shrinkage and loss in stock values and speculative enterprises.

Its business is the ownership of selected New York real estate, the safest and best of all securities.

Its assets are over $6,200,000, including capital and surplus of more than $1,000,000.

Its Certificates run for ten years and are issued for any desired sum, in even hundred dollars, **both *interest and principal guaranteed***, *the interest payable by coupons attached at the Chemical National Bank, New York.*

Thousands of conservative investors have after investigation found this the best form of income investment. Circulars on request.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY
914 DUN BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

Artistic and Distinctive

My designs for high-grade monumental work are originated by my own artists and sculptors. The large number of memorials of my manufacture in the leading cemeteries proves the excellence of my work.

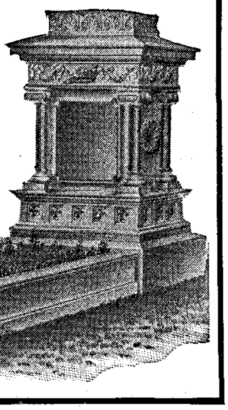
I not only have the knowledge and artistic ability, but also all the necessary facilities, making prices lowest for highest class work. Middlemen's profits eliminated.

I also make Mausoleums and Public Drinking Fountains.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE

J. L. Miller
Successor to Thomas & Miller)
Quincy, Mass.

I work in Quincy, Westerly, Barre, or any leading granite.



Pencil Economy

lies in using the best pencil, and the best pencil for your special use.

Dixon's Pencil Guide, a 32-page book, **indexed by vocations,** correctly indicates the right pencil for your use. Sent *free.*

Department U,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
Jersey City, N. J.

Interest on Your Money

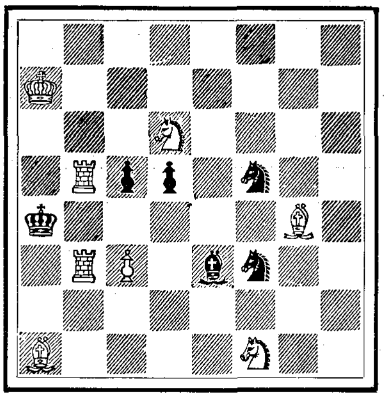
Our First Mortgage Farm Loans net 6%. Interest and principal collected free. You pay no taxes. Loans, from $200 up, run for 5 years. Every dollar secured by $3 to $5 worth of first-class farm land. We personally know the security and borrower in every case. 20 years ago we sold these loans; to-day we sell them in nearly every State in the Union. Let us refer you to clients in your own State. Never lost a dollar for a client. Investigate us as to our responsibility and reliability. Let us prove by others the merit of our securities. Complete list of our on-hand loans and descriptive literature about the West and Western securities on application. It will do you good to know what we can tell you whether you invest through us or not.

E. J. LANDER & CO.
Established 1883 **Box 8, GRAND FORKS, N. D.**

C.

Problem 989.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

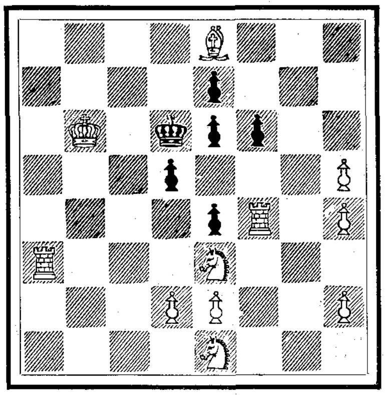
8; K 7; 3 S 4; 1 R p p 1 s 2; k 5 B 1; 1 R P 1 b s 2; 8; B 4 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

D.

Problem 990.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

4 B 3; 4 p 3; 1 K 1 k p p 2; 3 p 3 P; 4 p R 1 P; R 3 S 3; 3 P P 2 P; 4 S 3.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

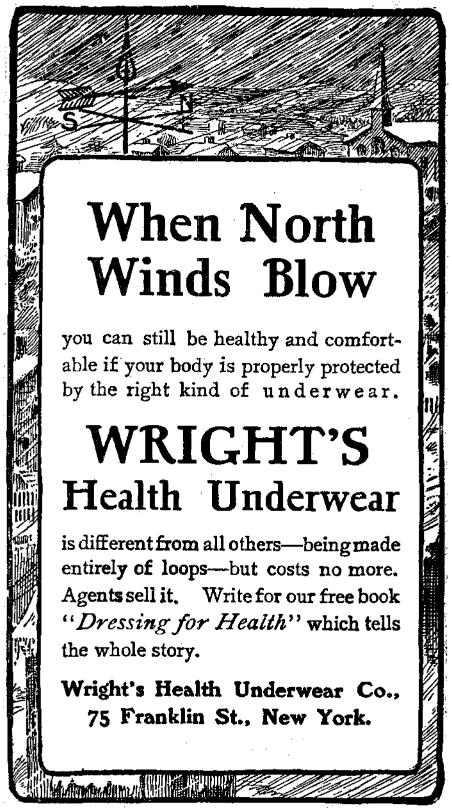
No. 977. Key-move: Q—K R 4.

No. 978.

1. B—B 2 / R x Q	2. R—K 6 / Any	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ...... / B x P	2. Kt x P ch / K moves	3. R mate
1. ...... / Kt—Kt 3	2. R—K 6 / Any	3. Q or Kt, mate
1. ...... / Kt—K 5	2. R x P ch / B x R	3. Kt x P, mate
1. ...... / P—Kt 8 (Q)	2. R—K 6 / Q x B	3. Q—Q 6, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

977: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; G. E. Howard, El Paso, Tex.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; W. L. Moore, Anthony, Kan.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. D. M., New Orleans; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; "Arata,"



When North Winds Blow

you can still be healthy and comfortable if your body is properly protected by the right kind of underwear.

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

is different from all others—being made entirely of loops—but costs no more. Agents sell it. Write for our free book "*Dressing for Health*" which tells the whole story.

Wright's Health Underwear Co., 75 Franklin St., New York.

Raw Food AND Vibratory Exercise Cure

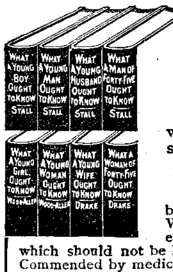
Mal-Assimilation. Chronic Starvation.

Regeneration. Gained 60 pounds in 60 days.

Mal-Assimilation and Its Complications

There is "No life without life," and no continuation of life without other life. Cooking destroys life in food. Send two-cent stamp for Diagnosis Blank and my "Course of Treatment, by the Use of Raw Food and Vibratory Exercise." **My Diagnosis** is worth at least $5.00, but it **will cost you nothing.** Dr. Thomas' uncooked bread, 25 cents for package of 25 cakes.

JULIAN P. THOMAS, M.D.
172 W. 72d St., New York Clerk 10 D.



WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A MAN OF FORTY-FIVE OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW WOOD-ALLEN
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW WOOD-ALLEN
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW DRAKE
WHAT A WOMAN OF FORTY-FIVE OUGHT TO KNOW DRAKE

Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

Four books to boys and men.	Four books to girls and women.
"Young Boy."	**"Young Girl."**
"Young Man."	**"Young Woman."**
"Young Husband."	**"Young Wife."**
"Man of Forty-five."	**"Woman of Forty-five."**

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 2262 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

THE "NULITE" —VAPOR— GAS LAMPS

AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY.

A 20th-Century evolution in the art of lighting. Entirely new, 100 candle power, 7 hours one cent. Superior to electricity or gas and cheaper than coal oil. No trouble to keep clean, absolutely safe. Sells at sight. We also manufacture table lamps, wall lamps, chandeliers, store and street lamps. Agents wanted at once. Write for free catalogue and prices. We manufacture all kinds and grades of mantles. If you buy them direct from us we will save you dealers' profits. Prices sent upon request.

Chicago Solar Light Co., Dept. B. Chicago.

Wanted, by **Success Magazine, on a Straight Salary Basis**

a young man or woman in every county to take charge of our subscription business. A few traveling positions also open. Positions permanent. References required. Apply to

Success Magazine, Desk 37, University Building, New York.

New York City; A. U. Milholland, Baltimore; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; G. Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.

Comments (977): "A very subtle key"—G. D.; "The most unpromising of all 'tries'"—Dr. J. H. S.; "The hardest of two-ers"—J. G. L.; "Has very little real beauty; the avoidance of duals is clever"—F. G.; "Superb. The key is beautifully concealed by the apparent immobility of the Q"—R. H. R.; "The hardest nut for a two-er I ever cracked, as it is the finest"—L. H. B.; "One of the finest"—R. G. F.; "Excellent"—J. F. C.; "A great problem; variations truly wonderful; construction superb"—G. E. H.; "Very difficult"—J. H. L.; "Magnificent key and brilliant variations"—L. G.

978: "Two or three pretty variations"—G. D.; "Hardwood construction throughout"—Dr. J. H. S.; "A most charming problem"—W. R.; "Two good two-move problems in a three-er are unusual; in short of minor shortcomings, a splendid work"—F. G.; "Magnificent"—J. G. L.; "The key is good; but after that, the problem is a rugged specimen from an eminent author. There is only one minor variation, 1. $\frac{\ldots\ldots}{\text{Kt—K 4}}$, free from duals"—R. H. R.; "Another beauty, hard to solve when you get the key"—L. H. B.

In addition to those reported, J. V. S., W. E. H. and C. B. Clement, Seattle, Wash., got 975.

From the Hastings Tournament.

	NAPIER. *White.*	CHEPMELL. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2	P—Q B 4	P x P (a)
3	K Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4 (b)
4	P—K 3	P x P
5	B x P	P—K 3
6	P x P	K Kt—B 3
7	Q Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3 (c)
8	Castles	P—Q Kt 4
9	B—Kt 3	B—Kt 2 (d)
10	R—K sq	B—K 2 (e)
11	Kt-K 5 (f)	Q Kt—Q 2(g)
12	Kt x B P	K x Kt
13	R x P (i)	K—B sq
14	B—K B 4	Q R—B sq
15	Q—K 2	R x Kt (k)
16	P x R	Kt—Q 4
17	B—Q 6	Q Kt—B 3
18	B x Kt	Kt x B
19	B x B ch	Kt x B
20	R—K sq	Q—Q 4
21	P—B 3	P—K R 3
22	R x Kt wins	

Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) This way of answering the Queen's gambit is not according to Tarrash, but the big doctor, luckily, was in Germany at the time.

(b) Chepmell likes to be original. He succeeds.

(c) Had visions of Kt—Q Kt 5, with B—K B 4 attachment.

(d) A regular bouquet-development.

(e) Should have moved B—Q 3, ready to capture Knight.

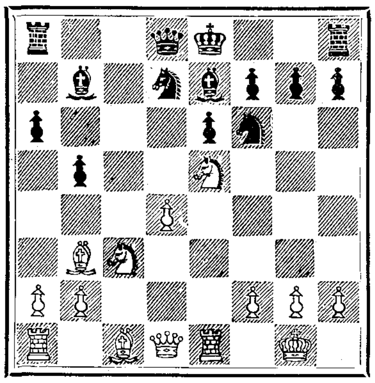
(f) Virtually, the game-winner.

(g) Kt—Q 4 is best.

(i) Several notches better than B x P ch.

(k) Impelled to this, as Napier menaced to R—K sq.

Position after Black's 11th move.



Pears'

"Beauty and grace from
no condition rise;
Use Pears,' sweet maid'
there all the secret lies."

Sold everywhere.

BOOKLOVERS' BOOKS

For those who purchase books for the pleasure and intellectual profit to be derived from their literary and artistic excellence—who desire compact quality—not bulky display,

NEW SIZE One Volume

NELSON'S New Century Library

OLD SIZE Two Volumes

TYPE SAME SIZE IN BOTH

surpasses anything ever attempted for compactness, with clearness of type and artistic beauty combined. It comprises the best works of the greatest authors printed in large clear Roman type on Nelson's India paper, the thinnest opaque printing paper ever produced, which makes it possible to print

TWO LARGE VOLUMES IN ONE

small 6¼ x 4¼-inch book, only ½ inch thick, superbly bound in beautiful cloth, limp leather or stiff leather board—every volume a masterpiece of bookmaking.

DICKENS, THACKERAY, SCOTT

and selected works of the best authors

The bindings are handsome, the paper is beautiful, and the type large and clear. The size is so convenient that it is a pleasure to read the standard novels, even if you have already read them. Price—$1.00—$1.25—$1.50—according to style of binding

For sale by all leading booksellers. For descriptive price list and specimen pages address the publishers,

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, 37 East 18th St., New York

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.'s "Rational" Shoes

For Men and Women

Keep Your Feet Warm, Dry, and Comfortable

$5.00 Delivered

No. 907 Men's Box Calf

WOOL LINING
RATIONAL CONSTRUCTION
FELT
LEATHER

Send for Catalogue No. 32, showing many new styles

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.
119 W. Twenty-Third St.
New York

Daniel Everton, by ISRAEL PUTNAM.—This is a story of love and soldier adventure in the Philippines. $1.20. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The Red Poocher, by SEUMAS MACMANUS.—A story bubbling over with Irish wit. 75 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

RESTORES THE SIGHT

WEAK EYES MADE STRONG.

SPECTACLES ARE A NUISANCE, NECESSITY ONLY MAKES ONE WEAR THEM.

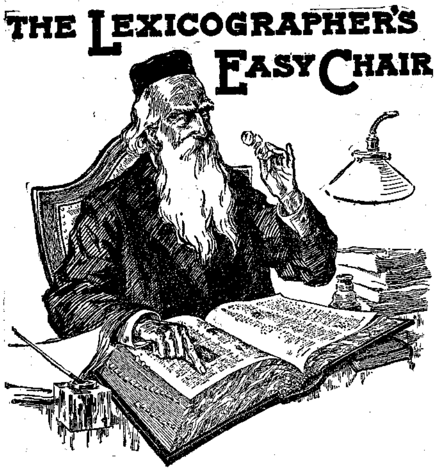
PREVENTS FAILING SIGHT

DULL EYES MADE BRIGHT.

Write for ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON THE EYE, Mailed Free.

THE IDEAL COMPANY,
239 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the *correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* is consulted as arbiter.

"F. P. S.," St. Louis, Mo.—"In a recent newspaper article I noticed a reference to a particular line on a steamship entitled the 'Plimsoll Line,' which I failed to find explained in the dictionaries. Can you tell me what it is?"

The line "F. P. S." refers to is evidently the "load-line" or "Plimsoll's mark" required by British law to indicate the maximum depth to which a ship bearing it may be immersed by loading. The present system of load line marks was initiated by Samuel Plimsoll, a British statesman who died in 1898, and sometimes the marks are colloquially referred to as "Plimsoll's line." According to the Regulations of the Board of Trade and to Lloyd's Register as well as the Merchant Shipping act the technical name for the symbol referred to (it consists of more than one line) is "load-line mark," but it is often properly called "Plimsoll's mark." For definitions of "load-line" and "Plimsoll's mark" see pages 1041 and 1082 respectively of the Standard Dictionary.

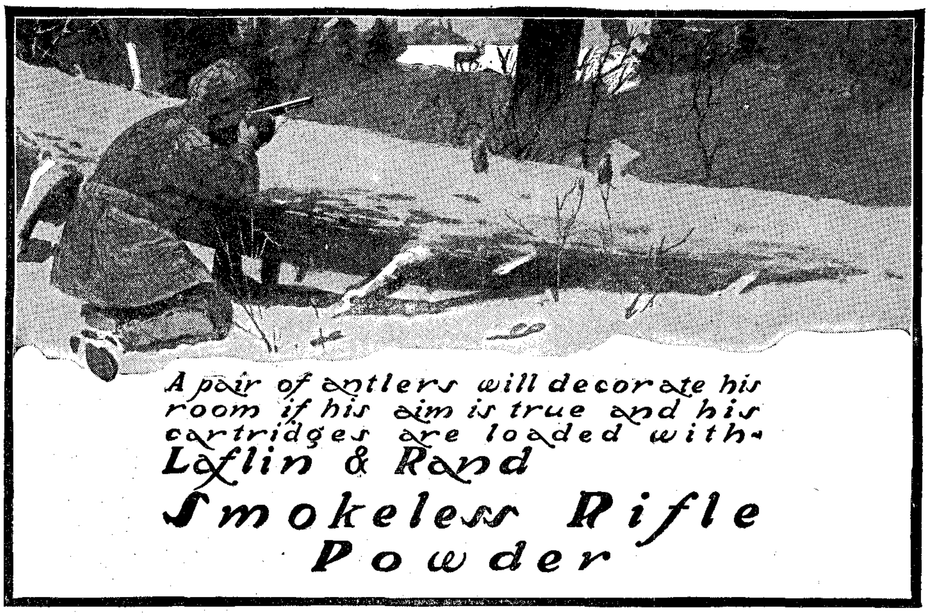
"J. E. G.," Sterling, O.—"May the word 'profane' be correctly applied to persons outside the bounds of the masonic world? Webster and other lexicographers define it as 'denoting irreverence to God and to sacred things; not sacred,' and if this is correct every petitioner is profane."

The definitions referred to are incomplete; the word "profane" may be and is commonly applied to those not initiated into the masonic brotherhood. *The Masonic Home Journal*, writing recently to a correspondent on this subject, said: "The correspondent does not take sufficient notice of the different meanings of words. If he had looked into the Standard Dictionary he would have found this definition among others: '3. [Archaic.] Not initiated into the inner mysteries.' Now, the language of masonry is largely 'archaic,' that is, it embraces old words now largely disused, and other words used in senses that are old. Among the latter class of words is 'profane,' which has come to mean irreverent, as in speaking of profane language; but this was not the original meaning of the word." Derived from the Latin *profanum*, from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, shrine, the etymology of the word implies "before (or without) the temple"; hence, one standing without. In masonic practise "profane" is used to designate those who have not yet entered the temple of masonry, the uninitiated; but when so used it does not carry with it any idea of irreverence or any meaning likely to give offense. "Profane" has another meaning, that is, "secular," often applied to history. And tho history may be characterized as "profane," it is not necessarily irreverent.

"E. A. B.," Lincoln, Nebr.—"Is there such a word as 'aliphatic'? I do not find it in my dictionary. If the word exists please give its meaning."

The Standard Dictionary contains the word "aliphatic." It is an adjective used in chemistry to denote the source of different substances. Derived from the Greek *aleiphatos*, oil, fat, it means "obtained from fat; pertaining to or derived from fat."

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes **216 varieties** of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—**Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.**



A pair of antlers will decorate his room if his aim is true and his cartridges are loaded with
Laflin & Rand
Smokeless Rifle Powder

BE WELL-WHOLESOME AND HAPPY

A GOOD FIGURE, CLEAR SKIN, STRONG BRAIN, VIVACITY AND BUOYANT STEP ARE THE RESULT OF PERFECT HEALTH.

OVER 10,000 WOMEN ARE STUDYING THEMSELVES You will doubtless take up some special line of study this year—why not make an exhaustive study of yourself, determining whether every vital organ and every force of your being is perfect, whether your brain has reached its perfect development, whether your figure is symmetrical, and whether you have dynamic force and magnetism necessary for attractiveness and for wholesome influence and usefulness. Many a woman by fifteen minutes work in the privacy of her own room has surprised her husband, family and friends by the results of her self-study this year.

EVERY VITAL ORGAN STRONG In my instructions with you by mail, I completely study your case, directing your exercises, bathing and diet, giving you work to bring the strength to every vital organ, every nerve center, teach you to breathe, to stand and to walk well, and the reflex action of the strength of the vital organs of rhythmic movement upon the mind is worth more to women than the mere physical. One woman tersely expressed this reflex action to me in her report: "Miss Cocroft, I used to feel so depressed, and now I feel as if I can look every man, woman and child squarely in the face with a feeling that I am rising to my very best."

Every Woman Can Have a Clear Skin and a Good Figure From a health standpoint as well as from a standpoint of beauty, it is necessary for every woman to carry herself well, and **any woman can have a good figure.** No woman needs to have an undeveloped chest, neck, or bust, in fact, be undeveloped in any particular of her body, and the woman who carries about forty to fifty pounds of superfluous flesh every time she moves has my sympathy, for I realize it is not necessary for her to carry this burden.

Write Me About Yourself Will you not mark with the letter (x) on the attached blank the points which interest you and if there are any particulars in regard to your case which you feel I need, write me about them also and I will tell you frankly whether I can help you. I have worked solely with women for the past 13 years and I know how to understand as well as help them. As I give every pupil my personal attention, **the number is necessarily limited.** I never take a pupil unless I feel positive I can help her. Write me fully and frankly of your special difficulties, tell me what you want to gain or change and I will tell you what I can do for you and send you letters from women whom I have benefited and relieved of similar ailments. I will send you, too, my booklet on how to stand correctly; every woman should have it. My work is not a "Cure All" system, but I do build up the strength of ALL the VITAL organs, lungs, heart, and nerve centers, send your blood bounding through your veins as it did when you were a child, and give you that dignified bearing which at once bespeaks culture and refinement.

I Have Brought Health to Thousands of Women I am giving you below extracts from three letters of my pupils on my desk as I write: "For one to realize the benefit I have derived, one ought to have seen me before I commenced and now—several of my friends not having seen me for some time, have told me they should hardly recognize me if I had not spoken. I had **rheumatism** in my ankles, which were swollen most of the time." "Have lost altogether sixty-seven pounds." "They are worth their weight in gold to me. I have been totally cured in less than six weeks from the beginning of my lessons of the most painful attack of what the doctors call 'Catarrh of the Stomach.' Now, I never feel sign of pain there."

I wish you could read the letters from my pupils any one day, I know it would do your heart good as it does mine.

Susanna Cocroft. **Department 34 57 Washington Street CHICAGO**

Miss Cocroft, as President of the Physical Culture Extension Work in America, has had an unusually wide experience in diagnosing cases and prescribing individual work for women.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

WALNUTTA Trade-Mark.

Restores Gray, Streaked, or Bleached Hair, or Moustache **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky nor greasy. **Sold by all druggists or we will send you a Trial size for 20c** postpaid, large size (eight times as much) 60 cents.

PACIFIC TRADING CO., - 213 Nichols Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.

STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

TO INVESTORS **Cattle and Sheep Raising Pays Well in Montana.**

Four years ago the Co-Operative Ranches were started with $10,000.00 capital, and shares sold at $10.00 each. Since then the company has paid **26%** in dividends, and the price of shares have advanced to $16.00. There are now over 800 shareholders, men and women scattered all over the world, and the capital is just being increased for the third time to $250,000.00. Write for particulars to

CO-OPERATIVE RANCHES, Great Falls, Mont.

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER Prompt relief, Cause removed. Symptoms never return. A constitutional treatment that produces permanent freedom from attacks and restores health. Write for **BOOK 25A FREE.**

P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

RUNNING WATER in your COUNTRY HOME

RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES Operated automatically by the power of any brook or spring, will deliver a **Constant** flow in your house any distance or height. No cost of maintenance, no attention. We make a specialty of equipping country places with complete water-works systems, extending to Stable, Greenhouse, Lawn, Garden, Fountain, etc. **Catalog and Guaranteed Estimate Free.**

RIFE PUMP CO., 126½ Liberty St., NEW YORK

The Newly Revised and Enlarged
FUNK & WAGNALLS

STANDARD DICTIONARY

The Summit of Dictionary Excellence

317,000 Vocabulary Terms
257 Editors and Specialists
533 Readers for Quotations
125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms
24 Beautiful Colored Plates
5,000 Illustrations
Appendix of 535,000 Facts
Cyclopedia of 30,000 Entries
88 Pages of Colored Maps
Cost Over a Million Dollars

Indorsed by the Great Universities

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Prof. Andrew Preston Peabody: "It will prove of invaluable service, and will last while the English language remains essentially unchanged. It will not have to be rewritten for three or four generations to come."

YALE UNIVERSITY

A. M. Wheeler, LL.D.: "Clear, concise, accurate, comprehensive; at once scholarly and popular; admirably arranged, easy to consult; a delight to the eye and to the mind."

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Prof. John T. Duffield, LL.D.: "For comprehensiveness of vocabulary, accuracy in definition, judicious arrangement of material, instructive illustration, and admirable typography it is superior to any work of its class."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Prof. A. H. Sayce, the eminent Philologist: "The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which has produced it. It is more than complete. . . . It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Prof. J. E. Sandys: "It is an admirable work, and deserves to become famous on both sides of the Atlantic."

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

W. C. Wilkinson, Professor of Poetry and Criticism: ". . . A monumental success. My confident impression is that the editors have produced THE *Standard Dictionary.*"

It costs just about one-third of what you will have to pay for the only other Dictionary that at all compares with it. It is sent FREE for examination from Now until Thanksgiving Day—and may be bought with easy payments. Return the Blank to-day.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York and London

Absolutely Free for Examination—Offer Closes Thanksgiving Day

Until Thanksgiving Day (Nov. 24, 1904) we will send the Dictionary (charges prepaid by us) for five days' examination to LITERARY DIGEST readers who sign and mail the form below—or a copy of it. Examine the work at your leisure—test it by any method—compare it with any other dictionary you may have at hand. If you are then convinced that it is all we claim for it, and you desire to purchase, send $2.00 as a first payment, and the remainder of the purchase price in instalments of $2.00 each month. Otherwise return the work to us at our expense.

No chain can be stronger than its weakest link.

No dictionary can be authority for words which it does not contain. In the making of a dictionary the foremost and all-important feature is the vocabulary. This must be comprehensive—so comprehensive, so all-inclusive that it will define all the terms that are liable to be sought under every-day conditions. A dictionary that does not do this at once loses its value and usefulness as a tool. Other features, admirable tho they may be, can not atone for this fault. Where is the man who with one of the cheap or old-time dictionaries as a guide has not vainly sought the definition, spelling, or pronunciation of some word that science, human progress, etc., has brought into almost daily use in the newspapers and periodical press? When he fails to find it, how keen the disappointment! Read the reports of the war in the Far East, for instance. How many English dictionaries are there that define any of the scores of strange words that daily meet the eye? Some of these terms, of course, are not permanent fixtures in our speech, and therefore should not find a place in an English dictionary, but many of them already are or will become part of the language, and the dictionary that defines them now at a time when they are brought so prominently into use fulfils a real need.

Take such words as "banzai," "samovar," "sotnia," "graft," "megafog," "merger," "osteopath," "marconigram," to mention just a few of the thousands which at the present time are eagerly sought. Does your dictionary define them?

To keep a dictionary abreast of the times requires eternal care and watchfulness, and great judgment is required to exclude words of ephemeral interest; but when these results are achieved the price paid is none too dear.

In the newly revised and enlarged Funk & Wagnalls "Standard" is to be found the only complete record of the English language in existence. *It is the only work that has been recently revised and enlarged so as to include all the living and necessary words in the English language.* It contains from 92,000 to 267,000 more vocabulary terms than any other unabridged dictionary, and, furthermore, the large staff of specialists who were engaged on the work—257—were careful that no *unnecessary* term was admitted. Slang, obsolete, and archaic terms are so stigmatized.

The Sun, New York: "As regards its vocabulary, this dictionary far surpasses all of its rivals."

The Athenæum, London, England: "Its vocabulary is the most encyclopedic ever compiled."

And this superiority of vocabulary is *but one of the many features of excellence* which make the new Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary the one authoritative dictionary of the English language.

To-day is a Good Day to Attend to This

Standard Dictionary Thanksgiving Offer to LITERARY DIGEST Readers

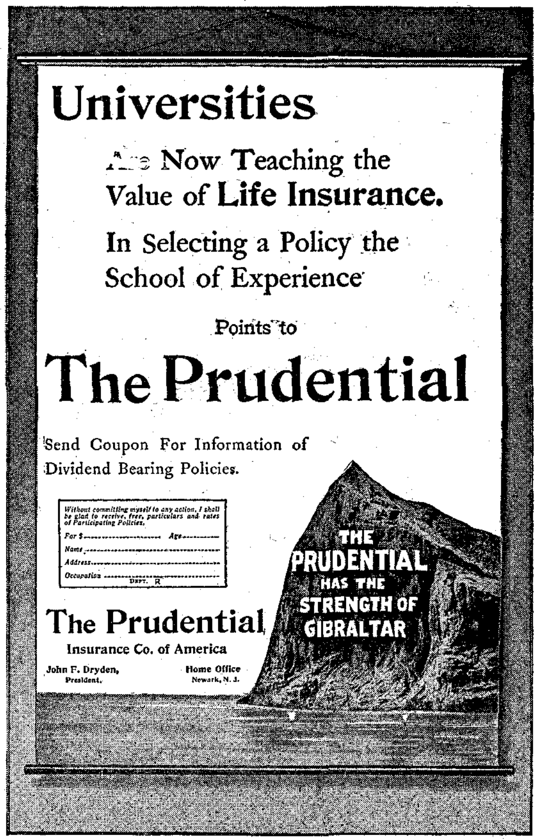
Offer Expires Nov. 24, 1904

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23d Street, Corner Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:—Will you please send me for examination, carriage free, a copy of your new Standard Dictionary, in two volumes, bound in full Russia leather, price $27.00? It is expressly understood that I may retain this work for five days, and if then I do not care for it, I will return it to you at your expense, I assuming no risk of any kind, either while the volumes are in my possession or in transit. If retained, I will remit to you $2.00 as the initial payment, within six days of receipt of the Dictionary by me, and $2.00 monthly until the $27.00, the regular price of the Dictionary, is paid.

Signed ....
Profession ....
Date ....*1904* *Address* ....

L. D. 10-8-4.



Universities

Are Now Teaching the
Value of **Life Insurance.**

In Selecting a Policy the
School of Experience

Points to

The Prudential

Send Coupon For Information of
Dividend Bearing Policies.

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive, free, particulars and rates of Participating Policies.

For $........................ *Age*............
Name..
Address......................................
Occupation..................................
DEPT. R

The Prudential
Insurance Co. of America

John F. Dryden,
President.

Home Office
Newark, N. J.

A Rational Study of Bacteriology

"It is a rich storehouse for every physician and will give much food for thought."
—*THE POST GRADUATE*, New York.

Physician vs. Bacteriologist

By Prof. O. ROSENBACH, M.D.

Translated from the German by Dr. ACHILLES ROSE, New York

This volume embraces Rosenbach's discussions on clinico-bacteriologic and hygienic problems based on original investigations. They represent a contest against the overgrowth of bacteriology, principally against the overzealous enthusiasm of orthodox bacteriologists who, by means of unjustified equalization of experimental infections with clinical infectious diseases, usurp not only the domain of etiology but also the entire realm of pathology and therapy.

Important to Physician and Layman

"For the scholar and especially for the well-posted physician there is a vast deal of information and solid food for thought in Dr. Rosenbach's words. The work is full, thoughtful, and logically arranged."—***New Orleans Picayune.***

"The thorough and comprehensive manner in which the author has examined and discussed his subject can not fail to be of very great interest, if not enlightenment to the medical profession."—***Atlanta Constitution.***

12mo, Cloth, 455 pp. $1.50 net. By mail, $1.64

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

This substantial volume constitutes a condensed library of scientific information and thought for illustrative purposes of inestimable usefulness to

Preachers, Lawyers, Public Speakers, and Writers

Scientific Side-Lights

Edited by JAMES C. FERNALD

Associate Editor of the "Standard Dictionary," etc., Editor of the "Students' Standard Dictionary," etc.

A cyclopedia of illustrations from Science, containing nearly 4,000 illustrations taken from the writings of the foremost scientific authors of our time, illustrating many thousands of topics in morals, religion, politics, history, education, social progress, and industrial and domestic life. Astronomy, botany, chemistry, geology, physics—land and sea, earth and sun, planets, comets, and stars, meteorites, earthquakes, and volcanoes, the infinitesimal world of the microscope, the innumerable bacteria, mighty for good or evil, light and heat, electricity and magnetism, the unseen atoms and the viewless ether, all bringing some message to man.

INDORSED BY AUTHORITIES AND BY THE PRESS

Wm. James, LL.D., Ph.D., Prof. of Philosophy, Harvard University: "A wonderful mince-meat of facts and opinions. It will meet a need and fill a gap."

Theodore N. Gill, Prof Zoology, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.: "I have derived from the volume much information and pleasure."

Israel C. Russell, Prof. of Geology, University of Michigan: "It is not only a convenient book of reference and one to which many writers will turn to refresh their memories, but it supplies instructive and attractive reading. It should have a permanent place on the desk of every student of science."

The Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia: "Everything here is bright, quick, ready. There are no prefaces, no homilies, no long-drawn arguments."

The Boston Advertiser: "Standard works of eminent authors, nuggets of purest ray, have been selected and arranged in convenient form for one who scans the field of science in hasty search for illustration, or information regarding an isolated point."

Unity, Chicago: "The selections are certainly admirable for their suggestiveness. Why not such a book as this to be read and discussed in the family?"

The Pittsburg Gazette: "The book may be regarded as a dictionary of scientific quotations."

One Substantial Octavo Volume, 925 pages. The prices of the work are as follows: Cloth, $5.00; Law Sheep, $6.50; Half Morocco, $8.00; Full Morocco, $10.00. All net. Carriage, 42 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, - NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 14. Whole No. 754. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1, 1904. Price per Copy, 10c

Contents

Prof EMShepard
1904

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Judge Parker's Letter 405
Savagery in the War 406
How Will New York Go? 407
"Before-Day Club" Scare in the South 408
Cartoons: Campaign Calculations Gone Wrong 408
The President's Peace Congress . . 409
Catching the "Labor Vote" . . . 410
Cartoons: Russian Naval Sketches . 410
Too Much Matrimony in the Army . 411
Topics in Brief 411

LETTERS AND ART:

Is the Old-Fashioned Novel Doomed? 412
As to Reading Aloud 412
"Old Masters" in California (with Illustrations) 413
Carlyle's Abiter Dicta 414
What Convicts Read 415
"They" 415
An American's Unique Library . . . 416
Notes 416

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Artificial Preservation of Food . 417
An Exhibition of Mechanical Toys . 417
Another Explanation of "Canals" on Mars and the Moon 418
English Praise for an American Museum 418
Science and Manufactures in America 419
The Pebbles on the Beach 419
Electric Light as a Preventive of Crime 420
Marks of Negro Descent 420
Machine that Draws a Profile of a River-Bottom 420
Science Brevities 420

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Russian Icons 421
Abbé Loisy on the Christian Dogma . 421
A Bishop's Advice to Preachers . . 422
An Apostle of the Simple Life . . . 423
A Crisis in the South African Churches 424
Archbishop Elder and the Public Schools 424
Religious Notes 424

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Japanese Method of Capturing a Fortress 425
Triumph of Colonel Younghusband in Tibet 425
Premier Combes's Latest Defiance of the Pope 426
Portraits: Officials of Church and State in France 427
Russia's Concession Regarding Contraband 427
Revolution and the Czar's Throne . 428

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: . 429-30

Reviews of: "The Villa Claudia" (Mitchell); "The Seeker" (Wilson); "The Widow's Mite" (Funk); "The Flame Gatherers" (Potter); "The Trail of Lewis and Clark" (Wheeler); "Human Work" (Gilman).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 432
Current Poetry 433
Personals 434
Current Events 435
Chess 436

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 44-60 E. 23rd ST., N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

JOURNALISM

TAUGHT AT HOME.

Dreams turn to Dollars

When you know how to write your thoughts for publication. Characters you know and incidents you see can be woven into most interesting tales and features for the magazines and newspapers. If you draw, paint or photograph your work will be doubly valuable.

YOUR OWN LIFE MAY BE A ROMANCE!

We train for regular reportorial and editorial positions as well as for magazine and fiction writing at home.

Extracts from a recent letter from a student:
I received my corrected MSS. yesterday, and am both greatly pleased and encouraged by the accompanying words from you. You have given me more help in two lessons than I received from other sources in two years. I would like to submit all my work to you for correction, knowing that after your review it would be satisfactory not only to the writer, but to publishers as well. I have never before been able to get instruction of a personal nature such as I received from you. CHARLES COOK.

Magazine Short-story and **General Correspondence, Newspaper Reportorial** and **Editorial Work, taught by Mail.** MSS. Revised and submitted for sale on commission. Write to-day for *Sample Lessons and Prospectus.*

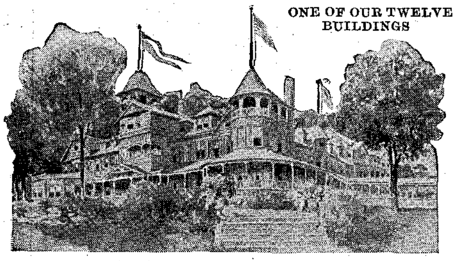
THE COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM, 93 Perin Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Washington College

A school for girls and young women located on a beautiful estate of 10 acres, within the National Capital. Surrounded and within easy reach of the many and varied educational institutions for which Washington is famed. Faculty of cultured instructors of the highest grade. Enlarged building. Elegantly furnished rooms. Refined home life. Number of pupils in the boarding department limited to 100. Preparatory, Certificate and College Courses. Music, Art, Elocution. Terms, $500 a year. For catalogue, address

F. MENEFEE, President,
Third and T Sts., N. E., Washington, D. C.

ONE OF OUR TWELVE BUILDINGS



District of Columbia, Washington (Suburbs).

National Park Seminary For Young Women

"THE GLEN SCHOOL"—unique. Let us tell you all about it in our illustrated catalogue. Address Box 144, Forest Glen, Md.

A small school and a large school combined. Advantages of both.

"*Your school is fully ALL your catalogue led me to believe.*"—A Patron.

"Study, pleasure and sight-seeing (every Monday) are happily blended."—A Patron.

Excellent work secured without examinations. Domestic Science.

"It is a liberal education to live in Washington."

SEDGWICK SCHOOL

The atmosphere of the school is that of a well-regulated Christian home. Formation of character and right, manly habits receive foremost consideration. Closest personal attention secured by limited number of students. NO FIXED COURSES—the work of each student is planned with a view to his special needs. The distinctly personal character of instruction allows students to enter at any time without disadvantage. Well-equipped gymnasium and facilities for outdoor sports, under careful supervision. Year opens October 5th, 1904. Address E. J. Van Lennep, Principal, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

LEARN LAW AT HOME

Prepare for success at the bar, in business or politics, by mail, in the original school, founded in 1890. Successful graduates everywhere. Approved by bar and law colleges. 3 courses. College, Preparatory and Business law. *Liberal terms. Special offer now.* Catalogue free.

Sprague Correspondence School of Law, 351 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

MORE SALARY We know of a profession in which situations are daily created in excess of the qualified persons, and which commands the highest salaries, with no discrimination on account of sex. Would you like to know what it is? Write us.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. F, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRAVEL

TO

CALIFORNIA

VIA

Southern Pacific

$50.00

FROM NEW YORK

VARIETY OF ROUTES

SEPT. 14TH TO OCT. 15TH.

INQUIRE

Boston, 170 Washington St.
New York, 349 Broadway
1 Broadway
Philadelphia, 632 Chestnut St.
Baltimore, 210 No. Charles St.
Syracuse, 129 So. Franklin St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"

15,801 Tons, one of the Finest, Largest and Steadiest Steamers in the World.

TO THE Mediterranean AND THE Orient

February 2 to April 13, 1905, 70 days, costing only
$400 AND UP.

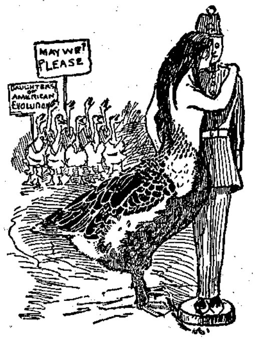
First-class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc. The most attractive trip leaving the United States next winter.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 DAYS IN EGYPT and the HOLY LAND! Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, etc.

Tickets good to stop over in Europe.

FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York

WHO ARE "THE GOOSEY GIRLS"?



Perhaps you don't know if you haven't read ERNEST CROSBY'S remarkable book

Captain Jinks Hero

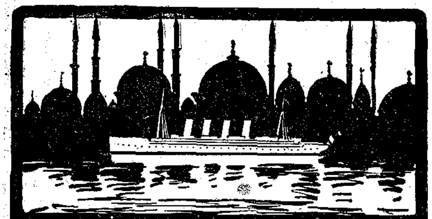
There are lots of queer people in it, and tons of meaning behind the story of their lively antics. The critics say "*it is the best bit of* satire that has seen the light for years." If you haven't read it, now is just the time to do it.

Price, $1.50 (including the 25 illustrations by Dan Beard).

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Tarry Thou Till I Come, by GEORGE CROLY.—An historical novel, dealing with the momentous events that occurred, chiefly in Palestine, from the time of the crucifixion to the destruction of Jerusalem. Introduction by General Lew Wallace. Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup, with frontispiece in colors, sixteen full-page half-tone drawings, and three bastard title-page designs. Cover design by George W. Edwards. $1.40. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

TRAVEL



18 Different Cruises and Special Services

S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
2 FAST TRIPS TO ITALY from New York, January 7 and February 7.

S. S. MOLTKE
76 DAYS' ORIENTAL CRUISE, from New York, January 30, 1905. Cost $300 upward.

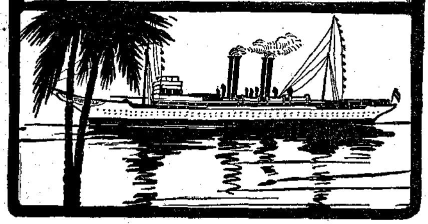
S. S. PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE
CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES, also to the Mediterranean, during January, February March, April. Cost $125 upward.

S. S. METEOR
SHORT AND INEXPENSIVE CRUISES in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Seas, starting from Genoa and Venice. Cost $70 upward.
Excellent connections made by Company's Atlantic service.

ATLAS LINE SERVICE
TO JAMAICA, ETC. Sailings every Saturday. $40 *one way,* $75 *round trip, including* stateroom accommodation and meals.
23 Days' Cruise, $125 per Adult

Send for Illustrated Booklets before deciding Winter plans

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO BOSTON ST. LOUIS
Agencies in All Principal Cities



The Way of the World to the World's Fair

Big Four Route

To St. Louis 1904

Write for folders and booklets.

M. E. INGALLS, Pres't. **CINCINNATI.** **WARREN J. LYNCH, G.P.&T.A.**

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers

"New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A.M. Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell,"
3:15 p.m. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 (Saturday.)

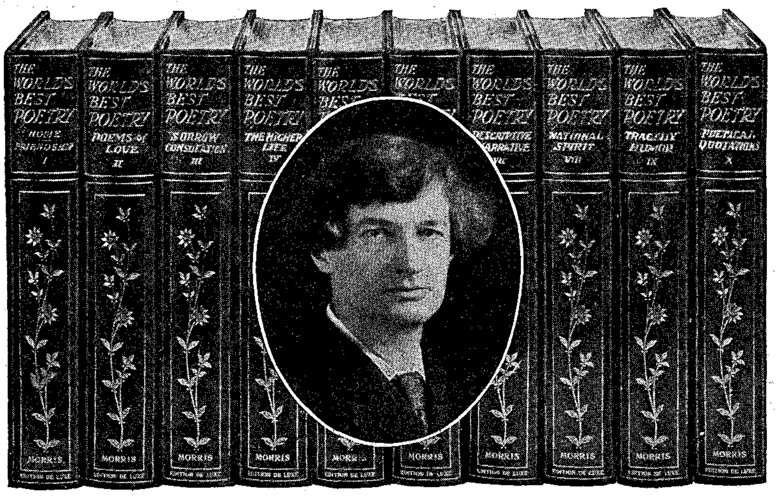
CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We secure reduced rates on household goods of intending settlers to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California FREE.*

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., F-355 Dearborn St., Chicago.

For an adult to neglect to drink at this fountain is a pity
To deprive a child of its advantages is a serious wrong

Poetry IS to have a chance. Mr. ROBERT BRIDGES, the critic, foresees a reaction from fiction and a revival of poetry. He welcomes the announcement of "THE WORLD'S BEST POETRY."

—From THE DIGEST, Sept. 24.



"A clearer, deeper sense of the best in poetry, and of the strength and joy to be drawn from it, is the most precious benefit which we can gather from a poetical collection."

JOHN D. MORRIS AND COMPANY
announce the completion of the great anthology

THE WORLD'S BEST POETRY

and submit the following remarkable claims:

THE WORLD'S BEST POETRY contains the most perfect expression of the truths of life and the beauties of nature ever presented in any set of books.

It is unique beyond all other works in the power to entertain, to create a love for the beautiful, to enhance the joy of living and to attune to the infinite.

It is the most appropriately fashioned set of books, in paper, illustrations and binding yet issued by any publisher.

It is an ideal gift work, because it is delicate, chaste, ornamental, inspiring and of priceless value.

Eminent Editorial Board

BLISS CARMAN, the distinguished Poet and Editor of *The Literary World,* is the Editor-in-Chief, and he has devoted the better part of two years to this work. He has been ably assisted by the following **ASSOCIATE EDITORS AND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:**

JOHN VANCE CHENEY, Librarian Newberry Library, Chicago.
CHARLES FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Professor of English Literature, Dartmouth College.
CHARLES GEORGE DOUGLAS ROBERTS, Poet, Novelist, Writer on Nature.
FRANCIS HOVEY STODDARD, Professor of English Literature, University of New York.
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, Poet, Author and Critic.
LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D., LL.D., Clergyman, and Editor of *The Outlook.*
WILLIAM DARNALL MacCLINTOCK, Professor of English Literature, University of Chicago
WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D., LL.D., Pastor, First Cong. Church, Columbus, O.; Hymn-Writer.
FRANCIS BARTON GUMMERE, Professor of English, Haverford College, Pa.
JOHN RAYMOND HOWARD, Managing Editor.

It Belongs in Every Cultured Home

This almost perfectly compiled and arranged work is full of mental stimulus and practical help for every occasion of life—a comfort in affliction and an exponent of joy. It includes the purest and finest poetic thought of centuries, selected by the most accomplished American critics, editors and literary men. It contains nothing poor or ordinary, but is replete with those rare strains of thought whose wisdom and beauty have made them the symphonies of the entire gamut of human experiences and aspirations.

It is a perfect compendium for writers, speakers and students, and most especially valuable as a means of educating and developing the imaginative powers of the young.

Each volume represents a great department of poetry and is so arranged that any poem or any author or all the poems of any author on any given subject can be found in an instant.

THE WORLD'S BEST POETRY completely fills a place that no other publication can take in the very heart of every refined home.

SPECIAL TERMS—COMPLIMENTARY PORTFOLIO

To introduce this work quickly, we offer special inducements for the earliest subscriptions. Fill out and send us the coupon in the corner and we will send you the most beautiful, interesting and convincing portfolio of sample pages that you have ever seen. It contains many extracts of the best poetry, illustrated by photogravure and half-tone portraits of poets, pictures of their homes and brilliant reproductions in colors of masterpieces of famous artists; and it shows the scientific arrangement and reference value of the work. SEND COUPON TO-DAY TO

JOHN D. MORRIS & COMPANY, 1201 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA

CUT OFF NOW—MAIL TO-DAY

JOHN D. MORRIS & COMPANY, 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Gentlemen: Referring to your announcement of THE WORLD'S BEST POETRY, I will be pleased to receive, postpaid, portfolio of sample of pages, illustrations, and full particulars regarding bindings, introductory prices, and special terms.

Name..
Street..
Town..
State..

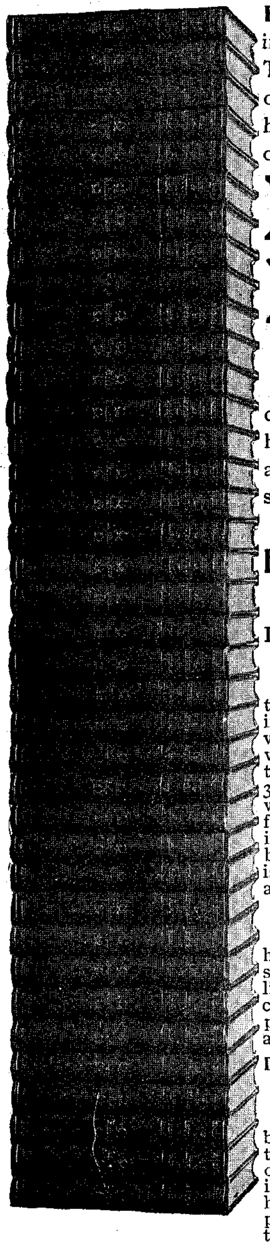
DIGEST
Oct. 1, '04

Free Library Offer!!

TITLES AND THE AUTHORS

GEOFFREY CHAUCER	By Adolphus W. Ward
EDMUND SPENSER	By R. W. Church
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY	By J. A. Symonds
FRANCIS BACON	By R. W. Church
JOHN MILTON	By Mark Pattison
JOHN BUNYAN	By Jas. Anthony Froude
JOHN DRYDEN	By George Saintsbury
JOHN LOCKE	By Thomas Fowler
DANIEL DEFOE	By William Minto
JONATHAN SWIFT	By Leslie Stephen
JOSEPH ADDISON	By W. J. Courthope
ALEXANDER POPE	By Leslie Stephen
SAMUEL JOHNSON	By Leslie Stephen
DAVID HUME	By Prof. T. A. Huxley
THOMAS GRAY	By E. W. Goss
OLIVER GOLDSMITH	By William Black
EDMUND BURKE	By John Morley
WILLIAM COWPER	By Goldwin Smith
EDWARD GIBBON	By James Cotter Morison
RICHARD B. SHERIDAN	By Mrs. Oliphant
ROBERT BURNS	By Principal J. C. Shairp
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH	By F. W. H. Myers
SIR WALTER SCOTT	By Richard H. Hutton
ROBERT SOUTHEY	By Edward Dowden
CHARLES LAMB	By Rev. Alfred Ainger
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY	By John A. Symonds
THOMAS DE QUINCEY	By Prof. David Masson
LORD BYRON	By John Nichol
JOHN KEATS	By Sidney Colvin
THOMAS B. MACAULAY	By James Cotter Morison
WILLIAM M. THACKERAY	By Anthony Trollope
CHARLES DICKENS	By Adolphus W. Ward

**44 VOLUMES
ONLY
49 CENTS
A VOLUME**



We are going to give away, absolutely **FREE** of cost, 63 Sets of the most *interesting* **LIBRARY OF LITERATURE** ever published. This is a rare opportunity. It will interest you. We have on hand, bound in cloth, 63 Sets of the

Makers of Literature

Edited by JOHN MORLEY, M.P.

There being so few of these, we have decided to let them go for less than half price, upon easy monthly payments, and to give away with each of these 63 sets, **FREE,** One Set of

KNIGHT'S LIBRARY OF

HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS

In SIX Magnificent Volumes **WORTH $12.00 PER SET**

The **MAKERS OF LITERATURE** are true library treasures. They are friends who interest and instruct. Each one of the 32 volumes is the narrative of a master mind who wrote literature that will last as long as the English-speaking people exist. In these 32 volumes, quite a library in themselves, one will find many evenings of enjoyment and a fund of instruction. They are absorbingly interesting. One does not stop reading these books unless it is very late, or else the book is finished. To one who enjoys reading at all, they are indeed a literary treat.

READ CAREFULLY—PRICE IS CUT IN HALVES

If you accept this offer, you will always have in your possession 38 of the most instructive and entertaining books ever published in the English language, and they will cost you less than 58 cents a volume, and you pay for them at the rate of only $1.00 a month.

DESCRIPTION of the FREE KNIGHT'S LIBRARY OF HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS

This work contains the very best that has ever been written in the various branches of literature. The best in science, philosophy history, biography, poetry, humor, travel, fiction, oratory, and essays. In fact, all the best and lasting thoughts of the world.

You take no risk. It costs nothing to have the books sent to you, and if you don't care to keep the books after seeing them, they are to be returned to us, all charges collect.

Remember, only 63 sets will be given away.

**A.L. FOWLE,
16 East 17th Street, New York.**

CUT OFF, SIGN, AND MAIL TO-DAY

L.D.

FREE LIBRARY OFFER

**A. L. Fowle,
16 E. 17th St.,
New York, N. Y.**

You may send me, all charges prepaid, upon inspection, one complete set of Morley's "**Makers of Literature,**" 32 volumes, size 7¼ x 5¼ ins., bound in combination art cloths, light red cloth back and dark red cloth sides, with full gold back stamping, the most attractive library binding ever made; also one set of Knight's "Library of Ha Hours with the Best Authors," six beautiful volumes. After examining the books, if I decide to keep them, I will pay you for Morley's "Makers of Literature" only (you to present me with Knight's "Library of Half Hours with the Best Authors") 50 cents after examination, and $1.00 a month for 21 months. If after examination I decide not to keep Morley's "Makers of Literature," I will send both sets of books to you, all charges collect.

Tittlebat Titmouse, by Dr. SAMUEL WARREN.—A new and illustrated edition of Dr. Samuel Warren's famous novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," as edited by Cyrus Townsend Brady with the special authorization and approval of E. Walpole Warren, D.D., son of the author. 65 original drawings by Will Crawford. $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The Concise Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. It contains the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of about 28,000 words. 16mo, cloth, 60 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

MERRIMAN'S
LAST NOVEL

THE LAST HOPE

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN

Illustrated, $1.50.

THE ATHENÆUM (London) *says:*

"Looking back on this work one would say that 'The Last Hope' is one of his very best novels. It is not often given to a novelist to lay down the pen while at his highest."

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

IS MOTHERHOOD DRUDGERY?
See Answer in

The Mother-Artist

By Jane Dearborn Mills (Mrs. James E. Mills)

Every woman and every married man should read this book. It makes you love children and want them, and so helps to prevent "race suicide." *It is a book with a mission.*

"Worthy to win a lasting hold on life and play no mild part in social ethics."—*The Boston Transcript.*

"I am so glad you wrote it; the world needs it." —*From a personal letter to the author.*

"Gives the father more than his customary share of authority, or at least wisdom, in practical discipline." —*N. Y. Nation.*

"An unusual book, the result evidently of a mother's practical experiences and deep insight into the meaning of family life."—*The Congregationalist.*

"One of the most valuable contributions of the year to the literature of the home. . . . The book is needed and will wield an influence for untold good."—DR. SYLVANUS STALL, *author of well-known Purity Books.*

Price, $1.00 net. Postage, 6 cents

**The PALMER COMPANY, Publishers
50½ Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.**

AT IT AGAIN
Catalog 49

SCIENCE, RARE and GOOD BOOKS

A list of exceptional items
sent free on request from

THE BURROWS COMPANY Cleveland, O.

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE YEAR—FREE!

A new periodical has just been started. The first number was published September 1. It is intended for men and women who love books and are able to enjoy something more than the fleeting fiction of the day. To introduce the little monthly periodical among such persons we have decided to give one year's subscription FREE to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who will take the trouble to ask for it. There will be no bills, duns, nor question of arrears. The name of the periodical is "SAUCE PIQUANT" and it will be published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, **44-60 East 23d St., N.Y.** Just send a postal with your name and address and ask for the free year's subscription.

"SAUCE PIQUANT"

"It is like a play—and a jolly good comedy at that."

The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker

The new novel by JOHN STRANGE WINTER, Author of "Bootle's Baby."

All Bookstores $1.00 net; by mail, $1.11

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

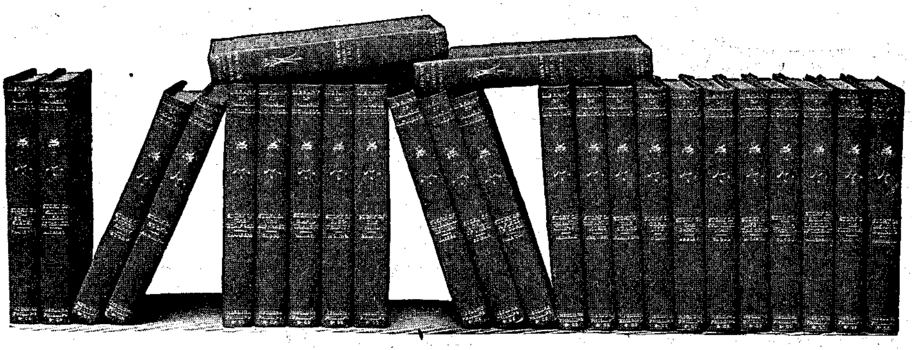
ANOTHER GREAT McCLURE ENTERPRISE

Something New and of Tremendous Importance

YOU are here offered a splendid opportunity to get a magnificent library, which, once seen, you will not part with at any price. A beautiful library of twenty-five volumes, written by the most eminent scientists and foremost authorities living, which will, for the first time, unveil to you **in an entertaining way,** the hidden mysteries, the wonders and the romance in the world about you, and the marvelous record of Man's conquest over Nature. Any novel is dull by comparison. The astounding stories of Man and the World he lives in are told in such a delightful manner that every member of the family from the youngest to the oldest is held in a thrall of wonder and delight.

25 Magnificent Volumes

Bound in rich, dark red buckram, with gilt tops, silk headbands, and gold backs. Each (size 7⅝ x 5¼) has a complete index.



1,000 Graphic Illustrations

These are new, copyrighted books, up-to-date, and of vital interest to the scholar, the wide-awake man or woman, or the ambitious youth.

The New Library of Valuable Knowledge

A New World of Knowledge is Thrown Open To You.

Not only will you have evening after evening of entertainment, but you will also unconsciously absorb just that knowledge which most stimulates your imagination and quickens your powers of observation, the two faculties to which all great men and women owe their success.

IF

If you are a busy man or woman, with little time and no inclination to labor over dry-as-dust books, but want to know more about the world you live in, if you recognize that such knowledge is more profitable to mind and pocket than any other; if you want evening after evening of entertainment and profit, ***cut the coupon off to-day.***

If you are a wide-awake young man or woman of inquiring mind and would like to be entertained while you get just that knowledge which will help you most throughout your life, ***sit right down now and cut the coupon off.***

If you are a scientist, student or scholar, and would enjoy refreshing your memory in the most delightful way on that knowledge it has taken you so long to acquire, ***cut the coupon off—now—before it slips your mind.***

Whoever, whatever, wherever you are, no matter what your circumstances may be, here is a splendid opportunity for you. Here is the substance of a college education for only $2.00 a month. Here is something that you cannot afford to be without, now offered in such a way that you can afford to get it, ***so cut the coupon off while the matter is fresh in your mind.***

We are distributing an introductory edition on such terms and at such a price that no one need feel he is unable to subscribe.

PROFIT BY OUR INTRODUCTORY OFFER

If you will sign and return us the coupon TO-DAY, before it is too late, we will send you these twenty-five magnificent volumes for free examination. If satisfactory, keep them and send us the low introductory price in small monthly payments. Otherwise notify us and we will arrange for their return *at our expense.* Why hesitate? CUT THE COUPON OFF TO-DAY.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO.
44 E. 23d Street
New York
City

25 Profitable Stories

Told by the most eminent scientists and scholars of two continents, with introduction by Wm. T. Harris, A.M., LL.D., U. S. Commis'ner of Education.

1. **The Story of the Stars,** by Geo. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S.
2. **The Story of the Solar System,** by Geo. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S.
3. **The Story of Eclipses,** by Geo. F. Chambers, F.R.A.S.
   The Famous Astronomical Writer.
4. **The Story of the Earth,** by H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., Professor of Geology, King's College.
5. **The Story of the Earth's Amosphere,** by D. Archibald, Vice-Pres. Royal Meteorological Society.
6. **The Story of Germ Life,** by H. W. Conn, Professor of Biology, Wesleyan University.
7. **The Story of the Plants,** by Grant Allen, Scientist and Author.
8. **The Story of Life in the Seas,** by S. J. Hickson, Professor of Zoology, Owen's College, England.
9. **The Story of Animal Life,** by B. Lindsay, the well-known Zoologist.
10. **The Story of the Living Machine,** by H. W. Conn, Professor of Biology, Wesleyan University.
11. **The Story of a Piece of Coal,** by E. A. Martin, F.G.S., well-known author.
12. **The Story of a Grain of Wheat,** by Wm. C. Edgar, Editor "Northwestern Miller."
13. **The Story of the Cotton Plant,** by F. G. Wilkinson, F.G.S., Director of Textile and Engineering School.
14. **The Story of Primitive Man,** by Edw. Clodd, President of Folk-Lore Society, London.
15. **The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the West,** by Robt. Anderson, M.A., F.R.S.
16. **The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the East,** by Robt. Anderson, M.A., F.R.S.
17. **The Story of the Alphabet,** by Edw. Clodd, President of Folk-Lore Society, London.
18. **The Story of Geographical Discovery,** by Jos. Jacobs, English Author and Investigator.
19. **The Story of the Art of Building,** by P. L Waterhouse, Royal Institute of British Archæology.
20. **The Story of Music,** by F. J. Crowest, Author "Great Tone Poets."
21. **The Story of Books,** by G. R. Rawlings.
22. **The Story of Photography,** by A. T. Story, Journalist and Author
23. **The Story of Electricity,** by John Munro, C.E., Electrical Authority.
24. **The Story of Rapid Transit,** by Beckles Wilson.
25. **The Story of the Mind,** by Jas. C. Baldwin, Ph.D., LL.D., D.Sc., Prof. of Philosophy, Johns Hopkins University.

CUT THIS COUPON OFF AND MAIL TO-DAY

Lit. Dig. 10-1

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO.
44 E. 23d Street, New York

Please send me, ON APPROVAL, charges prepaid, one set of **THE LIBRARY OF VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE,** twenty-five beautiful volumes bound in buckram. If satisfactory, I agree to pay you $1.00 promptly, and $2.00 a month thereafter for twelve months. If not satisfactory, I will notify you within a week of receipt and hold the books subject to return at your expense.

Name.............................. *Street*.................... *City and State*..................

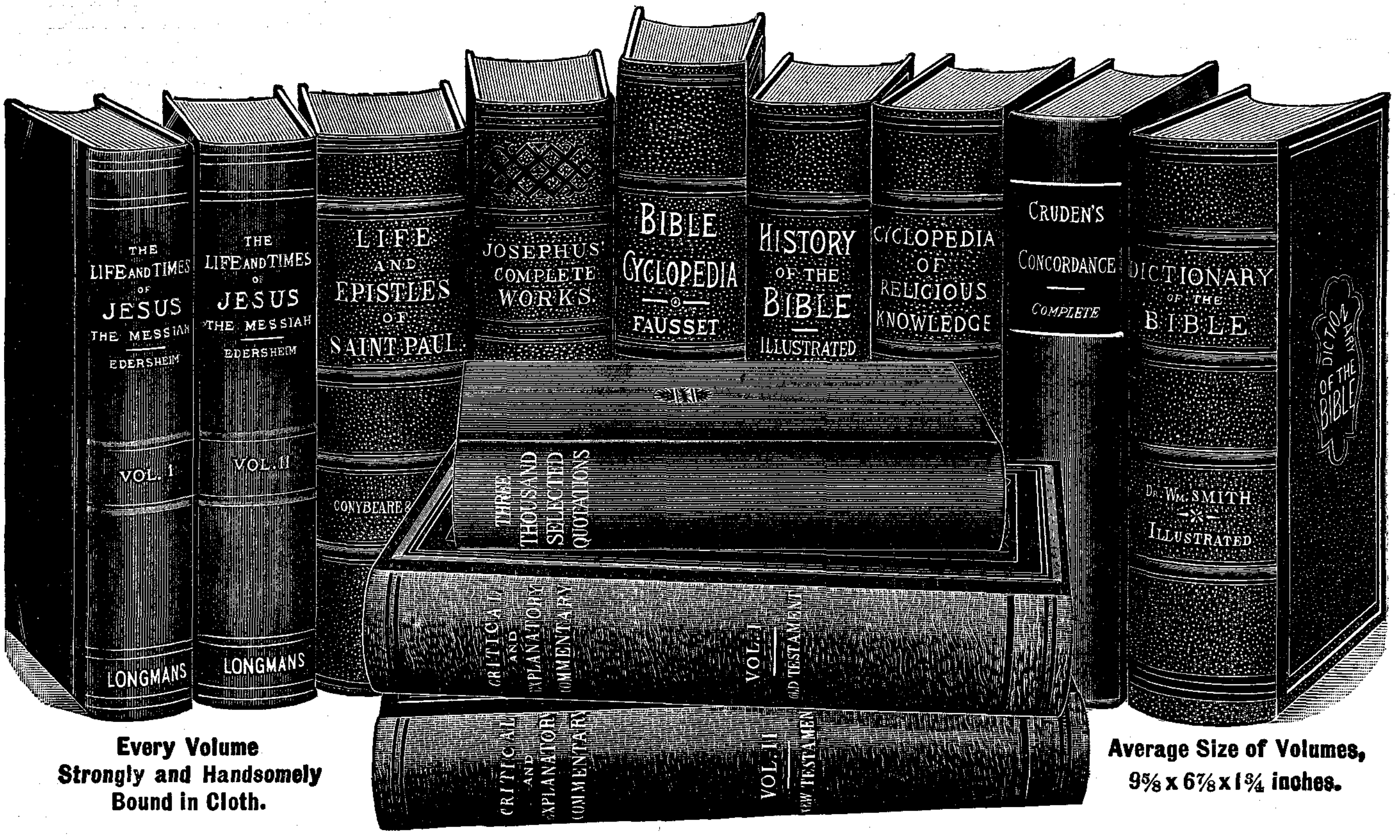
A GREAT PROPOSITION!

FORMER PRICE . $44.50
NOW ONLY . . 11.00

ONE THOUSAND SETS STANDARD BIBLE STUDY BOOKS

At One-Quarter Former Price

Sav-ing. $33.50


THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JESUS THE MESSIAH EDERSHEIM VOL. I LONGMANS
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JESUS THE MESSIAH EDERSHEIM VOL. II LONGMANS
LIFE AND EPISTLES OF SAINT PAUL CONYBEARE
JOSEPHUS' COMPLETE WORKS
BIBLE CYCLOPEDIA FAUSSET
HISTORY OF THE BIBLE ILLUSTRATED
CYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE
CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE COMPLETE
DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE DR. WM. SMITH ILLUSTRATED
DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE
THREE THOUSAND SELECTED QUOTATIONS
CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY COMMENTARY VOL. I OLD TESTAMENT
CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY COMMENTARY VOL. II NEW TESTAMENT

Every Volume Strongly and Handsomely Bound in Cloth.

Average Size of Volumes, 9⅝ x 6⅞ x 1¾ inches.

JAMIESON, FAUSSET and BROWN'S BIBLE COMMENTARY

A complete Commentary—critical, explanatory and practical—on the Old and New Testaments (2 vols.), 1380 pages. Former price, **$9.00.** The body of the work consists of notes that are concise, learned, free from verbiage, and easily understood, that elucidate and explain difficult passages of Scripture.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, Bishop M. E. Church: "It deserves a place on the table of every Bible student."

CRITICAL AND EXPOSITORY BIBLE CYCLOPEDIA

By Rev. A. R. Fausset, A.M. 753 pages, 600 illustrations. Regular price, $5.00.

This great work is the result of seven years of labor by the author, contains three thousand seven hundred articles, and presents a completeness, conciseness and thoroughness, such as to make it a perfect Bible Cyclopedia. It sets forth briefly and suggestively those doctrinal and experimental truths that are contained in the *written Word itself.*

J. W. Bashford, D.D., President Ohio Wesleyan University: "It is a most admirable aid. I hope ten thousand teachers will use it inside the next six months."

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS

The celebrated Jewish Historian, translated from the original Greek by Wm. Whiston, A.M. 1056 pages, nearly 100 illustrations. Former price, $4.00.

In this great work is contained the History and Antiquities of the Jews, Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans; also dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the Just, and the sacrifice of Isaac.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE

By Rev. John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. 735 pages, 220 engravings. Former price, $4.50.

No modern writer has contributed more largely to enrich the biblical literature of our time than John Kitto in this magnificent work. Deeply interesting and instructive, and abounding in striking pictorial illustrations, it should have a place in every home. Over 100,000 copies of this popular work have been sold.

EDERSHEIM'S LIFE AND TIMES OF JESUS THE MESSIAH

The Authorized American Edition.

Two volumes. Former price, **$6.00.** Royal 8vo, 152 pages, handsomely bound in silk cloth. Gives a full account of the society, life and development—intellectual and religious—in Palestine, to serve as a frame and background for the picture of Christ.

The Sunday-School Times recommends it: "It is positively refreshing to read a life of the Saviour which is critical in the best and truest sense of the word, and is biblical at the same time."

CONCISE CYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

***Biblical, Biographical, Theological, Historical, Geographical and Practical.* Edited by Rev. E. B. Sanford, D.D. Beautifully illustrated. 985 pages. Regular price, $3.50.**

This work will prove a surprising storehouse of information regarding Church History, Bible History, Bible Names, Places, Customs, Doctrines, Creeds, Denominations, the Early Church, the Story of the Reformation, the various Young People's Societies, Theologians, Scholars, Cathedrals, Churches, etc.

SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE

Edited by William Smith, LL.D., Classical Examiner of University of London. It formerly sold for $4.50.

Contains 1024 pages, finely illustrated. An indispensable aid to ministers, teachers, families, Sunday-school superintendents and Bible readers generally.

THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF SAINT PAUL

By the Rev. J. W. Conybeare, M.A., of Cambridge, and J. S. Howson, D.D., of Liverpool. Formerly sold for $4.50.

Contains 1014 pages, many fine illustrations, maps, charts, etc. There is no work that will compare with this in giving a life-like picture of the great apostle and the work which he did.

THREE THOUSAND SELECTED QUOTATIONS

By Josiah Gilbert. Introduction by Chas. S. Robinson, D.D. 681 pages. Former price, $2.00.

Burning words of brilliant writers, from the literature of all ages, with complete index of authors and subjects. Undenominational and evangelical. Preachers, teachers and Bible students will be charmed with these bright utterances, which clearly and forcibly express or apply some religious truth.

CRUDEN'S COMPLETE CONCORDANCE

By Alexander Cruden, M.A. Former price, $1.50.

Contains 756 large octavo pages. **Scripture is the best interpreter of Scripture,** and, next to the Bible, no volume is of greater value to the Bible student than Cruden's Concordance.

CASH PRICES		MONTHLY PAYMENT PRICES	
Complete Set, 12 Vols. .	$11.00	Complete Set, 12 Vols. .	$13.00
Choice of 10 " .	10.00	Choice of 10 " .	12.00
Choice of 8 " .	8.25	Choice of 8 " .	10.00
Choice of 6 " .	6.75	Choice of 6 " .	8.00
Choice of 4 " .	5.00	Choice of 4 " .	6.00
Choice of 2 " .	3.00	Choice of 2 " .	4.00

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

On the Monthly Payment Plan we require an advance of $2.00 with order, and promise to pay $1.00 monthly until payment is completed. Books forwarded at once by freight or express on receipt of cash price or the first instalment of $2.00. Customers pay freight or express charges. Customers at remote points or in foreign countries desiring us to prepay will need to send 30 cents per volume to cover cost of postage or express. *Safe delivery guaranteed* to any station in the country or to any mail point in the world.

WE guarantee to THE LITERARY DIGEST readers that these great books which we offer at such a marvelously low price are newly made, clearly printed, strongly and handsomely bound in cloth, and perfect in every way. *We will take back any or all books that are not satisfactory in ten days after examination, and will return money, deducting* only the return freight or express charges. Established 1866. Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when you order.

The S. S. SCRANTON COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, HARTFORD, CONN.

The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 14 New York, October 1, 1904 Whole Number, 754

Published Weekly by
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

THE most notable features of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance, to judge from the press comment, are his declaration of "unqualified belief" in the gold standard (whereas in his telegram he merely said, "I regard the gold standard as established"); his charge that the Republican tariff record is one of bad faith; his denial of President Roosevelt's allegation that common law has no standing in the federal courts, and his acceptance of the President's challenge on the pension order issue. Judge Parker's letter seems "unpretentious, straight, sound, and strong" to the Dallas *News* (Dem.); and to the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) it appears to be "the letter of a sincere, high-minded, conscientious citizen," that "gives assurance that its author has the insight and the capacity of statesmanship." The New York *Press* (Rep.), however, after reading the same document, says that the author "surpasses all his previous performances at dodging, twisting, squirming, and backing and filling on the great questions which are before the American people." And the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls the epistle "an assemblage of disjointed paragraphs, seemingly produced without any plan of arrangement, without any clear-cut conception of the problems discussed, and without any definite policy to expound." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) says that the letter shows "a little more spunk" than the previous Esopus productions, "but not much"; and the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a strictly impartial financial organ, remarks that Judge Parker's paper "can hardly be called a strong document by his most zealous supporters."

The dominant note of the letter is one of protest against "the rule of individual caprice" and "the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power." Imperialism in the Philippines, bad faith in the acquisition of the Panama Canal strip, extravagance in government expenditures, and usurpation in the pension order are all attacked on this ground. Judge Parker alleges that many duties in the Dingley tariff act were "imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate," and then, "having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the Executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have, and to which they have no moral right." Judge Parker recommends a prudent, sagacious, and scientific revision of the schedules. He replies to President Roosevelt's allegation that the common law can not be used as a trust remedy in the federal courts, because it has no standing there, by pointing to a specific case where the United States Supreme Court took the contrary position. And in response to the President's demand to know if he intends to revoke the pension order in case he is elected, Judge Parker replies, "I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order"; but he adds that he will follow the revocation by urging the establishment by Congress of "an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the Civil War, and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the Chief Executive." At the close of his letter he states the issues of the campaign thus:

> "Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?
>
> "Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?
>
> "Shall our Government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?
>
> "Shall it remain a Government of law or become one of individual caprice?
>
> "Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?
>
> "With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) says that this "is the letter of a strong man," yet it "is diametrically the opposite of President Roosevelt's loud, insistent, blustering arrogation of all wisdom and virtue." It continues:

> "Americans admire courage, and of courage there is an abundance in the letter. To the truculent challenge of President Roosevelt, daring the opposition to say authoritatively that they intend to revoke Pension Order No. 78, Judge Parker calmly, firmly makes reply: 'I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order.' The President is answered. He is answered, too, upon the point that the issuing of the order was a usurpation of power. Judge Parker declares that he should feel it necessary to invite the cooperation of Congress in establishing such a pension policy; Mr. Roosevelt did the whole thing himself. We mistake the temper of the American people if they do not feel instinctively that the feet of one of these men are in the paths of danger, the feet of the other in the way of safety. Again the President is answered tellingly in respect to the applicability of the common law in cases involving interstate commerce. In his speech of acceptance Judge Parker expressed the belief that adequate remedies against trust abuses were to be found in the statute and common law, to which Mr. Roosevelt with the jaunty air of one who catches an adversary tripping observed that there was no federal common law. Of course, everybody knows that the individual States got the common law by inheritance from England, while the United States inherited nothing, having only such institutions and powers as were conferred by the States. Equipped with this elementary fact, and with little else, the President ventured into a discussion of the matter, and gets the information,

> conveyed with grave politeness, that the Supreme Court has decided that common-law principles, in the absence of statutes covering the case, may be applied by federal courts in interstate commerce actions. The incident teaches that even tho one can brandish the big stick like a Hercules, he should choose his adversary with great circumspection when he feels like having a dispute on law questions."

A Republican estimate of the document may be seen in the following characterization by the Philadelphia *Press*:

> "Judge Parker's gold telegram gave promise of strong individuality and vigorous leadership. From that hour he has been a constant disappointment. He has not made a single striking utterance. His campaign has been a palpable and steady anticlimax. There was just one opportunity left to redeem himself, and that was in a virile, robust, clarion-toned letter of acceptance. And now he has missed his last chance.
>
> "His letter is a weak, negative, and nerveless production. In contrast with the brilliant and trenchant letter of President Roosevelt, it is vapid and inane. There is not a single trumpet tone in it. There is not even a forcible and incisive discussion of any question. Judge Parker does not speak a solitary sentence which will fire his followers or make his adversaries quiver. He represents the motley opposition which is attempting to make a breach in the battlements of an entrenched and triumphant administration, and he was bound by every principle of warfare to inspire his forces with a battle-cry and lead them in a vigorous assault.
>
> "In all this he signally fails. Not only does he not make any sharp dividing issue, but his treatment of the stock, staple arguments of second-rate criticism is trite and jejune. The same things have been better said by hundreds of inferior men. Judge Parker is not merely destitute of the power of clarifying issues and enkindling men, but he is deficient in the art of expression. He treads timidly along well-worn pathways, as if he were afraid to strike out in any direction, and even within his limited lines he shambles in rather clumsy style."

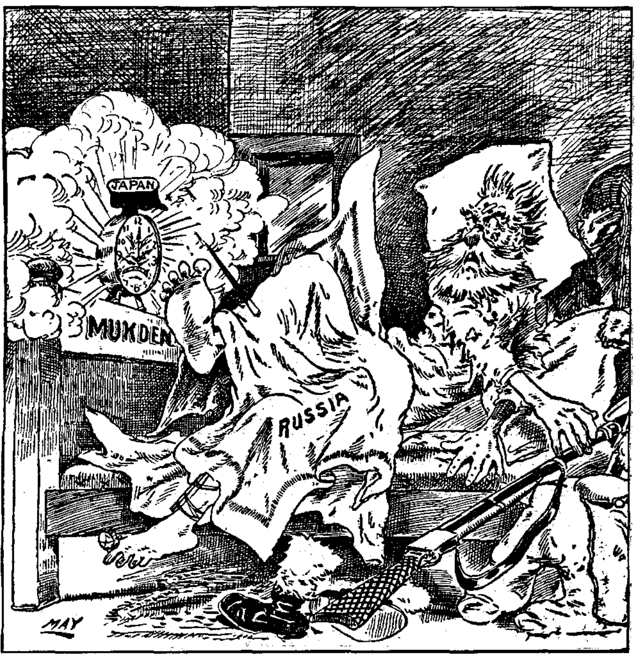
SAVAGERY IN THE WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S well-known definition of war "is a bit too conservative," declares the Philadelphia *North American*, in view of the reported description of the fighting around Port Arthur given by Lieutenant Prince Radzivil, who escaped from the beleaguered city with despatches from General Stoessel for General Kuropatkin. The men of both armies, says the press report of the Prince's account, are "absolutely venomous in their antagonism." Both Japanese and Russians have ceased to pay any attention to the rules of war, and neither hospitals nor flags of truce are respected by either army. The feeling between the combatants has become so bitter that neither can expect to receive quarter. The dead are left on the hillsides. In view of the present mood of the Japanese, General Stoessel has ordered his men to fight to the death, because, as the report says, "if the Japanese soldiers entered the fortress it undoubtedly would be impossible for their officers to control them and prevent a massacre." For this reason General Stoessel is advising civilians to leave Port Arthur.

Prince Radzivil tells of two Japanese battalions which found themselves at the mercy of the Russians in one of the assaults on the fortress. They hoisted the white flag, but to this the Russians paid no attention and continued to fire on them. In the mean time the Japanese in the rear of the companies that had hoisted the white flag fired on their comrades, in indignation at their offer of surrender. As a result of this cross fire six hundred men were shot down. The dead fell among the bodies of victims of previous assaults. For days, says the Prince, the wounded men raised fluttering handkerchiefs in pleas for help, but neither friend nor foe went to their assistance. Among the heaps of dead the lieutenant saw two soldiers, one a Russian and the other a Japanese, lying in a death grip. The teeth of the Japanese were buried in the Russian's throat, while the Russian had forced two fingers into the eye sockets of his antagonist.

"The details," says the Washington *Times*, "shock and sicken the senses. Opposing armies, with a frenzy that may be due to fear or fanaticism, or in token of instinctive savagery unleashed, face each other like hordes of ravening beasts"; and the Cleveland *Leader* remarks: "It is an old proverb that if you scratch the Russ you reach the Tartar, and there are plenty of evidences that civilization is to the Japanese a veneer that sloughs off under stress, revealing the brutality that went with the wars led by the old-time Samurai." The Springfield *Republican* declares that the combatants have become "lowered to the level of savages and brutes," and it goes on to deplore the popular attitude toward the war. To quote:

> "Since we all became students of strategy and readers of Mahan, we have tended to forget or ignore the nether side of war. It is far away—this war—and it appeals to us mainly as a great international sporting event. As in 'varsity circles in spring or autumn, it is largely a question of the championship. In the same breath, our boys ask for the war news and the ball scores. The science of flanking movements interests us vastly more than the Red Cross work, and if we would know how many men the Russians lost in a certain sanguinary affair, the reason is that we wish to compare the figures with the losses of the Japanese. Who stops to think of the agony, the waste, the destruction, the blighted future, the sheer barbarism involved in what goes on? . . . . . .
>
> "Then, too, we all have been profoundly impressed by the ease and delight with which a Japanese soldier dies for his country. The fact that he would rather die on the battle-field than live away from it is not the least of the lessons of this war. A writer in the London *Times* now regrets that English patriotism has not reached quite the pitch of the patriotism in Japan. . . . What a situation this is, to be sure, when Western writers lament that Christian Occidentals have not been favored by a civilization and a religion that teach strongly a pagan contempt for life and the glorious privilege of being butchered on a battle-field. If the Japanese actually draw from their ancestor worship and their heathen rites an inspiration that makes them superior to us in the frenzied daring of battle, the military 'lesson' is, apparently, that we should introduce their forms of religion."



THE RUSSIAN—"What! Time to get up again?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* doubt the truth of the disregard of the flag of truce and the combat between Japanese battalions. "These things can hardly be true," says *The Gazette*, for "there have been no such exhibitions of savagery in the campaign in Manchuria, and there is no reason why the forces at Port Arthur should be so wholly lost to all sense of humanity." "It may be true," says *The Inter Ocean*, "that the men who displayed the white flag were killed by the cross fire of the main forces joining in battle. However, this would not mean that a flag of truce had been abused, and that the rules of civilized warfare had been violated."

More evidence that the combatants are not giving any quarter is shown in Marshal Oyama's report upon the battle of Liao-Yang. After four days' battle, with nearly 300,000 men engaged, Oyama states that only 13 prisoners were taken by General Oku and none by Generals Nodzu and Kuroki. "One explanation," declares the Pittsburg *Post*, "might be that the men of the two armies did not get to the close quarters with each other that some of the despatches indicated. Another one, which it is unpleasant to contemplate, is that no quarter was given or asked, and that many were killed who under ordinary circumstances would have been taken prisoners."

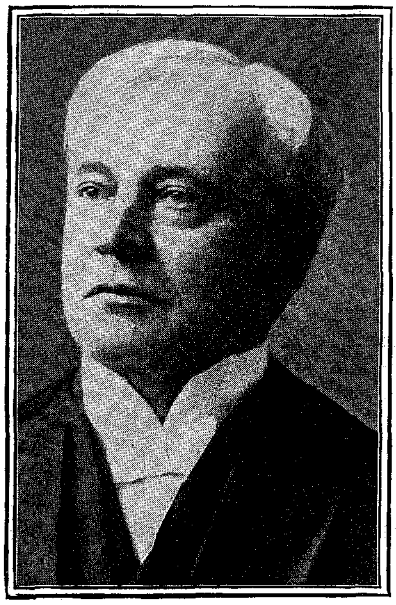
HOW WILL NEW YORK GO?

WITHOUT New York State, the Democrats admit, they can not win. "It is now conceded," says the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), "that New York must show evidences of going Democratic before the country at large can see any chance for Democratic success": and now that the two parties have made their nominations for governor, the newspapers are beginning to figure on the probable direction this pivotal State will swing in November. The Republican nominee, Lieutenant-Governor Higgins, is thought by his critics to be too friendly to Governor Odell to give the state government the overhauling they say it needs; and the Democratic nominee, Judge Herrick, is criticized for soiling his ermine with "practical politics" while on the bench. Thus the independent voters, as the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) remarks, are "between the devil and the deep sea," and "can not possibly support either with enthusiasm." Any attempt to draw the independent voters to the support of Herrick appears "hopeless" to the Springfield *Republican*, an independent paper with Democratic leanings; and the New York *Evening Post*, which is supporting Parker, draws the line at Herrick and flatly refuses to indorse him. Judge Herrick is a compromise candidate, named to harmonize the warring Democratic factions in the State, but the Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) makes the point that such a ticket "has elements unsatisfactory to every one," for "it means that the best judgment of the leaders is succeeded by a compromise, that may be the best judgment of none." The Democratic machine in Troy is reported to be irreconcilable and to be harboring the intention of supporting the Republican ticket. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) admits that the Republicans will win the legislature.

FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS,

Republican nominee for Governor of New York. His critics argue that his friendship for Governor Odell would bar him from investigating the alleged misdeeds of his administration.

The New York *Sun*, which is supporting Roosevelt, pairs off with *The Evening Post* by drawing the line at Higgins, on the ground that he is Odell's lieutenant. The Duluth *Herald* (Ind.) thinks this objection will be fatal to Mr. Higgins; and the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) regards it as ominous that the nomination of Higgins "fails to arouse enthusiasm in any quarter and does create dissatisfaction in many, because of the connection of the candidate with the present governor." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) predicts that many independent voters will vote the Republican national ticket and the Democratic state ticket; and Walter Wellman, one of the most discerning political writers in the country, believes similarly that "New York State stands to give Roosevelt a small plurality, say 10,000 to 20,000, and to elect Herrick by a similar margin."



D. CADY HERRICK,

Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, who is criticised for mixing in machine politics while on the bench.

Judge Herrick enjoys the distinction of a hearty indorsement from ex-President Cleveland, who says in an interview that "there can be no doubt" of his "rugged honesty, great ability, and unyielding devotion to Democratic principles," a "character" that Mr. Higgins can match with a letter from President Roosevelt, in which the latter says: "You know, without my needing to say it, how pleased I am at your nomination. While I was governor and you were chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate you and I were thrown very closely together, and I have never had the good fortune to be thrown with any public servant of higher integrity or of greater administrative ability." The *Times*, *World*, and *Sun*, which are opposing Mr. Higgins, all have only the kindest words for him personally; what they object to is his association with Governor Odell, whose administration is the object of bitter attack. The increase in state expenditures and the concentration of control of the state charitable institutions are regarded by the governor's enemies as evidences of "graft," and his acceptance of the chairmanship of the Republican executive committee of the State, while governor, is criticized as improper. This extraordinary plank appears in the Democratic state platform:

> "For the first time in its history, the Empire State has a governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit."

Governor Odell defends the increase in expenditure by pointing to the increase in population, the eight-hour law, larger schools, abolition of grade crossings, increased charitable expenditures, and larger expenses for the agricultural department. If there was any "graft," the governor asks, "what has the Democratic attorney-general, Mr. Cunneen, been doing? He is a member of nearly all the state boards and has to pass on all bills put through the Legislature. Why has he not begun prosecutions if there is any truth in these charges we hear so much about?" *The Times* (Dem.), in an editorial that has caused considerable remark, says that it would have been better to omit from the platform the charge against the governor, for "so far as *The Times* is concerned, it has never heard of any act of Governor Odell which would bring his personal integrity under suspicion." *The Times* also speaks of Judge Herrick's activity in politics while on the bench as "an impropriety" and "a scandal" which "ought not to have been"; and *The World* (Dem.), which is also supporting him, prints the following paragraphs in its sketch of his career:

> "Justice Herrick has a high reputation for judicial integrity and sound sense, yet it is notorious that, after becoming a justice of the Supreme Court, he continued to be the political boss of Albany and that, until the secret ballot system was adopted, the methods of the Albany 'machine,' under his more or less direct leadership, were alleged to be tyrannical and corrupt."
>
> "The long association of such a fine and scholarly mind with low and disreputable ward politicians has puzzled many lawyers who have praised his work on the bench. His bitterest enemy would not credit a charge of venality against him. His warmest friend would not deny that he has damaged the reputation of the judiciary by his participation in practical politics."
>
> "Daniel Manning was the Democratic leader in Albany, and, in some respects, the state leader. Herrick became his local lieutenant. The Manning 'machine' was an organization which was to Albany what Tammany was to New York. It was accused of vote-buying, ballot-box stuffing, and every crime known to venal politics. Herrick was its most active member under Mr. Manning."

The World explains, in announcing its support of Judge Herrick, that the objection to his political activities while a judge "will not exist when he resigns from the bench, as he will do in accepting the nomination for governor." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), after a careful review of the situation, forecasts "a complete and sweeping Democratic success in the Empire State in November"; while the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) avers that "if there ever existed a chance for a majority in New York for the Democratic electoral ticket, it has surely been dissipated by the nomination of Justice Herrick." These two divergent views represent pretty accurately the predictions of the rank and file of the Democratic and Republican press throughout the country.

"BEFORE-DAY CLUB" SCARE IN THE SOUTH.

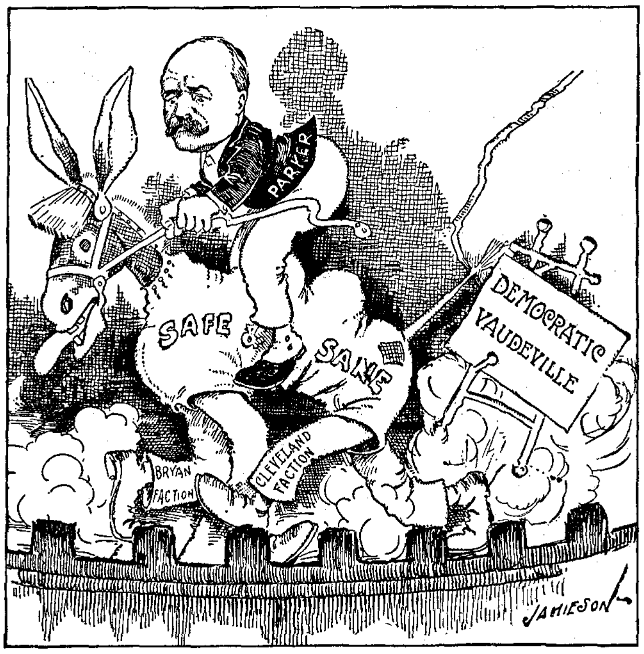
"THE peace and prosperity of the whole South," declares the Atlanta *Constitution*, are threatened by reports of oath-bound negro murder societies throughout that section, reports that are terrorizing the whites, endangering the blacks, and paralyzing society. The Albany (Ga.) *Herald*, which does not believe these sensational stories, reports that "the country has been faked and alarmed with a string of them that would, if it were not for the fact that they are pure fiction, compare with the worst features of that period in the history of France known as the Reign of Terror." The scare began with the report that the negro murderers at Statesboro belonged to a "Before-Day Club," organized for the murder of whites who opposed social equality. The murder of a planter named Eppes in Leon County, Fla., was attributed to a similar club; two negroes were shot near Talbotton, Ga., last week, on the mere suspicion that they belonged to this society, and the news columns of the Southern newspapers have been full of stories of the formation and intentions of these clubs. The Indianapolis *Freeman*, a negro weekly, thinks these reports are started to furnish "an excuse for the arrest of negroes whom there may be a desire to get rid of, but against whom no charge can be brought." The Jacksonville *Times-Union* suspects that the stories are started to cover up crime. It remarks:

> "The existence of these clubs where they exist, and the fear of their existence where they do not, will furnish a great opportunity for criminals, white and black. All forms of lawlessness will be charged to these clubs, and the worst classes will have an opportunity to commit crimes and lay them on others. . . . Having suggested the idea, it is easy to see how it might be worked to gratify quite other feelings and passions than those attributed to the alleged organization in the beginning; many of us may remember that lawless characters acted under the cloak of the ku-klux-klan long after the real thing had committed hari-kari for reasons eminently satisfactory to itself."

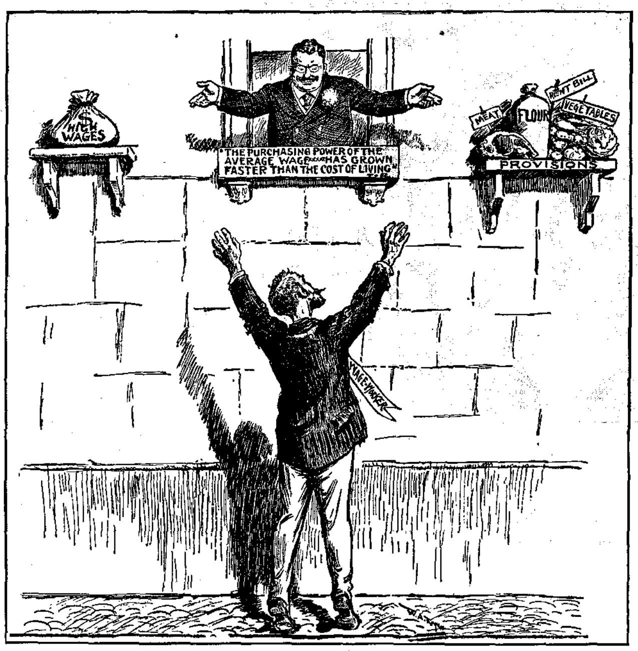
Serious results have already accompanied this scare, according to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which says:

> "The system of terrorism inaugurated has already resulted in many secret assassinations and the destruction of property, and the whites, on their part, have indulged in bloody reprisals. These clubs are formed and maintained in poor and remote districts where the social plane among the whites is but little higher than that upon which the colored people find themselves; the cleavage separating the races is so narrow that the negroes fancy that they can step across it with but little effort. But however poor and ignorant the whites may be, they will not tolerate any suggestion of social equality. Racial supremacy is one of the cardinal principles of Anglo-Saxon faith and it will be sustained at all hazards. Colored people who are foolishly led into these criminal compacts are flying in the face of providence. They are inviting certain and relentless destruction and the sooner they abandon these wicked practises the better for them."

The Charleston *News and Courier* has no doubt of the existence



SOMETHING WRONG INSIDE.
—Jamieson in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*.


$ HIGH WAGES
"THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE AVERAGE WAGE HAS GROWN FASTER THAN THE COST OF LIVING"
MEAT
FLOUR
RENT BILL
VEGETABLES
PROVISIONS
WAGE-WORKER

BOTH OUT OF HIS REACH.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

CAMPAIGN CALCULATIONS GONE WRONG.

and evil purpose of the "Before-Day Clubs," and calls for an investigation before the terrorizing of the whites and the poisoning of the minds of the blacks goes any farther. Many Southern papers, however, are inclined to disbelieve the reports. "The much-talked-of organization is a myth, a fake," declares the Macon *News;* and the Atlanta *Constitution* says that "there is as yet not a scintilla of proof that a black mafia of the kind is in existence anywhere in the south." And the Savannah *News* observes, corroboratively:

> "It is a noticeable fact that nothing appeared in the public prints about such a club until after the Statesboro tragedy. During the investigation of that tragedy something was said about Before-Day clubs. Almost immediately rumors of the presence of similar clubs in other localities begun to appear in the newspapers. In most cases these rumors seemed to be without any support whatever, and hence were hardly worth considering. It is probable that if any investigation of other rumors had been made by competent authority it would have appeared that they were based on a misunderstanding or false information.
>
> "Anyway, it has not yet been shown satisfactorily that there is any such institution in any part of the South as a Before-Day Club. There are clubs of negroes for various purposes in this and other Southern States, but they are harmless institutions. It would be an easy matter, however, to pick up statements relative to these clubs which, skilfully patched together, would make it appear they were formed for the commission of crimes of one kind and another.
>
> "It would be well to wait for evidence before assuming that in any part of the South negroes are organizing for the purpose of committing deeds that won't bear the light of day. The matter is too serious to be dealt with except in the most careful manner."

In Thomasville, Ga., and Leon County, Fla., the circulation of "Before-Day Club" reports was followed by mass-meetings of blacks and whites to promote a better mutual understanding and the suppression of crime.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE CONGRESS.

SOME of the opposition papers took on considerable picturesqueness a few days ago by representing the President, in editorial and cartoon, as a Hotspur who would plunge the world into war, and representing him in their news columns as one who would wrap the world in peace. The New York *World* (Dem.), even in its editorial upon the President's announcement of his intention to call a peace conference, speaks in deprecation of his alleged disposition "to shake in the world's face the 'big stick' of constantly mounting militarism." President Roosevelt's announcement to the Interparliamentary Union, on Saturday of last week, at the White House, that he will "at an early date ask the other nations to join in a second congress at The Hague," was made in response to a unanimous request from that body, which has just concluded its convention at St. Louis. The request acquired added "dignity and importance," remarks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune,* from the fact that every member of the Interparliamentary Union is a member of the national law-making body in his own country, and every great nation is represented. And President Roosevelt's reply took on additional importance from the announcement, now made public for the first time, that the Administration is "even now taking steps to secure arbitration treaties with all other governments which are willing to enter into them with us."

The president of the Interparliamentary Union, Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, in the course of his address to the President, spoke of President Roosevelt's services to The Hague court as follows:

> "This organization looks upon you, Mr. President, as a friend of its cause ever since you have, by actual performance, recognized The Hague court and had referred to it the Venezuela controversy, tho you had yourself been asked to arbitrate. It is now generally admitted that this, your action, together with the Pious fund precedent, which also occurred under your administration, saved the life of that great international tribunal. The American people being committed by these and many other precedents to the principles of international arbitration, it is the belief of those present that the people, irrespective of party, would applaud your taking the initiative in the convening of a second conference of governments, which, we hope and trust, would result in the completion of the work begun at The Hague, in the negotiation of further arbitration treaties and in the establishment of an international parliament for the consideration of questions which are of common concern to all."

A. George Cochery, formerly French Minister of Finance, president of the French delegation, makes the following graceful statement of the situation, in an interview:

> "A century ago our countrymen fought with Washington to make the principles he stood for prevail in America. Then we fought in France to make them prevail in France. On Saturday at the tomb of Washington we bowed, with all Europe, before these principles. It is right that the successor of Washington should lead and the successors of Lafayette aid in making these principles prevail, and right that the representatives of all nations should join in causing all nations to adopt these principles for international intercourse; and there is no power that can prevent their ultimate adoption."

Some of the problems that may come before the new peace conference are thus stated by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald:*

> "The diplomatic snarl over contraband provoked by the Russo-Japanese war renders imperative an international agreement. Russia has held one view, Japan another, and other Powers have varied still further in their ideas of what constitutes contraband. The right of a belligerent war-ship to search merchantmen indiscriminately on the high seas is a burning question. The American State Department and the chancelleries of Europe will rest much easier when an international agreement, drawn in the light of recent incidents, surrounds neutral commerce in the zone of war.
>
> "The evolution of wireless telegraphy presents another question of international importance. This system of communication had not progressed to an efficient stage in 1899. The bold policy of the United States in cutting cables in the war with Spain caused an effort in the direction of an international treaty about submarine cables. The question was so delicate that it was avoided. Russia has declared wireless apparatus contraband of war. President Roosevelt considers the problem so important that he already has ordered a board to study and report upon it.
>
> "The disarmament of Russian war-ships which fled for refuge to Chinese ports and to San Francisco brings forward the question of the right of war-ships to recoal and repair in neutral harbors. The three-mile limit of continental jurisdiction needs readjustment. Three miles was the distance set years ago when a marine league was the extreme range of heavy ordnance.
>
> "The first peace conference declared it a breach of the international rules of war to launch explosives from balloons, because the problem of accurate aerial navigation was yet unsolved and the explosives might do great damage to neutral property, hospitals, or churches. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, United States army, was the representative of the United States army at the conference. He believed that balloons might be dirigible in five years' time. That limit was set upon this restriction. It has now expired. The question will arise at the second conference.
>
> "There is considerable curiosity as to whether the President has consulted the Netherlands Government as to his desire that the second conference should be held at The Hague. The first conference entailed considerable expense, which was cheerfully borne by the little Government. Whether it would again be pleased to do this is not known. Each Government defrays the expenses of its own civilian delegates, usually three in number, its naval and military representatives and other attachés. The expense of providing a place for meeting has heretofore devolved upon The Hague."

KING LEOPOLD'S statement that President Roosevelt has the power to stop the war between Japan and Russia arouses suspicion that his Belgian majesty has been reading Chairman Cortelyou's campaign literature.—*The Chicago Journal.*

CATCHING THE "LABOR VOTE."

"THE labor vote, as a transferable quantity in a national election, is a myth," declares an anonymous writer in *Gunton's Magazine* (Washington) in a careful review of the matter. David B. Hill went after this vote in 1902, he recalls, with his platform plank in favor of government ownership of the coal-mines, and "the result showed that his judgment was as bad as his motive," for "it is doubtful if this socialism added fifty votes to the Democratic candidate, and it is quite certain that it cost many times that number." Tom L. Johnson went after it in Ohio last year with "socialistic speakers and single-tax advocates and labor leaders," and he not only lost the State, but he "did not carry his own county, his own city of which he was mayor, his own district, or even his own precinct." President Roosevelt was accused of going after the labor vote in his coal strike intervention, but "his refusal to sustain the union in the Miller case and his failure to promise aid to the Colorado representatives will probably undo anything that his coal-strike commission did, so far as the labor vote is concerned." Mr. Bryan, in 1896, accused the corporations of using undue influence to make their employees vote the Republican ticket, but we are informed that undue influence was just what the corporations tried hardest to avoid, for fear it would drive their men into the opposition camp. The "labor vote" is so suspicious of any effort to "deliver" it that such attempts usually have a boomerang effect. "If Mr. Gompers, for instance, should try to influence the American Federation to vote for the Republican party, the effect would be to drive votes away from Roosevelt. Mr. Gompers would also probably lose his own job. Laborers everywhere would denounce him as a tool of capital." We are told further:

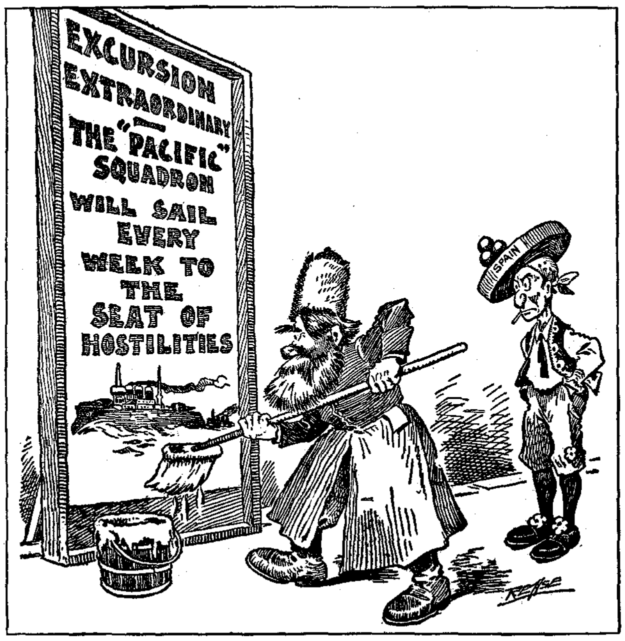
"This notion that the labor vote can be transferred, like an old hat, from candidate to candidate or from party to party by dickering with leaders is as false as it is dishonorable. It is as reliable and stable as is the vote of any class in the country. It is customary, just before elections, for labor leaders to put themselves forward as controlling the labor vote, and to be ready to bargain for its delivery; but they are never able to 'deliver the goods.' There is no vote in the country that is less deliverable, and whoever tries to bargain for or to deliver it is either a fool or a rogue.

"It is not because workingmen are wiser or more far-sighted or more honorable than others. They are, on the contrary, often subject to suspicions. On most economic and political questions they suspect everybody, and most of all their own leaders, of acting from selfish motives, and the very first evidence of a labor leader's favoring a political party or a special candidate creates the suspicion that he has 'sold out.' This suspicious feeling is the most disrupting element in the ranks of organized labor. Nothing will bring disorder to a labor meeting so quickly as the introduction of politics; so that it has become essential to labor organizations that political discussion be excluded. The walking-delegate may swindle the laborers, he may get them into all sorts of trouble through blackmail and dishonesty, he may easily array them against their employer on a whim; but if he should attempt to control their politics it would immediately be his undoing. The same is true as to religion. Politics and religion are both tabooed. Laborers are Republicans or Democrats, Socialists or Populists, by reason of personal or class prejudice or preference, but seldom by reason of labor-union influence. This is fully illustrated whenever a labor man is nominated on an independent ticket. If the labor vote could be easily corraled by labor leaders, the labor candidate could, in any manufacturing or industrial center, best a candidate of either of the other parties, and could often best a candidate that had the indorsement of all the other parties. Yet the candidate of a labor party seldom commands more than a handful of votes. The reason of this is, partly, that workingmen have little faith in labor politicians; and, partly again, that, like all other citizens, they have their party preferences and prejudices."

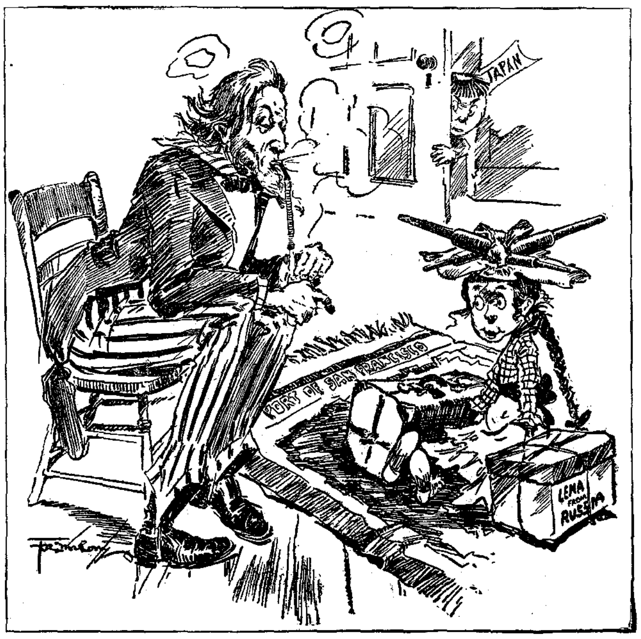
How, then, is the "labor vote" to be caught? By the same methods that win the other ballots. To quote again:

"The way to get the labor vote is to promote sound party policy and industrial prosperity and act with fairness toward general industrial movements all the time. Laborers are not influenced at all by special policy. They are influenced solely by what affects their own economic interests; and in this respect they are just like other people. They may, of course, have less apprehension of what really affects their interests, and for that reason they may be more easily influenced by false notions and erroneous policies. . . . . .

"The only way for a party to get the labor vote is to deserve it by honorable, straightforward, and fair treatment of labor questions as they arise—not merely on the eve of election. Labor is becoming more intelligent and better informed on public questions every year, and with the increase of this intelligence the labor vote, as something to be bargained for and manipulated, becomes less and less. To-day there is practically no such vote, and the influence of labor leaders and walking-delegates and others who pretend that they can deliver the labor vote are impostors. They make promises that they cannot keep. Farmers, small shopkeepers, and professional men are much more easily fooled on politics than are workingmen, and candidates and political managers may


EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY
THE "PACIFIC" SQUADRON WILL SAIL EVERY WEEK TO THE SEAT OF HOSTILITIES
SPAIN
Rehse

SPAIN—"See here! Don't you know that's an infringement of my copyright?"
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.



UNCLE SAM—"I reckon you better take off your hat and stay a while."
—Mahony in the Washington *Star*.

RUSSIAN NAVAL SKETCHES.

as well give up the idea once for all that the labor vote can be manipulated at will in the interest of any political party or candidate."

TOO MUCH MATRIMONY IN THE ARMY.

MAJ.-GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN, who was married at the age of fifty-nine, when his salary was $7,500 a year, is being criticized for saying in his annual report that "our army is over-married," that a subaltern officer can not support a family on his pay, and that "no officer should enter the marriage relation without first getting the authority of the War Department." Major-General Chaffee, the chief of staff, who was married at the age of thirty-three, when a cavalry captain, "sniffed when his eye fell upon such a suggestion so perilously near snobbishness," says the New York *Globe:* and the Baltimore *Sun* suggests that General Corbin "has placed himself in a position to be called down by the commander-in-chief of the army and navy," who has well-known views on race-suicide. General Corbin's suggestion "contemplates a species of paternalism, flunkeyism, and social opportunism that is abhorrent to Americans," and "is the reversion of the theory of independence, self-reliance, frugality, and simplicity," says the Detroit *Tribune*, which adds that the "sole purpose" of his "vicious recommendation must be to encourage the marrying of rich wives by the officers for the creation of a pampered coterie of social flunkeys." This recommendation "smacks more of German social and military ideas than it does of American," observes the New York *Evening Mail;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks similarly:

"The army does not, it is true, offer the greatest advantages for matrimony. But when a young officer who wants to marry is obliged to consider the dot which his wife will bring him, and to submit his prospects to the consideration of the Secretary of War, the United States army will not be altered for the better. They are getting very tired of this kind of paternalism in Germany, where it is traditional. The authority of General Corbin is not sufficient to lead to its introduction here. Perhaps if he had seen more service at distant posts and less at Washington he would view the subject somewhat differently."

The Washington *Star* suggests these two remedies:

"The report of General Corbin brings up two thoughts, the first of which is that if the pay of a United States army officer is not enough for him to support his wife, the pay ought to be increased. The second thought is that if 'the pay of a subaltern officer is barely enough for his proper support and the expenses of his equipment and uniform,' in order to feed and clothe his wife the expenses of the equipment and uniform might be cut down. If the love of gold braid goes much further, high army officers will insist that their costumes shall be cut out of bullion cloth and trimmed with old point lace."

The New York *Evening Post*, however, thinks "there is a good deal of sound common sense in General Corbin's recommendation." and the New York *Times*, in the following editorial, argues that he is "quite right":

"General Corbin is quite right, as many young women married to young army officers of relatively low rank have found by bitter experience. The pay of an officer of the grade to which a young man can possibly attain within the period in which his fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love is not sufficiently liberal to afford comfortable support for a family of the proportions which those opposed to 'race suicide' would approve. Second lieutenants in service from five to ten years receive in pay and allowances from $1,549 to $1,680 per year, according to whether they are mounted or unmounted. First lieutenants receive from $1,650 to $1,700, captains from $1,920 to $2,200, majors $2,780, lieutenant-colonels $3,350, and colonels $3,850. Few men reach the grade of colonel until on the verge of retirement, say between fifty-five and sixty; and if they have remained that long unmarried they are not thereafter likely to become 'overmarried.' A much larger proportion of the pay of an officer is required to meet the expenses incidental to his position than is true in the case of a clerk or subordinate in a private business enterprise. This leaves very little for the support of a wife and children, and usually not enough to permit them to follow him to remote or foreign assignments and live comfortably when there. The result is that a fair and perhaps a large proportion of the wives of young officers are found seeking shelter for long periods under the paternal rooftree, if there be one, and that many of those who have no parents to return to live extremely uncomfortable and unsatisfactory lives.

"It is not right to demand of a young man without fortune that he shall assume the obligation of celibacy if he elects a military career; but it is eminently right to impress the young soldier with a realizing sense of the fact that if he can not support a wife in comfort on the resources in sight it is 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' to ask a young woman to share his insufficient earnings, knowing as he must that her lot will be one of disappointment and privation."

The New York *Sun* describes the soldier's wooing under the Corbin scheme in a "piece of poetry," from which we quote these two stanzas:

"O wondrous maid with eyes of brown
 And silken hair a-curl,
You are my heart's fair idol, and
 A highly proper girl,
To think of you my brain's afire—
 I feel I'm going daft;
But wait a minute, dearest, till
 I've had a talk with Taft!

Come, sweetheart, come and fly with me!
 Come share my name and fame!
Without your love the fiercest fight
 Were commonplace and tame.
A maiden may not volunteer,
 But heed, O heed my draft—
Yet hold! In my excitement I
 Had plumb forgotten Taft!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is said that Admiral Togo has been appointed Warden of the Sink Ports.—*The Manila Cablenews.*

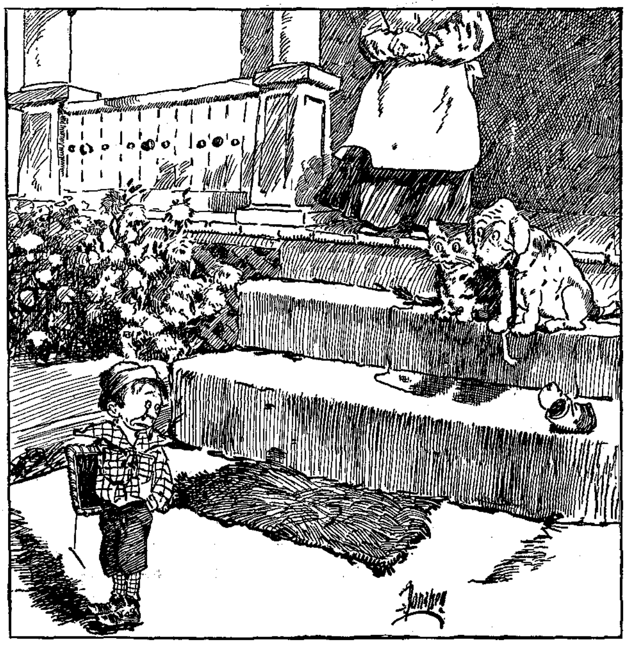
THE Czar telegraphs to Kuropatkin, "God guard you." It would seem to be a good scheme.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

"A PARTY fit to govern must have convictions," says Mr. Roosevelt. Wonder if he is referring to the post-office cases?—*The Chicago Journal.*

COMPOSING his letter of acceptance may have been a task for Roosevelt, but wait until he has to compose a Thanksgiving proclamation after Parker is elected.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A NEW YORK man who has been mute for years has had his power of speech restored by a scare. Something of the kind seems to have happened to Judge Parker.—*The Washington Post.*

THE problem of the repression of crime in New York seems to be near solution, after long and hard thought, by the experiment to be tried of making the police work.—*The Baltimore American.*



"OH, YOU NEEDN'T LOOK SO HAPPY, I'LL BE BACK AGAIN THIS EVENING!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE OLD-FASHIONED NOVEL DOOMED?

IN the opinion of Mr. G. S. Street, a prominent English writer, the old-style novel is "dying, and nearly dead." It has reached its last vital exemplars, he avers, with Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, and is already giving place to a new kind of fiction, which deals with "special phases of life" and "abnormal and minutely observed character." The arguments with which Mr. Street sustains his conclusions are contained in an article in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (September), from which we quote as follows:

"Evidence for the assertion that the type of novel most familiar to us and our forefathers, since Fielding fairly started it, is almost exhausted, may not leap to the eye of the reader. Let him consider of what elements the English novel, on the average of its greatest examples, was composed. First, there was the story, the yarn, with its incidents; secondly, there was the examination or development or psychology generally of the leading characters, who, it is important to remark, were usually not extreme or out-of-the-way characters, but fair examples of average humanity, like Tom Jones, Arthur Pendennis, Clive Newcome, Harry Richmond, Evan Harrington, or any of Miss Austen's characters; thirdly, there was the drawing of remarkable or out-of-the-way characters, striking or humorous, subordinate in the scheme of the book, or the subordinate treatment of special phases of life. This is a rough statement, and to be made nicely accurate would need a multitude of qualifications, but I think it will be allowed to hold in the main. . . . The three elements, of course, have been combined in various degrees. In Walter Scott the story is predominant, tho it was, perhaps, on his minor characters that his finest genius, that wide, observant, humor-loving eye of his, was exercised; Miss Austen always, and Thackeray at times, were chiefly concerned with the thorough exposition of common character; of Fielding and Dickens we remember the minor, striking, eccentric characters more than the protagonists or the stories. But the point is that in all our great novelists, down to Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, as in those of France down to recent years, as in those of Russia so far, these three elements are plain."

In our day, continues Mr. Street, "the artist who would concern himself in the old, large manner with our common life has only repetitions to achieve," and in consequence has become "otiose, not vital." Furthermore:

"It seems to me that the three elements which I have mentioned are no longer fused in this fiction, but are taken separately for exclusive treatment. The artist no longer contemplates a large and complicated picture, compact of these elements, but takes one, and is wholly occupied by it, concerns himself with one motive, is driven by one impulse. The influence of the short story, brought to so artistic a finish of recent years in France, may have something to do with this. It disposes writers to think on single lines, as it were. Indeed, many recent novels I have seen struck me as short stories spoiled, inartistically expanded to make a book, but of course the single motive may be such as rightly to fill the bulkiest volume. We find then each of the three elements in constant and varied play, single play, with one exception. The psychology of the common life of old novels, or the description merely of its outward aspects, which I have fancied the chief obstacle to the traditional practise by vital writers, naturally is not much exercised by itself. The work of Mr. Henry James, of course, occurs at once to us. There, undoubtedly, is a fine artist who concerns himself elaborately and minutely (at times) with the most trivial actions and thoughts of the ordinary well-to-do classes. Indeed, he has pushed this so far as almost to have created a new art. . . . You will hardly find, however, another contemporary English writer, approaching Mr. Henry James's power, who is concerned with this division, the exposition of normal, educated English life."

Mr. Street denies that romance, as we generally understand the term, can be said to flourish very remarkably among us. "The last English writer to give us romantic atmosphere," he says, "was Stevenson, in 'The Master of Ballantrae' and 'Weir of Hermiston.'" Mr. Wells's quasi-scientific, fantastic stories are credited with "energy and proper daring"; but "we are not richly provided with good yarns," and "when we have thought of Mr. Wells, we have next to dip down to these 'detective' stories which are mere mechanism, tho more entertaining than our romances." It is plain that "Wilkie Collins has not yet had a worthy successor." The writer continues:

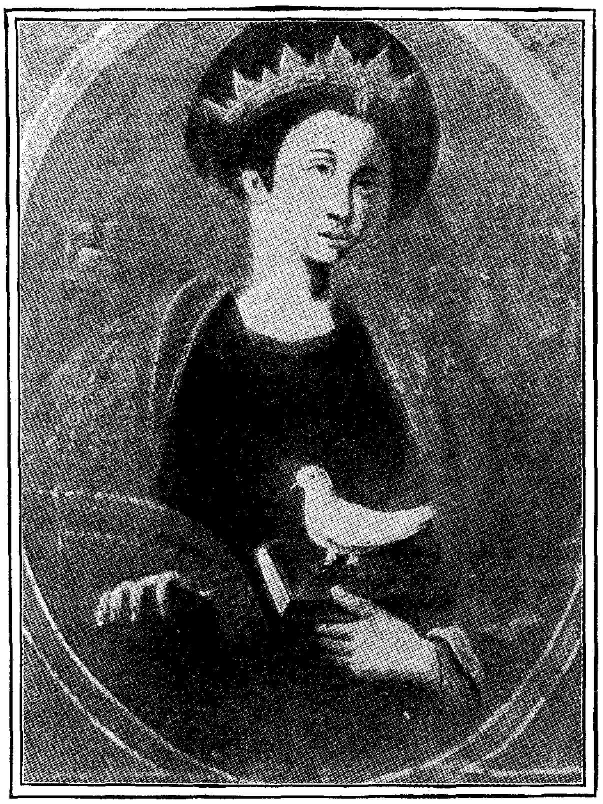
"Striking character, or eccentric, humorous character, and out-of-the-way phases of life—it is here, I think, that our fiction is most generally characteristic and vital. In spite of the marvels of science, and in spite of the great problems of politics, which will certainly confront us shrewdly at home and abroad, it is a fact (I speak of the average) that we are a somewhat weary and indifferent people, not keenly interested in our usual life, and therefore we welcome the strange and the forcible and (when we understand it) the whimsical. Mr. Wells seems to be the only worker in fiction who can interest us in the marvelous, but we have many writers who in these other ways express a real need of their times, and in doing so often give us sincere and thorough and intelligent work. The success of so thorough and essentially intellectual a performance, in the way of striking character, as Lucas Malet's 'Richard Calmady,' was encouraging, tho for my part I thought its judgments in psychology open to dispute. Another novel of strong and exceptional characters, done with a thoroughly workmanlike hand, was 'A Magdalen's Husband,' by Mr. Vincent Brown. Mr. Conrad is a man whose genius of intuition and whose extraordinary eye for the color and fire of life might well be seen in a clearer perspective by our critics, might well be distinguished from the facile, respectable qualities of the writers with whom he is commonly placed on a level. . . . Mr. Zangwill occurs to me as another writer who is obviously stimulated by the feeling that he is telling his readers something they do not know, or correcting their false impressions; his books about 'his own people' are incomparably his best. . . . But I fear I see no insuperable obstacle to admitting that this is not a great period in art, and that the present art of our fiction-writers is not a great one."

The New York *Evening Post* comments on Mr. Street's article as follows:

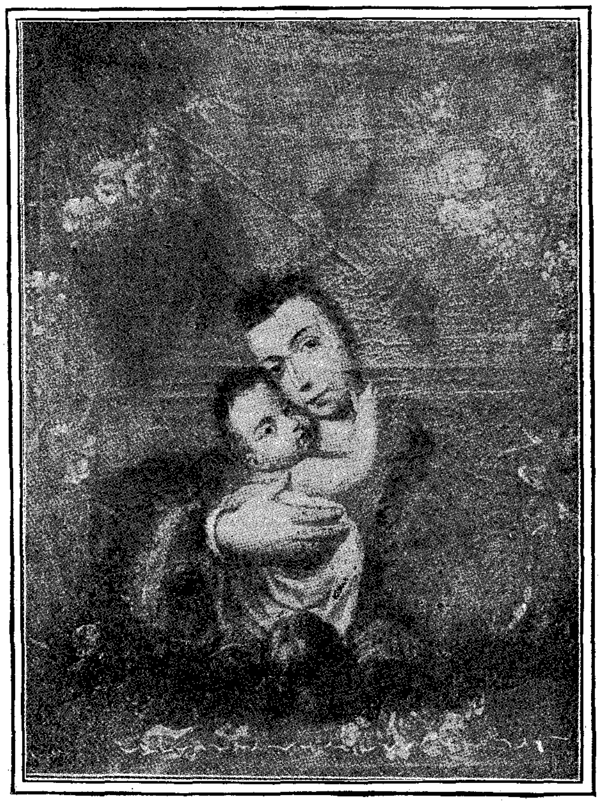
"When one considers that Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy have entered old age, that Mr. Howells is passing from the novel to miscellaneous production, and that these true exemplars of the type will leave no successors—it must be evident that the novel, if not dead, is at least in abeyance. . . . And one must sincerely hope that the approaching bankruptcy of modern fiction, or its conversion into the drama, may result in the return of the novel to honor. For, with all its artistic shortcomings, the novel as Thackeray or Miss Austen wrote it, is probably the most effective form of criticism of life. In that regard the drama, bound as it is by a hundred conventions, can never rival it. And, surely, there is a peculiar pleasure in such leisurely interpretation of the coils and the humors of the average lot. The stage, with its necessarily staccato manner, with its specialized emphasis, can never yield quite the same effect, nor, we feel, a recreation at once so artistic and so homely. The waning of the novel may well be a signal for a more general recognition of its value and for a truer appreciation of its validity as an artistic form."

As to Reading Aloud.—A writer for the Contributors' Club of *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) is inclined to deplore the passing of the habit of reading aloud in the household. He points out, however, that "comparatively few books are fit to be read aloud," and lays down two further principles: the first, that "no literature is worth reading aloud which will endure a markedly greater pace than the voice is capable of making intelligible"; the second, that "only persons who are capable of interpreting literature by means of the voice ought, unless for social or practical purposes, to read aloud at all." The same writer continues:

"It is clear that poetry most naturally lends itself to reading aloud; for it is essentially musical and compact, and so pregnant in substance as to make hurried reading out of the question. Beyond this, the briefer prose forms are most amenable. Whatever is most compact, whatever is most dramatic, or, better, most lyrical, is made for *viva voce* treatment. A letter, an entry or two in



SANTA FILOMENA.
(Dates from about 1650.)



THE MADONNA OF THE RING.
(Painted about 1670.)

SPANISH PAINTINGS PRESERVED BY THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

some diary, a chapter of autobiography, a few pages of Jane Austen, a humorous short story, a chapter of the 'Autocrat'—these offer the readiest voice-hold to the family interpreter. A half hour of such reading may be one of the happiest of daily episodes. It sets no premium upon mere indolence; it interferes in no serious way with the liberties of the family circle. It does absolutely the best that can be done for the interpretation of the purer forms of literature. It reserves the other forms (and the modern reader has, also, to concern himself largely with these) for the individual reader, who may profitably decide for himself whether the special instance calls upon him to peruse, to skim, or to skip; and at what pace. The experienced reader, in short, is an artist, and like other artists, attains his highest powers only when he has learned what to subordinate, to slight, or to omit."

The Church Standard (Philadelphia) adds: "A revival of the good old practise of reading aloud in the family and the social circle would soon put an end to much of the bad reading which is heard in the church and elsewhere."

"OLD MASTERS" IN CALIFORNIA.

RARELY indeed does a community have the opportunity to secure, and entail as a public heritage forever, a collection of venerable paintings intimately connected with its history for nearly a hundred and fifty years. "Such a chance probably never before befell an American community at all," says Mr. Charles F. Lummis, in *Out West* (September). But Southern California has had that chance and seized it. "It has secured such a collection of historic canvases of its very own as no other city or section in the United States can show." To quote further:

> "The Southwest Society of the Archeological Institute of America has already—tho now barely entering the third quarter of its first year—accomplished several things of serious consequence; but perhaps among them all nothing of more general interest than its achievement on behalf of the Southwest Museum, which it expects to establish in Los Angeles in the coming year.
>
> "A few weeks ago, the society secured the 'Caballeria Collection' of forty-four books from the old libraries of the Franciscan Missions of California, and thirty-four oil paintings, which hung in these missions prior to the 'Secularization' of 1834. Few persons suspect how much of old art—and of serious art as well as ancient—there was in the Golden State before the coming of Americans; and this collection makes a rather surprising showing in this line. Out of the thirty-four pictures no less than sixteen antedate the year 1700; and several are well along in their third century."

It is well known to the historical student that the early mission propaganda in California aroused a flame of enthusiasm not only in Mexico but in Spain. Says Mr. Lummis:

> "When the Apostle of California, Fray Junipero Serra, set forth to the spiritual conquest of 'New' California—that is, our present State—all the earlier missions of the peninsula contributed in the way of church furniture—articles for the altar, crucifixes, vestments, and saints. Directly, also, the congregations of Mexico (which were already old in 1769), and the faithful in Spain, began to send choice treasures to the new missions among the Gentiles. The same thing had taken place on a larger scale in the evangelization of the (then) larger and more important country of Mexico, to which the king himself sent priceless gifts, and wealthy hidalgoes as much; so that there are still in Mexico original Murillos and other old masters, to say nothing of priceless articles of other sorts.
>
> "The land expedition for the founding of the California missions in 1769 (and with this, Father Serra himself came) brought a great many of the smaller articles necessary for the service of the church: but the larger articles were transported by the sea expedition."

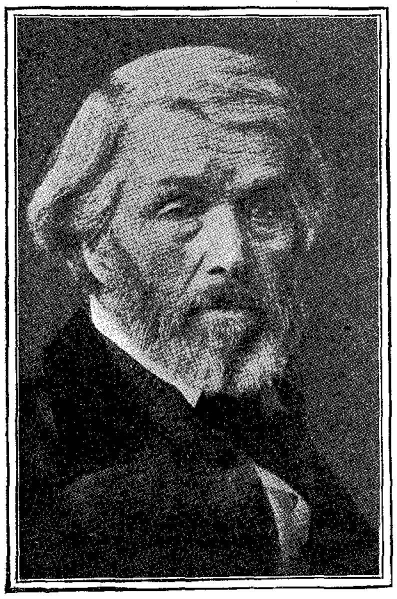
Several of the paintings in this collection are pronounced "rank, chromo-like affairs, which were new seventy years ago—and as bad as new." But "there is a much larger number of pictures that even in their crudity have high associations and value, not only for the artist, but for the historian." Two of the pictures, dating, apparently, from about the time of the colonization of California, portray the Catalonian volunteers who accompanied Fray Junipero on his pioneer journeys to the New World. Most of the subjects, however, are religious. "The Holy Family," "Santa Teresa," and "San Antonio" are each depicted twice. There are two Old-Testament scenes—"Daniel in the Lions' Den" and "Rebecca at the Well." The queen and saint reproduced herewith—probably "Santa Filomena"—dates from about 1650, was painted in Spain, and is declared to be "a very interesting typical portrait, evidently from a model." "In the whole collection," concludes Mr. Lummis, "there is one noble painting which stands preeminent":

> "We do not yet know from whose hand it comes; but we do know that it is from the hand of a master. It is a 'Madonna of the Ring'; a large canvas in excellent preservation, with the empiric wreath of flowers which is largely associated with the art of Flanders—tho I do not know that it originated there. But it is unquestionably of Spanish execution. The Madonna has the Spanish face, the child is a Spanish child. Aside from the floral garland, the technic is inevitably suggestive of Murillo, and the garland may be a later addition. Certainly Murillo himself need not have been ashamed of this canvas; and it would be no artistic impiety to attribute it to him. Whether it is his or not, it is a masterpiece worthy of a seat of honor in any museum."

CARLYLE'S OBITER DICTA.

"NEW Letters of Thomas Carlyle," just issued under the editorship of Alexander Carlyle as a sequel to the "Letters" previously brought out under the supervision of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, convince a writer in the New York *Outlook* (August 20) that Carlyle's style and thought, whatever their defects or excellencies, possessed at least the virtue of spontaneity. The same writer says: "It is perfectly clear after reading these letters that what men have sometimes thought was artificial in his composition was spontaneous. He writes with the same exaggerated emphasis to his friends as to the public." Nothing shows this better than his vignette of Webster, to be found in a letter written to Dr. Carlyle, his brother, after meeting the American statesman at a breakfast at the house of Richard Monckton Milnes:

> "A terrible, beetle-browed, mastiff-mouthed, yellow-skinned, broad-bottomed, grim-taciturn individual; with a pair of dull-looking black eyes, and as much Parliamentary intellect and silent rage in him, I think, as I have ever seen in any man. Some fun too; and readiness to speak in drawling, didactic, handfast style about 'our Republican institutions.'"



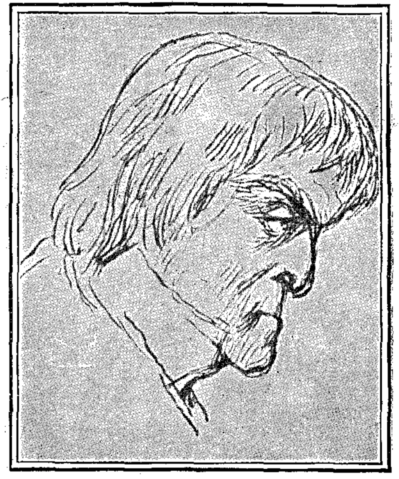
THOMAS CARLYLE.
From a photograph by Elliott & Fry.

In regard to a statesman of his own country, his manner is not less picturesque, if his tone is less friendly. Of Disraeli's prospects of becoming Home Secretary in 1852 he writes: "I must say, Here is a Stump-Orator who has not gone to the wrong market with his beggarly 'Old Clo' dyed new!" And again, somewhat more than a twelvemonth later:

> "... Do you read *The Edinburgh Review?* In the last No. is a scourging Article (of which I read three pages to-day in the Library) on Disraeli—by Hayward. Diamond cut diamond; Jew pull the dirty ragged pate of a Jew! I agree with Hayward, however, there is hardly any uglier phenomenon in these times than the political history of that uncircumcised (or circumcised) Adventurer."

The following letter to Robert Browning, written evidently in the early days of their acquaintance, reveals Carlyle's critical faculty, as well as his kindliness of interest:

> "CHELSEA, 21 June, 1841.
>
> "*My dear Sir:*
>
> "Many months ago you were kind enough to send me your 'Sordello'; and now this day I have been looking into your 'Pippa Passes,' for which also I am your debtor. If I have made no answer hitherto, it was surely not for want of interest in you, for want of esteem of you. Both Pieces have given rise to many reflections in me, not without friendly hopes and anxieties in due measure. Alas, it is so seldom that any word one can speak is not worse than a word still unspoken; seldom that one man by his speaking or his silence, can, in great vital interests, help another at all!



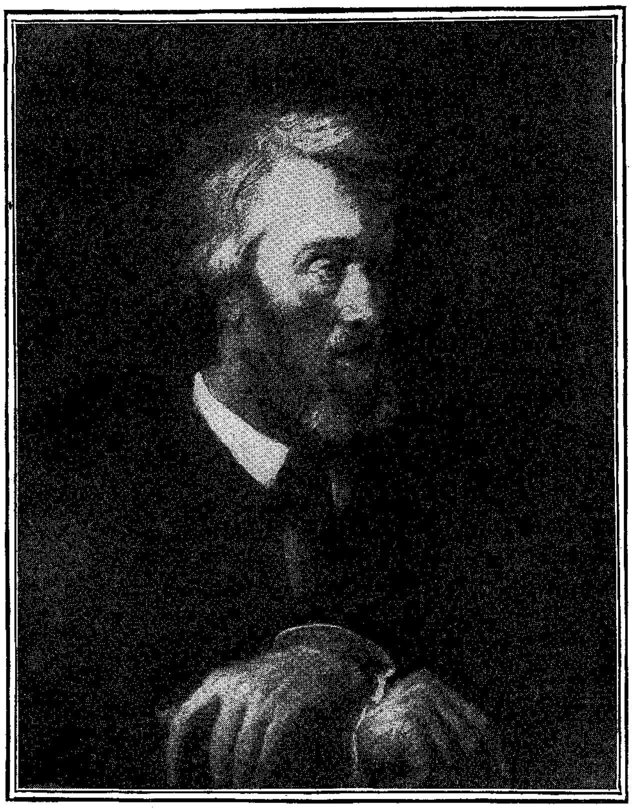
SKETCH PORTRAIT OF CARLYLE BY RICHARD DOYLE.

> "Unless I very greatly mistake, judging from these two works, you seem to possess a rare spiritual gift, poetical, pictorial, intellectual, by whatever name we may prefer calling it; to unfold which into articulate clearness is naturally the problem of problems for you. This noble endowment, it seems to me farther, you are *not* at present on the best way for unfolding; and if the world had loudly called itself content with these two Poems, my surmise is, the world could have rendered you no fataller disservice than that same! Believe me, I speak with sincerity; and if I had not loved you well, I would not have spoken at all.
>
> "A long battle, I could guess, lies before you, full of toil and pain, and all sorts of real fighting: a man attains to nothing here below without that. Is it not verily the highest prize you fight for? Fight on; that is to say, follow truly, with steadfast singleness of purpose, with valiant humbleness and openness of heart, what best light you can attain to; following truly so, better and ever better light will rise on you. The light we ourselves gain, by our very errors, if not otherwise, is the only precious light. Victory, what I call victory, if well fought for, is sure to you.
>
> "If your own choice happened to point that way, I for one should hail it as a good omen that your next work were written in prose! Not that I deny you poetic faculty; far, very far from that. But unless poetic faculty means a higher power of common understanding, I know not what it means. One must first make a *true* intellectual representation of a thing, before any poetic interest that is true will supervene. All *cartoons* are geometrical withal, and can not be made till we have fully learned to make mere *diagrams* well. It is this that I mean by prose:—which hint of mine, most probably inapplicable at present, may perhaps at some future day come usefully to mind.
>
> "But enough of this: why have I written all this? Because I esteem yours no common case, and think such a man is not to be treated in the common way.
>
> "And so persist, in God's name, as you best see and can; and understand always that my true prayer for you is, Good Speed in the name of God!
>
> "I would have called for you last year when I had a horse, and some twice rode thro' your suburb; but stupidly I had forgotten your address;—and you, you never came again hither! Believe me
>
> Yours most truly,
>
> "T. CARLYLE."

To Leigh Hunt he wrote out of the fulness of his heart, apropos of the "Autobiography" Hunt published in 1850:

> "Well, I call this an excellent good Book; by far the best of the autobiographic kind I remember to have read in the English language; and indeed, except it be Boswell's of Johnson, I do not know where we have such a Picture drawn of a human Life as in these three volumes. A pious, ingenious, altogether *human* and

worthy Book; imaging, with graceful honesty and free felicity, many interesting objects and persons on your life-path,—and imaging throughout, what is best of all, a gifted, gentle, patient, and valiant human soul, as it buffets its way thro' the billows of time, and will not drown, tho often in danger; *can not* be drowned, but conquers, and leaves a track of radiance behind it; that, I think, comes out more clearly to me than in any other of your Books; and that I can venture to assure you is the best of all results to realize in a Book or written record. In fact this Book has been like an exercise of *devotion* to me: I have not assisted at any sermon, liturgy, or litany, this long while, that has had so *religious* an effect on me. Thanks in the name of all men. And believe along with me that this Book will be welcome to other generations as well as ours. And long may you live to write more Books for us; and may the evening sun be softer on you (and on me) than the morn sometimes was!"



THOMAS CARLYLE
(Aet. 73).
From a Painting by G. F. Watts.

Nothing shows the absolute independence of Carlyle's view better than the freedom he takes with the highest names. Sufficient to illustrate this is the following to be found in a letter to Dr. Carlyle, in 1856. " . . . I also read in a volume of your Plato at nights—but find him nearly insupportable, with definitioning and hair-splitting, tho there is a fine high vein in him, of magnanimous perception, humour, godlike indignation veiled in silence, and other rare gifts." A letter that seems to couple Carlyle with a later generation is one containing a recommendation of Bret Harte to two of Dr. Carlyle's patients:

"Bret Harte is a notable kind of object, a man altogether modeled upon Dickens, like Dickens seeking his heroes in the region of blackguardism and the gutters, where heroic magnanimities and benevolences, I believe, were never found; and delineating them, like him, by ell-deep mimicry instead of penetration to the real root of them and their affairs—which indeed lies much farther down! Like Dickens, however, he does the feat generally rather well: and I suppose will continue at the same moderate workmanship, tho a man of more weight of metal than Dickens was."

What Convicts Read.—According to a statement in *The Reader Magazine* (September), "romances are the favorite literary food of criminals." The librarian of the penitentiary at Sing Sing has been keeping a record during the past year, and reports that of 40,500 books read by the 1,200 convicts in that institution, 29,381 were novels. Says the magazine quoted:

"It does not, of course, need any very deep psychological reflection to reach the conclusion that men deprived of life upon their own initiative find delight in reading of the world of free men and women. It has often been noted that the aimless, and those who seem unable to achieve full and interesting life for themselves, frequent the theater and devote themselves to novels, finding in this mimic life the diversion which they somehow contrive to miss at first hand. . . . . . .

"Dumas is of all authors the favorite at Sing Sing, and 1,413 volumes of his works were read by the convicts in the course of the year. This shows good literary taste. Other authors, as represented by the number of their books read, ranked as follows: Charles Reade, 720; Collins, 649; Corelli, 596; Doyle, 584; Dickens, 567; Haggard, 481; Crawford, 415, and Henty, 402.

"After fiction came biography, of which 1,227 volumes were read; history followed with 953 volumes; religion with 792 and poetry with 205. Of books in foreign languages, German led with 1,686 volumes, Hebrew was next with 1,259; Italian third, with 1,067, and French last, with 545.

"What intelligence and vitality is enclosed in the walls of prisons! But it is, at least, something of a comfort to realize that men's lives no longer drag out in the silence and neglect that once attended punishment. Now the influences of the outside world reach them, conveying still some sense of fellowship and, for many, of coming opportunity."

"THEY."

During recent weeks, newspapers and literary journals throughout the country have been bombarded with queries of this kind: What is the meaning of "They"? What is the practical significance of "They"? Who are "They"? What is meant by "spirit children"? How do we know they *were* spirit children? All of which would seem to indicate a quite extraordinary interest, on the part of the reading public, in Rudyard Kipling's new story, "They," published in the August issue of *Scribner's Magazine*. The Springfield *Republican* hazards the statement that "no short magazine story has aroused so much curiosity since 'The Lady or the Tiger,'" and adds: "But Mr. Stockton in that amusing trifle intentionally set his readers a puzzle—a puzzle without an answer. Mr. Kipling has merely invested a poetic theme with a veil of mystery which ought not, it would seem, to trouble seriously any ordinarily careful reader." The New York *Times Saturday Review* says:

"It is perilous to undertake to interpret Kipling in his moods of fantasy. You can not so reduce poetical symbolism to practical terms as to satisfy the literal mind. One who asks, irritably, the meaning of 'Sordello' and 'Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came' is not to be satisfied with the reply of any one initiate of the Browning cult, or any dozen.

"Kipling is a poet, too, and his story called 'They' is a poem in prose form, in which some of the practical things of contemporary life are fancifully brought into contact with the mystical things of an imaginary world. Thus the bereaved poet, mourning the loss of his child, goes upon a solitary journey in a motor car. His way lies through familiar English scenery, the beauty of which strongly impresses him, until he finds himself in an unknown wood, which clearly belongs in the realm of fancy, as does the Elizabethan mansion, with its ancient lawns and gardens, by which the lost motor car and its driver emerge. This mansion is presided over by a beautiful woman, a spinster and blind, and is peopled with the souls of dead children. She is possessed of a great love for children. She once believed that these were the souls of children that might have been hers, but they are of no nearer kinship than love makes them. Among them is the lost child of the wandering poet.

"Does the fancy require more interpretation? . . . There is mystery in 'They,' but it is no deeper than the mystery of 'The Brushwood Boy' and 'The Finest Story in the World.' The charm of this tale appeals strongly to those persons who mourn the loss of children. It has no practical significance."

The New York *Independent* comments:

"Kipling never strikes twice in the same place. When he has made one reputation he sets out to make another. But this is not the first time he has mingled without incongruity the practical and the mystical, and made the prosaic transparent to the poetical. If any one save Rudyard Kipling attempted to write the 'Odyssey of the Automobile' we might fear some frozen mechanism—a thing of steel and cogs and wheels. But the wizard touch does not fail him—or us, and in the exquisite half-light of his imagination we see the lovely little people who throng the enchanted grounds of the children's castle he builds for us.

"Only they who have had children of their own, have loved them and lost them are fit to walk in these holy places of memory and imagination. That a motor-car, the epitome of all that is practical and prosaic and matter of fact, should be chosen as the vehicle to transport us through this mystical land is one of Mr. Kipling's paradoxical triumphs, justified by genius. It is a real automobile, touring through an unreal world of fancy. The mystic garden; the sightless maiden, who stands in her loneliness for all unsatisfied motherhood; the poignant pleasure of half-seeing, half-divining the presences; 'They' who lurk in feathered nooks of fern and forest, and who flee at a look—one fears to touch the unfurled velvet of this half-unfolded flower.

"Here is not the trumpet voice of the poet Laureate of Imperialism, this is the Kipling who wrote 'The Brushwood Boy.' The touch of supernaturalism does not offend—for sweeter spirits than these vanishers never lived in fairyland or love. We hear the whispers of their childish secrets, the soft footfalls of tiny feet, the stir of gliding garments as we read, and at a touch like this the heart stands still:

> The little brushing kiss fell in the center of my palm—as a gift on which the fingers were expected to close; as the all-faithful half-reproachful signal from a waiting child not used to neglect even when the grown-ups were busiest—a fragment of an old mute secret code devised very long ago.

"Who does not remember some especial mark of favor or affection 'They' used to give us long ago? Who can not recall some grace or charm, now vanished, in which 'They' were not like other children? And it is like the very 'parting of flesh and spirit' not to linger near the threshold where we can almost see 'Them'; to heed the call of duty summoning us elsewhere, to be willing to wait until 'They,' or we, perhaps, are no longer shadows."

AN AMERICAN'S UNIQUE LIBRARY.

THERE exists in this country a remarkable library which seems to merit a larger share of public attention than it has yet received. Its originator and collector, Mr. James Carleton Young, of Minneapolis, is described in "Who's Who" as "capitalist and bibliophile." By the Paris *Figaro* he has already been proclaimed "King of Books." Many years ago, as a young man, he made a resolve that he would devote his life to the forming of a library which should honor the art of literature. To quote his own words:

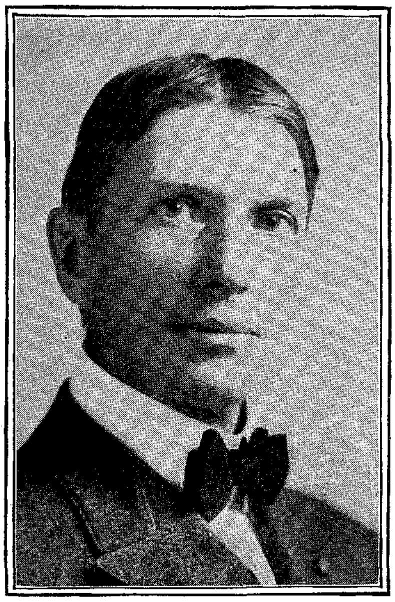
"I proposed to place under one roof in the beautiful city of Minneapolis, which I love, all the best books of the living writers of every country in the world, no matter in what language written. Each volume was to be inscribed by the author in a characteristic manner. If the writer were a poet, it would be desirable to have a poem written on the fly-leaf. A novelist should write of the manner he conceived his plot, or concerning the principal characters of his romance; an historian, something of the history he related; a biographer, of the life of his subject; a traveler, of the lands he visited; a theologian, of the religion he advocated; a philosopher or scientist, of the facts or theories he had promulgated."

"To the carrying out of that dream," says Cyrus Townsend Brady in *The Critic* (September), "the best part of the life of this energetic man of affairs . . . has been devoted with an ungrudging expenditure of time, talent, and money." Mr. Young is declared to have written thousands of letters every year for the last decade and a half, and to have reaped an enormous harvest of autographs and inscriptions. So successful has been his quest and so persuasive his arguments that there remain now "less than twenty of the great writers of the world" who have refused to cooperate in his plans. We quote further from the article in *The Critic:*

"In fireproof vaults in Minneapolis, and in fact in similar receptacles in many of the great capitals of the world, the treasures of this collection are stored temporarily. To open one of these vaults at random and inspect the contents is a delight to the soul. Books beautifully inscribed, sometimes copiously annotated by authors and enriched by original drawings by their illustrators, original manuscripts of famous works, signed photographs, autograph letters, already of priceless value and destined to increase with every passing year, meet the observer on every hand. Some authors have preserved and sent all stages of a book, notes, rough drafts, finished manuscript, proofs, galley and page, showing corrections, etc., so that from them it is possible to follow the whole course of the book from its incipiency to its completion.

"Nor, as has been indicated, is the vast collection merely inclusive of America. Every land that has a literature is represented. For instance, there are inscribed books and manuscripts from every member of the French Academy who has lived since the collection was begun. The autograph letters, of which there are over twenty thousand, many of them of great length and peculiar interest, alone would distinguish this collection. It is a democratic assemblage, too, kings and queens, princes and potentates, prelates and peasants, are represented in this true republic of letters.

"In addition to securing autographed copies of books by authors who have lived since the work began, the bookstalls of the world have been searched by capable agents, and several thousand volumes previously inscribed by authors who are now dead have been added to complete the collection. Among them are fifty inscribed copies from the two Dumases and Victor Hugo; many of De Maupassant, Balzac, Renan, Tennyson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, and many others from all over the world."



MR. JAMES CARLETON YOUNG, OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Who is collecting the best books of living writers all over the world, with authors' inscriptions, and plans to house the library in a "noble temple of letters" on the banks of the Mississippi.

In regard to "the future use of this wonderful collection," Dr. Brady says:

"No man will write of the literature of our age which perhaps is not appreciated by those who live in it—posterity will say that there were giants in those days, I dare prophesy—without referring to that collection. No man will write the life of any contemporary man or woman of letters without drawing on that treasure-house of personality self-revealed.

"When the library is suitably housed in the noble temple of letters which is planned to include it, on the banks of the far and beautiful Mississippi, with a proper provision for its maintenance and perhaps its future development, that spot will be the Mecca of literary pilgrims for generations yet to come; and passing years will only increase the value of that rare collection—an unique library among the libraries of the world."

NOTES.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS's new play is to be called "Miriam; or the Sin of David." It deals with the period of Oliver Cromwell, and runs through the English civil war.

ACCORDING to a bulletin issued by Harper & Brothers: "The play of 'Ben Hur,' dramatized from Gen. Lew Wallace's celebrated novel, has been seen by more people than any other drama in the world. Combined with the sales of the novel itself in all its different editions, the money-producing record of 'Ben Hur' breaks all others ever made by a single book of fiction."

MADAME SCHUMANN-HEINK's début in comic opera is pronounced a decided success. Says a Detroit correspondent of the New York *Herald* (September 12): "More than a thousand residents of Detroit would have voted unanimously to-night that Mme. Schumann-Heink is a lasting success in the new comic opera, 'Love's Lottery.' In splendid voice, gracious as ever and acting her rôle superbly, she stirred local music lovers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. . . . 'Love's Lottery' has a clear, sane plot that runs from end to end of the two acts. All the situations came naturally and the lyrics belong to the story, rather an unusual thing in these days of more or less disjointed musical comedies."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRESERVATION OF FOOD.

FRESH foodstuffs deteriorate rapidly and methods for preserving them have been in use since prehistoric times, those first adopted being still in use in various forms, namely, the application of heat and cold. In modern times we have not only these but others. The principles upon which they all act are laid down and discussed by Dr. George Richter in a paper read on June 6 before the St. Louis Chemical Society and printed in *American Medicine* (September 10). Says Dr. Richter:

> "There are three causes of deterioration of food: (1) The action of vegetable and animal organisms, mold, bacteria, insects; (2) a chemic change of the compounds by the action of the atmosphere: (3) fermentation (zymases). Fat becomes rancid, proteids also change their character. This latter cause of deterioration has been studied but very little—I refer to those soluble proteids which after some time become insoluble without any known cause. An instance is the yolk of egg, which, after about six months of preservation in a dried state, becomes insoluble and can not be reconverted into an emulsion. Its solubility in digestive fluids remains, however, the same.
>
> "The task of preparing organic foodstuffs for preservation would consequently be to destroy present and guard against intruding organisms, to destroy ferments, to exclude air (oxygen and moisture), and to prevent other influences of harmful nature, as for instance the action of light. Concerning ferments it must be remembered that there are two kinds affecting foodstuffs: a native one, like that in milk, which very materially aids in the digestion of the casein, and extraneous ferments which decompose, *e.g.*, sugar, and thereby diminish the food value. . . . . . .
>
> "The exclusion of air is generally effected by submerging the product in some liquid which is indifferent to the character of the product. Often another substance is used to cover the whole with an air-tight body, like sweet oil or paraffin, or by sealing the container after any of the many well-known methods. The extraction of air *in vacuo* or the replacing of it by some indifferent gas does not seem to be practised, clearly because diffusion of gases can not as yet be prevented. The exclusion of air is of greatest importance, as the atmosphere usually contains also other materials which are harmful to the food—germs. This involves the most important problem of packing, and an untold number of methods are in use. The package must not only be secure, reliable, and cheap, but practical, so as not to make the opening of it too difficult. . . . . . .
>
> "A very difficult problem is the destruction of adverse ferments without interfering with the native, normal ferments, which are independent of the known, foreign organisms. So very little is known about their individuality that only tentative experimenting can, for the present, give hints as to their true nature. As mentioned before, there is a distinction to be made between the casein-digesting ferments and those, if there are such, which cause the change of soluble albumins into insoluble modifications. The fight against deleterious organisms has occupied experimenters lately more than any other problems in this line. Mold and bacteria may be harmful, because they alter food so that it gives a disagreeable odor, a nauseating taste, and renders the product less digestible if not directly poisonous. These are the primary causes of a decomposition which culminates in putrefaction. The chemic changes connected with such processes are known in a general way, tho, scientifically speaking, we know next to nothing about them. It was an immense progress when the source of the evil was pointed out—principally bacteria. But, as always is the case with such new discoveries, there arose a general tendency (which still prevails) to accuse anything and everything similar to the poisonous bacteria of being harmful. A count of bacteria, so many millions per cubic millimetre, was to decide the wholesomeness of an article, no matter to what species the bacteria belonged. The later discovery that some bacteria could change their character, being poisonous only under certain conditions, while absolutely harmless at other times, has rendered research so much more difficult. Untiring experimenting has resulted, however, in a number of practical processes. We have learned that sterilization will destroy poisonous agencies ordinarily connected with bacteria, and to sterilize a substance effectually is rather easy. The difficulty is that a perfectly safe sterilization will usually impart to the food a disagreeable flavor and render it less digestible, probably because it annihilates also the useful, native ferments. . . . . . .
>
> "The study of the problem led to the discovery of the so-called antiseptics, and incidentally to the closer study and knowledge of bacteria. Antiseptic bodies combine readily with the protoplasm of those wild (or cultured) micro-organisms which cause their death. Some of the antiseptics will naturally also combine with the proteids of the food, and, if such combination is soluble in the digestive fluids, they are quite apt to be harmful to those who eat such food, as the free body may now attack the proteids of the organism, the blood, the nerve-cells, etc. Antiseptics of such a character can not be used for the preservation of food. Others which are not harmful to such a degree possess a flavor which is very repulsive."

The writer does not agree with those who unreservedly condemn the use of antiseptic chemicals for food preservation. He reminds us that in salting and smoking meat we have long been using sodium chlorid and creosote, both of which are poisons when used in sufficient quantities. Alluding to Dr. Wiley's recent "boarding-house" experiments on salicylic acid he says in conclusion:

> "Experimental investigations on a limited number of persons have a limited value. The 'wholesale' experience proves undoubtedly more. And that seems to show that a number of the preservatives in common use are practically harmless. Diseases caused by preservatives in food are of most rare occurrence, especially when compared with the frequency of diseases caused by the absence of preservatives in spoiled food."

AN EXHIBITION OF MECHANICAL TOYS.

A COMPETITIVE exhibition of mechanical toys and similar devices, which has now been held in Paris annually for four years past, has just closed and some of its interesting features are noted by M. Lucien Fournier in *Cosmos* (August 27). M. Fournier commends the idea of the competition, whose prizes, he thinks, greatly stimulate the ingenuity of the inventors of all sorts of petty mechanical devices; but he notes that the rewards offered are not as large as formerly, and he believes that to this is due a slight falling-off in the quality of the exhibition. The *Concours Lepine*, as it is called, seems, however, to have been well worth more than a passing glance. Says M. Fournier:

> "The first prize was won by M. Schmeltz with what may be called an episode of the Russo-Japanese war. . . . M. Schmeltz's panorama is large; it represents a port in the distance and in the foreground a roadstead where are lying cruisers, armor-clads, and torpedo-boats. A torpedo-tube begins the attack, while a torpedo-boat slyly approaches a transport; but a submarine mine puts an end to the existence of the torpedo-boat, which breaks in pieces, as well as all the other vessels attacked. The mechanical part is controlled by a spring which throws afar the débris of the ships.
>
> "Even better than this, in our opinion, is the 'skater' of M. Jeannet, which is perfect. The skate slides under the influence of gravity on two inclined bars and causes the legs of the subject to perform the proper motions . . . ; a drop of oil placed in a little tube serves as controller and the toy figure descends very gently.
>
> "The games of 'spear-the-ring' and polo have gained a medal for M. Gasselin. Each consists of a plate on which revolves a horseman with a movable arm controlled by pressure on a rubber bulb. It requires considerable skill to raise the horseman's arm at the exact moment when he is passing under the rings, or, in the case of the other game, when he approaches the ball."

Among other mechanical toys exhibited were the "Gordon-Bennett cup" of M. Passeman, which is a race of toy automobiles; a gun whose ball, having struck the target, returns automatically into the barrel; a leap-frog game in which the players jump over each other in a life-like way, and even a tube by which photographs may be taken by radiography. Fournier notes, however, that to get a good result an exposure of about one month is required, so that it is hardly probable that the method will be used for taking portraits. Among other devices that were shown at the exhibition, altho they are too useful to be classed as toys, was an 'alarm watch' whose bell is contained in the stand on which it is hung at night, and with which it is electrically connected.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION OF "CANALS" ON MARS AND THE MOON.

IT has been said that the existence of a very great number of "cures" for a malady goes far to prove it incurable. In like manner, it is the inexplicable phenomena that are richest in explanation. The appearance of a new hypothesis regarding such a phenomenon is in itself a proof that at least one authority does not consider the existing hypotheses satisfactory. Thus it is that the astronomer may take his pick of numerous explanations of the curious markings on the planet Mars. The latest, which has just been advanced by Prof. W. H. Pickering, depends on the trustworthiness of that astronomer's recently announced discovery that the evidences of water on the moon may be detected through the telescope. He believes it demonstrable that markings on our satellite, very similar to the Martian canals, are lines of vegetation along cracks through which water vapor issues, and he regards it as probable that the lines on Mars are similarly caused. This explanation will, of course, not be accepted by astronomers who believe that Professor Pickering is mistaken in his belief that there is water on the moon. Says Professor Pickering in *Popular Astronomy* (September):

> "When the suggestion of vegetation was first offered to explain the so-called seas and canals of Mars, the difficulty was strongly felt that while it readily explained their changes of area, shape, and color, it did not satisfactorily explain the long slender forms of the canals. That these might be due to narrow and therefore invisible watercourses was an obvious idea. Professor Lowell in adopting these views added to them the hypothesis of an artificial formation. If the canals were really as straight and uniform as they are generally drawn, it was certainly hard to see how they could owe their origin entirely to natural causes. But now that some of the English experimenters, Messrs. Lane, Maunder, and Evans, have cast doubt on the existence of many of the straight canals, the hypothesis of an artificial origin is materially weakened.
>
> "Another difficulty which early presented itself was to explain what caused the water to flow through the narrow channels, unless we supposed it was artificially pumped through them. This has always seemed to the writer to be the chief difficulty with the whole explanation, but Professor Lowell has now courageously taken the bull by the horns and adopted the pumping hypothesis. If the surface is level, gravity would not come into the question; but we may well ponder upon the amount of energy transformed into work which could furnish enough water to irrigate anywhere from a hundred thousand to a few million square miles of surface.
>
> "When the canals on the moon were discovered, it was thought that they might throw some light upon this puzzling question. It must be remembered that the moon is about two hundred times nearer than Mars at an average opposition, and we can readily imagine that if we could increase the power of our telescopes two hundred times, we might make quite a number of interesting discoveries upon Mars.
>
> "Upon the moon, as upon that planet, several canals frequently radiate from a single lake; but, what was most unexpected, the lakes are sometimes found in the bottom of a lunar valley, and sometimes upon the crest of a crater wall. As is the case with Mars also, when the sun rises upon them and the snow melts, the lakes and canals develop and become conspicuous, subsequently fading out at sunset, which corresponds to the Martian winter.
>
> "It has been shown that in the lunar crater Alphonsus there are eight variable spots, or lakes as we should now call them. In the exact center of each, excepting the largest one, is found a minute craterlet. In the largest lake there are two large craterlets and five small ones. The canals radiate from the lakes and therefore from these craterlets. The symmetrical arrangement of the lakes about the craterlets in so many instances indicates a causal relation between them, and that the vegetation of the lake, if such it be, owes its origin to some volcanic action.
>
> "In the case of several of the larger craters, notably Tycho, we find a similar radiating structure, and in the case of Tycho even a dark spot or halo at the center. In this case the whole formation is upon so large a scale that its elementary structure can be clearly distinguished. The white radiating lines or bands are seen to be due to numerous minute craterlets, each giving out a triangular white streamer, the alinement of these streamers producing the general effect of a white band. It is probable that this observed regular distribution of the craterlets is due to their lying along invisible cracks radiating from the main crater. It is much the same as the great volcanoes of the Andes, which stretch in a straight line for over two thousand miles between Peru and the Straits of Magellan. The Alaskan volcanoes lie upon a uniformly curved line of nearly equal length. Most of the terrestrial volcanoes are distributed along similar lines. This line formation is generally considered by geologists to be due to subterranean lines of weakness or cracks in the earth's crust. Such being the case, it seems probable that the canals on the moon lie along similar invisible cracks radiating from the small craterlet at the center of each lake. These cracks are not always straight, but such is their general tendency. Under favorable illumination small cracks are found to be very common upon the surface of the moon, and in the cases of Petavious, Alphonsus, and Atlas that class of cracks that we have designated from their shape as river-beds are seen to be intimately associated with the lakes and canals. It is believed that enough water vapor and carbonic acid escape from the central craterlet and flow down its sides to develop the vegetation upon its slopes, and that the smaller quantities escaping from various points along the radiating cracks similarly develop the vegetation which shows along their sides. In addition to the escaping vapor, water itself might issue from the subterranean crack and percolating through the soil be evaporated from its surface.
>
> "It is not thought that there is any transfer of vapor lengthwise of the crack, but that on account of the lack of external atmospheric pressure the vapor rises quietly directly from the lower regions, owing to the internal heat of the moon. As soon as the exterior is sufficiently warmed by the sun, the vapor and gas would begin to appear. On account of the rarity of the atmosphere, instead of rising they would immediately spread themselves along the surface of the ground. Even in desert regions upon the earth we should therefore scarcely expect to find similar formations, unless actually irrigated by water, instead of water vapor. In its physical condition Mars seems to occupy an intermediate position between the earth and moon.
>
> "It seems to the writer that the merit of this explanation lies not so much in its novelty, but rather because it is founded so largely upon observed facts."

English Praise for an American Museum.—A reviewer writing in *Nature* (London) on the recent paleontological publications of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, takes occasion to praise the work of that institution very highly. The five large quarto memoirs on extinct Reptilia and Mammalia that have appeared under the auspices of the museum are commended and the photographs and drawings by which they are illustrated are said not only to explain the technical points of the descriptive letter-press, but to be also in many cases beautiful works of art. The writer goes on to say:

> "The pioneer explorations of Leidy, Marsh, and Cope in the arid regions of the West, where the rocks are not obscured by vegetation, revealed more or less incomplete evidence of the evolution of several groups of land mammals. Their work is now ably continued by the American museum in the more favorable circumstances which result from the spread of civilization and railroads in the remote territories where the fossils occur. Instead of making hurried forays with an armed escort, the explorers are now able to collect at leisure and make detailed observations of the rocks. Photographs are taken of all the important sections and diggings, and notes are made to determine the exact geological position and relative age of all the skeletons collected. The succession of extinct animals in western North America is thus being gradually determined with certainty, and rests less on inference than formerly. The fossiliferous deposits themselves are

also better understood, and some of the earlier conclusions as to their origin have been considerably modified by these later researches. . . . In conclusion, it must be remembered that the American Museum of Natural History is only in part a public institution. It receives only limited support from the municipality of New York and the State Board of Education. The department of vertebrate paleontology depends almost entirely upon private munificence for the means of research. The staff is thus to be congratulated all the more on its remarkable achievements in advancing this branch of science. The collection it has mounted for public exhibition is unique as an illustration of the facts of organic evolution, and the specimens themselves have never been surpassed as examples of skilled collecting and preparation."

SCIENCE AND MANUFACTURES IN AMERICA.

THE somewhat unwholesome diet of "taffy" to which American manufacturers have been treated for some years past was not unpleasantly varied the other day by Sir William Ramsay, the eminent English chemist. Speaking at a banquet given to distinguished foreign chemists in New York, he is reported as saying:

> "Manufacturers and business men in America are not, in my opinion, sufficiently alert to take advantage of the recent discoveries of science. The majority of them do not make it a practise to read scientific journals, or to familiarize themselves with the latest trend of scientific thought. English manufacturers are far ahead of American in this respect, and Germany shows a clean pair of heels to both."

This was doubtless unpalatable to some, but most scientific men will recognize its truth. The American mind, in its mania for the "practical," is apt to reject much that is of value merely because its practical bearings are somewhat remote. Others, by paying attention to such things and following them up, gain where we lose. Our material success, our alertness to press an advantage where we see it, may not compensate in the end for our readiness to cast aside the slower methods of careful research and painstaking investigation. Says *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia, September 13), commenting on Sir William's words:

> "This arraignment is unfortunately based upon a just estimate of average conditions prevailing in this country; but signs are not wanting that there is an awakening among American manufacturers, and that we shall not long be open to such a reproach. There is no doubt, for instance, that the American iron and steel industries have been brought to their present position of supremacy by original methods, as well as by the advantages given by our supplies of ore and fuel. As competition grows keener in other manufacturing lines of which chemical processes form the basis, the need of improved methods becomes more vital and greater and greater attention is being paid to the revelations of laboratory research. Not only are American chemists seeking better methods and finding new ways to extract the value from by-products heretofore allowed to go to waste, but their aid is being sought by the tanners, dyers, and glass-makers, the paper, cement, fertilizer, explosive and other manufacturers, and by the great electrical interests of the country, to cheapen and improve processes so as to put them on an equality in the world's markets with their European competitors. Even the advantages of more efficient American workingmen, of a protective tariff, or of improved mechanism and organization, are proving inadequate as offsets to the more original and scientific methods of our foreign competitors.
>
> "Notwithstanding the signs of an awakening to the deficiencies which Sir William Ramsay points out, it is problematical whether America can overtake her European competitors in the field of scientific discovery and in the prompt application of discovery to practical uses, unless the whole attitude of the American public to the subject is revolutionized. Such a result would mean not only largely increased endowments for research in all our great universities, but regular and systematic outlay for experimental study in the mills and manufactories of the country. It is only through strict adherence to such a policy that Germany has attained her admitted supremacy in the field of synthetic chemistry, in the vast development of the coal-tar products, and in what may be called economic bacteriology. If America is to take a place worthy of herself in the realm of pure science, and to hold her own in the commercial battles of the future, her business men must profit by Germany's example, and generously hold up the hands of those who are devoting themselves to science for its own sake. There never will be any lack of clever men to utilize the discoveries of others; discoverers and originators must be encouraged and supported."

THE PEBBLES ON THE BEACH.

A FRENCH scientist, M. Delauney, who has been spending the hot weather on the shores of the English channel, has been unable to turn his mind altogether from his wonted pursuits. The pebble-strewn beach being the nearest and most conspicuous object, he has occupied his time, as he writes to *La Nature* (September 3), with investigating the numbers, shapes, and sizes of its constituent stones and the laws that connect these. His conclusions, to obtain which he examined several thousand pebbles, are interesting. He says:

> "In the first place, we must distinguish three kinds of pebbles: (1) the hard, composed of almost pure quartz; (2) the soft, coming from broken limestone rocks; (3) those which, as in the case of brick or glass, are the remains of human industry. I have left out this last category, of which the specimens were relatively rare, and which often recalled too distinctly their original forms.
>
> "The silicious and the calcareous pebbles have this difference: the former have been much less worn by friction than the others. . . . We thus find among the silicious stones many primitive forms, such as the sphere or the cylinder. This is the point of difference between the two kinds, for spherical or cylindrical pebbles are found only among the silicious specimens, never among the calcareous. . . . . . .
>
> "It results from my observations that a pebble does not tend by friction toward a single simple form. The general shape is indeed the same for all—an ellipsoid; but it tends toward two types that are distinguished by different relative dimensions. The first is the olive, with dimensions 4 by 5; the second is the ellipsoid with proportions 1 by 2 by 4. It seems that, according to its original form, the pebble tends either to roll or to slide on one face or the other; in the former case the olive shape has prevailed and is perpetuated; in the second, the very flattened ellipsoid has resulted. . . . This applies to all worn stones.
>
> "I have also taken up another question, of some importance from a speculative point of view. When we consider all the pebbles on a beach, from the smallest to the largest, we find no line of demarkation, and it seems evident that we must regard them all as belonging to one and the same family. And then this question occurs naturally to the mind: should there not be a law of progression connecting the number of pebbles to their size or weight? This law of terrestrial nature should be, it would seem, analogous to that which governs the distribution in the heavens of the stars, according to their different magnitudes.
>
> "The problem was a hard one and it was possible for me only to touch upon it, altho I succeeded in making a very large number of measurements. I confined myself to determining the respective numbers of pebbles that I met, during about twenty hours of search, with mean dimensions of 4 and of 5 centimeters [1⅗ to 2 inches]. My observations extended to nearly 2,000 pebbles.
>
> "I had chosen the two dimensions noted above for the reason that the corresponding volumes were nearly in the ratio 1:2. Now my statistics furnished me a ratio of 1.97 between the number of pebbles of 4 centimeters and those of 5 centimeters. It seems, then, that for the present dimensions the number of pebbles must be at least very nearly inversely proportional to their volume. As the two dimensions chosen offer no peculiar features, we are led to think that the law found for them may well be a general one and applies to all pebbles, from those of several pounds' weight to grains of sand. In this case, let us see what ratio must exist between two pieces, one of which is a large pebble 10 centimeters [4 inches] in mean diameter and the other a grain of sand of a tenth of a millimeter [0.004 inch]. The ratio of volumes being as a thousand million to unity, we must conclude that there are 1,000,000,000

grains of sand of a tenth of a millimeter to one pebble of 10 centimeters. This very great disproportion would explain the enormous quantity of sand grains relatively to the comparatively small number of large stones."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AS A PREVENTIVE OF CRIME.

THE part played by proper street illumination in reducing crime is thus dwelt upon by an editorial writer in *Electricity* (New York):

"It is strange that in the annals of crime a point is reached where science begins to play an all-important part—to act as a powerful deterrent, to be the influence in stemming the flood of moral obliquity that threatens the integrity of city and town.

"Electricity does not complete its function in supplying light to the home. Perhaps it serves a greater purpose in supplying light outside the home. The conditions existing in a great metropolis like New York are so varied and complex that at night, while millions are at rest, the sneak thief, the burglar, the thug, and other night-birds could work undisturbed in many quarters were it not for the electric light.

"Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, has hit the nail on the head when he remarks:

"'I have always believed that light would prevent a great deal of disorderly conduct at night in certain streets. I do not believe there is anything that would rid us of illegal resorts and clean up certain streets as would light. If they were to give me the charge of lighting New York as well as protecting New York, I would at least double the light.

"'I know of a place here before which a big light was put. The proprietors practically got down on their knees to have it removed. I would apply the light remedy.'

"And the light remedy can not be equaled for efficiency and cheapness. What would the police force of New York number if inferior illumination were employed in the city streets. A conservative estimate would at least double them to secure comparative safety for the public. The great central stations with their immense investments in machinery, real estate, and copper perform a service whose widespread advantages are doubly appreciated by the belated traveler and the late home-comer. What value could be placed upon the lives, limbs, and money saved by the brilliant lighting of the city streets had best be left to such men as Commissioner McAdoo, or some other expert in the handling of criminal classes. The municipality had better take the cue, less light, more crime, more light, less crime. There are still dark spots to be found at night within the city limits where a few powerful arcs would wield an immediate influence. It is easy to see that arc lights are cheaper than police officers and a brightly lit city the greatest imaginable offset to criminality in any stage or form.

"It would be only just to state that the enclosed arc has played a very important part in this connection. The older types of lamps could be blown out and their mechanism was frequently defective. The lamps of the enclosed type defy the weather, and can be relied upon to automatically light up without fear of failure.

"The city is well protected by the arc, better, in fact, than ever before, considering the millions dependent upon the vigilance of the police and these street lights."

Marks of Negro Descent.—Regarding this matter, already treated in our columns (August 27) under the title "The Disappearance of Race Characteristics," James P. Harrison, of Danville, Va., writes to us as follows:

"You quote Dr. Kintzing as saying that one marked distinction between the white race and the negro race is found in the fact that 'in the white race, without exception, the two alar cartilages of the nose do not meet in the median line in front, but leave a considerable hiatus into which projects the cartilage of the septum naris. Further, the alar cartilages are sharply beveled, and the interval is most marked at the tip, where they project considerably beyond the septum—this may be readily felt by placing the tip of the finger against the tip of the nose. In the negro race the interval between the two alar cartilages does not exist, the bevel is wanting, and the cartilages join each other so symmetrically that it can not be distinguished that they are not one piece. *I know of no descriptive anatomist who has heretofore called attention to this fact.*'

"I beg to refer Dr. Kintzing to 'Anthropology for the People,' published by Everett, Waddy Company, Richmond, Va., in 1891, anonymously, in which book (on page 20) the author, in setting out the distinctive differences between the races, says: 'The cartilage at the end of the nose of the white man is divided or split, as any one can test by placing a finger on the tip of that organ; but in the negro nose this split does not exist, nor does it exist in mulattoes.' This distinction was therefore known before Dr. Kintzing calls attention to it, and it seems to persist so long as the negro taint can be traced. I am myself led to the conclusion that the negro race must have had originally a distinct and separate source, and I doubt if it is possible by intermarriage entirely to eradicate the distinction."

Machine that Draws a Profile of a River-Bottom.—A continuous sounding-machine, by which a profile can be made of a river-bottom, has recently been tested in the Potomac River at Washington, according to *The Scientific American*. Says that paper:

"The value of such a machine will be apparent to almost any one. The present method of performing this operation is by 'heaving the lead,' which time-honored process is necessarily crude and incomplete. It has the disadvantage that between two points where a sounding may have been made there may be quite a considerable obstruction in the shape of a rock or some sunken piece of wreckage, capable of doing serious damage to the bottom of a craft striking it. The device referred to consists of the graduated rod about thirty feet in length, running freely up and down and adjusted to the side of a launch or any character of boat. This is approximately perpendicular to the water, and terminates at the bottom in a wheel of sufficient weight to insure contact with the bottom at any speed otherwise suitable for sounding. By proper adjustment the rod is compelled to roll along on the bottom while maintaining its vertical position, and this is extremely sensitive to any change whatever in the profile of the bottom of the river at the point of the boat's passage. At the test referred to, the device indicated at one point an obstruction which could hardly have been of greater proportions than a barrel half covered in the mud of the river bottom. The device is the patent of a young Marylander now resident in Washington."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WIRELESS telegraphy is to be employed to aid in saving the forests of the West," says *Electricity*. "Plans are being made in the Bureau of Forestry to establish wireless stations at intervals throughout the Rocky Mountains where there are large forests, and where fires occur in the dry season every year, destroying vast areas of magnificent timber. At these stations expert observers will be kept who will give warning whenever a fire begins, and help will be called to assist in extinguishing it. The first system to be set in operation will be in the Black Hills."

A NEW POISON.—"A number of years ago a French chemist, Cadet, combined potassium acetate with white arsenic and produced a fuming liquid, oxid of cacodyl," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "This has recently been combined by an English chemist with cyanogen, a radical of prussic acid, which produces cyanid of cacodyl. Cyanid of cacodyl is a white powder, melting at 33° and boiling at 140°, which when exposed to air gives off a slight vapor, the inhalation of which is instant death. Thus has chemistry evolved a poison which is many times more poisonous than prussic acid."

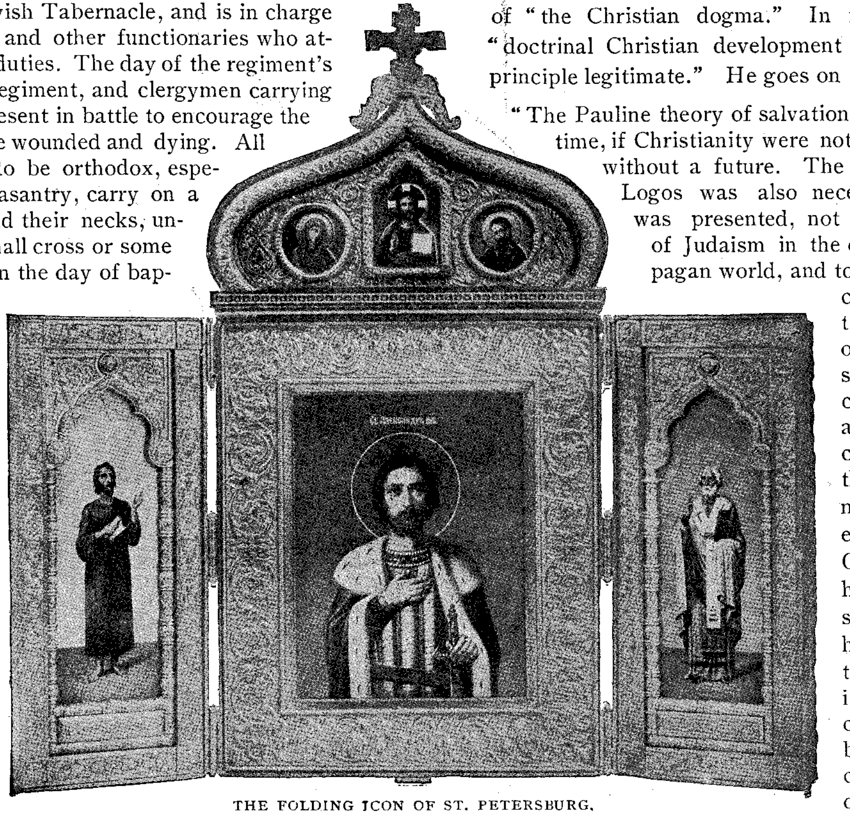
"PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB has applied mathematical analysis to an inquiry into the probability of the causes of the production of sex in human offspring," says *Nature* (London, August 11). "In the entire Semitic race, over the whole of Europe and America, there is a small and uniform preponderance of male over female births. There is thus on the whole a unisexual tendency in the male direction among the parents of the Semitic race. In isolated families the unisexual tendency becomes more marked and may be in either direction; in some families the offspring may be either mainly male or mainly female. Among the negro race the preponderance of male over female births is either quite small or non-existent. Professor Newcomb, analyzing the data by the method of probabilities, concludes that the sex is not determined at any one moment or by any one act, but is the product of a series of accidental causes, that the functions of the father have probably little influence, the sex being determined wholly by the mother, and that it seems in the highest degree unlikely that there is any way by which a parent can influence the sex of his or her offspring. The first-born child of any mother is more likely to be a male in the proportion of about eight to seven, and there is probably a smaller preponderance in the case of the second child, but there is no conclusive evidence that after a mother has had two children there is any change in her tendencies."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIAN ICONS.

"THERE are scarcely more devout Christians in the world than in Russia," says the editor of *The Open Court* (Chicago), "and their Christianity has been less modified by modern ideas than anywhere in the world, perhaps only the Armenian and Coptic churches excepted." Russian Christianity, as the same writer goes on to explain, still represents, on the whole, the views that prevailed in the Greek Empire after the establishment of the state church and the official introduction of the veneration of saints. The Reformation did not reach Russia, and so "iconolatry," or reverence shown to pictures, is still one of the characteristic features of the Russian Orthodox Church. To quote further:

> "Icons are very extensively used in Russian worship, so much so that every Russian regiment has its patron saint, whose icon is kept in the church of the garrison, which in war time may be a tent after the fashion of the Jewish Tabernacle, and is in charge of a clergyman, a deacon, and other functionaries who attend to the usual religious duties. The day of the regiment's saint is celebrated by the regiment, and clergymen carrying a crucifix are sometimes present in battle to encourage the wavering and to comfort the wounded and dying. All people who have a desire to be orthodox, especially the people of the peasantry, carry on a little chain or string around their necks, underneath their clothes, a small cross or some sacred image given them on the day of baptism. The icon of a saint is tacitly assumed to assure the presence of the saint himself, and so, since the saint is believed to be a miracle worker, most of the icons are credited with miraculous powers. The logic of the argument is primitive, but on its own premises quite consistent, and the truth is that an unshaken faith in miracles sometimes under certain circumstances rendered possible the most extraordinary events."



THE FOLDING ICON OF ST. PETERSBURG.
Entrusted to General Kuropatkin on his departure to Manchuria.
Courtesy of *The Open Court*.

The famous folding icon of St. Petersburg, which has been carried to the front by General Kuropatkin, is reproduced herewith. According to the description given:

> "It shows in the center one of the most notable Russian saints, St. Alexander Nevski, who, in his worldly capacity, was a sovereign that reigned at Novgorod. He waged a victorious war with Sweden and gained a decisive victory on the banks of the River Neva in 1240, hence the people called him the hero of Neva, or, in Russian, *Nevski*, under which name he became endeared to Russian patriots and may be considered as the most popular saint in the Czar's domain.
>
> "On the left-hand wing of the St. Petersburg folding icon we see St. Alexis, who happens to be the special patron Saint of Kuropatkin, whose Christian name is Alexis.
>
> "On the right-hand wing we see another famous Russian saint, who holds the first place after St. Alexander Nevski in the hearts of good Russian Christians, St. Nicholas, the Miracle Worker, or as he is more commonly called in Greek, 'the thaumaturgist.' Above the centerpiece appear the three busts of the holy family, Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Joseph. A Russian cross surmounts the whole, and incidentally we call attention to the fact that the Russian cross possesses a slanting beam which represents the seating plug on which crucified persons used to be placed, a feature which, for esthetical reasons, has been omitted in the western church or is supplanted by a foot-rest."

It is conceded that "much can be said for as well as against icons." While "Protestantism and, more so, Puritanism, reject them as pagan," both the Greek and Roman Catholic churches have sanctioned their use. "One can not deny," says the writer, in conclusion, "that in spite of their indubitably pernicious influence among the superstitious, they have been the means of great achievements, especially in religion and art."

ABBÉ LOISY ON THE CHRISTIAN DOGMA.

ABBÉ ALFRED LOISY'S book, "The Gospel and the Church," which at the time of its publication last year incurred the condemnation of the Vatican and provoked widespread discussion in the religious press both in Europe and in America, has been translated into English and is now published in this country. One of the sections of the work is devoted to a consideration of "the Christian dogma." In it the abbé urges that "doctrinal Christian development was inevitable, and in principle legitimate." He goes on to say:

> "The Pauline theory of salvation was indispensable in its time, if Christianity were not to remain a Jewish sect without a future. The theory of the Incarnate Logos was also necessary when the gospel was presented, not only to the proselytes of Judaism in the empire, but to the whole pagan world, and to every one who had received a Hellenic education. The learned theology of Origen was the synthesis of doctrine, that could make Christianity acceptable to the most cultivated minds. It was the bridge between the new religion and the science of antiquity. The Greek world would never have admitted the necessity of circumcision, nor have become converted to the Messiah of Israel, but it could and did become a convert to the God who became man, to the Incarnate Word. All the development of Trinitarian and Christological dogma—which, according to Herr Harnack and other critical theologians, has weighed so heavily on all Christian orthodoxies, binding them to an effete doctrine and to the science of Plato and Aristotle, long since passed by modern knowledge—was, in the beginning, a vital manifestation, a great effort of faith and intelligence, which enabled the church to link her own tradition to the science of the age, to fortify one by the other, and to transform both into a learned theology which believed it contained the knowledge of the world and the knowledge of God. Philosophy could become Christian without being obliged to deny itself, and yet Christianity had not ceased to be a religion, the religion of Christ."

Of the origins and modifications of some of the principal Christian dogmas Abbé Loisy writes:

> "From a historical point of view, it may be maintained that the Trinity and the Incarnation are Greek dogmas, since they are unknown to Judaism and Judaic Christianity, and that Greek philosophy, which helped to make them, also aids in their comprehension. None the less, they are not scientific dogmas transported from pagan philosophy into Christian theology; they are religious dogmas, which owe to philosophy only certain theoretical elements and their formulas, not the spirit which penetrates elements and

formulas, nor the special combination of conceptions which constitute them. The evolution of the idea of the divine life in the Trinity does not proceed from Israelitish monotheism, without the influence of Hellenic speculations, but the maintenance of unity, the definition of the three terms of the divine life, are dictated by Jewish tradition and Christian experience. In the conception of the Incarnation, the idea of the Word comes from Philo as much as from the Bible, but it does not cease to be partly Biblical, and, above all, it is fixed, made concrete, turned, as it were, from cosmology toward revelation, directed toward Christ in such a way as to derive an original significance in its relation to him and to the Christian faith.

"It is not astonishing that the result of so special a labor seems to lack logic and rational consistency. However, it is found that this defect, which would be fatal to a philosophic system, is, in theology, an element of endurance and solidity. May it not be said that all heresies are born of deduction followed out in a special sense, starting from one principle of tradition or of science isolated from all the rest, erected into absolute truth, from which, as a result of reasoning, conclusions are drawn incompatible with the general harmony of religion and traditional teaching? Orthodoxy seems to follow a kind of politic line, balanced and obstinately conciliatory, between the extreme conclusions that can be drawn from the data it preserves. When it can no longer perceive the logical agreement of the assertions it seems to set one against the other, it proclaims the mystery, and does not purchase unity of theory by the sacrifice of an important element of its tradition. So it acted in the case of the Trinity when the principle of the consubstantiality of the three divine persons finally triumphed, and it was no longer possible to oscillate between Modalism, which admitted but one person manifested in three works, creation, redemption, sanctification, and Subordinationism, which attributed the three works to three unequal persons. So also it acted in the case of the Incarnation, when the dual nature was definitely affirmed in the one person, and when it was necessary to take a stand simultaneously against Nestorianism and Monophysism. Christian tradition refused, more or less consciously, to limit the real nature of religious things by the rational nature of our conceptions; its aim was rather to render to the eternal truth the only homage that is of value, by holding it always higher than our intelligence, affirmations which seem contradictory being, perhaps, compatible at the limit of infinity. There is but one eternal God, and Jesus is God—that is the theological dogma. The salvation of man is entirely in the hand of God, and man is free to save himself, or not—that is the dogma of grace. The church has authority over men, and the Christian is only responsible to God—that is ecclesiastical dogma. Abstract logic would demand that throughout one or other of these strangely linked propositions should be sacrificed. But attentive observation shows that such a course would compromise the living equilibrium of religion."

It is not indispensable to the authority of belief, admits the abbé, that it should be vigorously unchangeable in its intellectual form and its verbal expression. "Truth alone is unchangeable, but not its image in our minds. Faith addresses itself to the unchangeable truth, through a formula, necessarily inadequate, capable of improvement, consequently of change." Thus no conflict of dogma with knowledge can be considered irreducible, argues the writer. He claims, moreover, that "the very character of this teaching causes the church and its formulas to be not incompatible with individuality of faith, and does not necessarily bring with it that perpetual subserviency which seems, to Protestant theologians, the normal condition of the Catholic believer." He closes this subject with the following statement:

"The church does not exact belief in its formulas as the adequate expression of absolute truth, but presents them as the least imperfect expression that is morally possible; she demands that men respect them for their quality, seek the faith in them, and use them to transmit it. . . . The incessant evolution of doctrine is made by the work of individuals, as their activity reacts on the general activity, and these individuals are they who think for the church while thinking with her."

A BISHOP'S ADVICE TO PREACHERS.

BISHOP WELLDON, of the Church of England, thinks that Christian laymen would be more lenient critics of sermons if they realized how hard a thing it is to preach. "Good speaking," he says, "is rare enough, but good preaching is, and must be, rarer." With a view to contributing to the greater efficiency of preaching, the bishop lays down (in *The Nineteenth Century*, September) a number of rules for the composition and delivery of sermons. In the first place, he says, it must be admitted that "a good many sermons are dreadfully dull." But it is well to remember that the preacher labors under special disadvantages. He is practically debarred from the use of humor, and he is compelled to face an audience which "gives no visible or audible sign of emotion." Against the influence of "accepted oratorical means," he can often only set the qualities that result from careful preparation, from elevation of character, and from spiritual intuition. The bishop says further:

"It seems to me as clear as any just rule can be that a preacher ought to write out his sermons. That there are preachers who can dispense with the use of manuscript in the pulpit does not upset this rule, but rather enforces it. Fluency or facility is a peculiar snare to preachers, and above all to young preachers. For if a man is never at a loss for a word, if he can address a congregation at great length without any fear of breaking down, he is of all men the one who most needs the sobering discipline of committing his thoughts to paper. I have never known a preacher, not the most eloquent nor the most powerful, who would not, as it seemed to me, have preached better if he would have taken the trouble to write out his sermon. Extempore preaching is apt to be, like long preaching, a form of conceit. It is essential that the preacher should say what he means to say and not something else. It is better to preach too little than too much. But the literary composition of sermons is the best safeguard against prolixity, as it is perhaps the best guarantee of orthodoxy."

MOST REV. J. E. C. WELLDON,
Formerly Bishop of Calcutta, now Canon of Westminster.
He admits that "a good many sermons are dreadfully dull," and thinks that "the literary composition of sermons is the best safeguard against prolixity, as it is perhaps the best guarantee of orthodoxy."

But while he holds that the duty of careful preparation is incumbent upon all preachers, Bishop Welldon thinks that no "absolute rule" can be laid down for the delivery of sermons. He says on this point:

"There is no such evident gain in reading a sermon as in writing it. Reading adds little, perhaps nothing, to the precision of statement; but it may detract something from the

> energy of effect. The following words are Cardinal Newman's: 'I think it is no extravagance to say that a very inferior sermon delivered without a book answers the purpose for which all sermons are delivered more perfectly than one of great merit, if it be written and read.' . . . . . .
>
> "The habit of reading a sermon from manuscript may be tolerable before a cultivated congregation, it may be actually preferable in a large cathedral, where the preacher, if he is to be audible, needs all his thought for the delivery, rather than for the phraseology of his discourse; but there are congregations, especially such as are illiterate, which can scarcely be brought to believe in a sermon that is read and not spoken. Bishop Phillips Brooks, in his 'Lectures on Preaching,' tells a quaint story of a backwoodsman in Virginia, who paid a bishop of the Episcopal Church the rough compliment of remarking that 'he liked him; he was the first one he ever saw of those petticoat fellows who could shoot without a rest.' . . . . . .
>
> "Perhaps there is no better way of preaching than that which was advocated by Fénelon in the second of his well-known dialogues. It has been recommended and illustrated by famous preachers, *e.g.*, by Dupanloup in France and Magee in England. It is that a preacher should write out his sermon in full, or almost in full, and read it over a good many times until its thoughts, and in some degree its words, have stamped themselves on his mind, and then deliver it without the aid of manuscript, or at least with no other aid than a few heads, inscribed upon a sheet of note-paper, as a means of saving him from any failure of memory. He should feel that no preliminary study can be too great for the solemn task of preaching. But if everything is prepared and nothing left to the inspiration of the moment, sermons are apt to seem lifeless and heartless. The late Mr. Spurgeon, in his 'Lectures to My Students,' pokes fun at the preachers who, after imploring the Holy Spirit to prompt their utterances, would be seen slipping their hands behind their backs to draw out a carefully elaborates manuscript from their coat-tails."

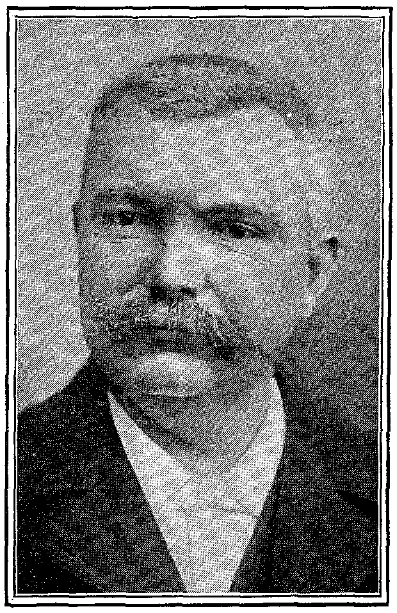
The supreme quality of all sermons, so we are told, is the ethical; and Bishop Dupanloup's remark that "nothing is more essential to the preaching of the Word of God than a certain character of elevation" is indorsed. The writer continues:

> "It seems to me that the preacher of to-day will do his work best if he pays regard to the necessary limitations which modern life imposes upon his office. . . . He can not assume the old conditions of thought and temper, patience and docility, the sense of respect, the willingness to learn, the conviction of sin, the unclouded faith in God and Christ, which might once be supposed to exist everywhere. And as this is so, he will always, unless indeed in condemning overt sin, avoid anything like an arbitrary, dictatorial tone. He will refrain from laying down the law in unmeasured terms. Even in censuring what is wrong, he will associate himself, as it were, with his hearers; he will not always say 'you,' but rather 'we.' He will claim for himself the privilege of offering counsel upon the highest subjects, and that only as one whose profession has led him to study them exclusively or specially, and to meditate and reflect upon them, and to form conclusions which are in his eyes so vitally and profoundly true that he could not rest satisfied if he did not give them utterance. For after all it is not to assert any unique virtue in the clerical office, if it be taken for granted that, as men who have studied and practised medicine all their lives are the best authorities upon the art of healing, and men who have been brought up from boyhood in the ways of business, upon commerce, so the clergy, from their study of religion and their intimacy with the discipline of souls, if not also from their personal character, may often prove not the least competent teachers in matters of faith and conduct. And in these matters, if rhetoric is, as Aristotle defined it, the art of persuasion, it is spiritual persuasiveness which will be the highest attribute of preaching."

In concluding, Bishop Welldon warns preachers against two kinds of controversial sermons. It can not but be a grave mistake, he thinks, for the minister to use his pulpit "to enunciate frequently before a mixed congregation the extreme theories of Biblical criticism." Still worse than the introduction of criticism, however, is "the introduction of politics into sermons," and the consequent "secularization of the Gospel." What is needed, says Bishop Welldon, is that "preaching, at least to cultivated congregations, should become not less intellectual, but more spiritual."

AN APOSTLE OF THE SIMPLE LIFE.

THE Rev. Charles Wagner, of Paris, comes to our shores in his threefold capacity as a leader of the French "liberal Protestant" movement; as a preacher of aggressive optimism; and as an apostle of simple living. His name is probably better known in this country than in his own, owing to the fact that President Roosevelt has heartily commended his books and that American editors have liberally exploited his gospel. In the opinion of the New York *Outlook*, "no more sincere or persuasive preacher of wholesome living has appeared in our time than M. Charles Wagner." The same paper says further:



CHARLES WAGNER,

Who comes to this country to attend the Peace Congress in Boston, and to deliver a series of lectures.

> "The work of this stimulating and refreshing writer was but little known when it was first commented upon in the columns of *The Outlook*, and *The Outlook* has never found occasion to modify its judgment of the ethical quality of M. Wagner's teaching, of its preeminent appropriateness for this particular age, and of its possession of that kind of sweetness which means perfect health. He has been called a preacher of the commonplace, because he deals with universal duties, with the common health, with the general need; but it is well to remember, when the lovers of the esoteric, the unusual, and the highly individual in art begin their preachment, that all the greatest things are commonplace in the sense that they are, or may be, a part of the experience of every man and woman. M. Wagner has spoken not only to modern France in clear and ringing tones about the things which concern its health and life, but to the whole generation, many of whom are led astray by the misconceptions, the illusions, and the vices against which he is leading not a forlorn hope, but a gallant and inspiring charge."

The New York *Critic* says:

> "M. Wagner is the pastor of a liberal religious society which worships at present in an unpretentious hall of the Bastille district, but which is soon to be provided with a commodious church building nearer the center of Paris—to be called 'Le Foyer de l'Âme.' Tho admitting his Protestantism, M. Wagner is without denominational affiliations. He insists on absolute liberty of thought and speech for himself and positively refuses to adopt a sectarian label. He prides himself on being on the best of terms with Jews, Catholics, and Freethinkers, and cooperates actively with them in movements for social betterment. If his relations with the majority of his fellow-Protestants are somewhat less cordial, the fault is not on his side. 'As to personality,' writes a correspondent in Paris, 'he belongs to that admirable class of men who are best described as "diamonds in the rough." He is a tall, thick-set fellow, a little past middle life, with bristling, aggressive gray hair and moustache, and a round, rubicund face rather German than French in aspect. He has a decidedly brusque, not to say peremptory, manner. This is due, doubtless, not to an autocratic disposition, but to the modern nervousness he deplores so constantly in his writings; for he shows himself exceedingly amiable, considerate, and sympathetic at close range, and his intimate conversation is replete with gentleness and good cheer.'"

Of M. Wagner's ten volumes ("Justice," "Jeunesse," "Vaillance," "La Vie Simple," "Auprès du Foyer," "L'Evangile et la

Vie," "Sois un Homme," "L'Âme des Choses," "Le Long du Chemin," and "L'Ami"), "Jeunesse" (Youth) is declared to have had by far the largest sale and influence.

A CRISIS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHURCHES.

THAT a life-and-death struggle, such as was carried on by the Boers against the British, would materially influence the religious thought and church life of the defeated and disappointed Africanders might have been anticipated. The expected has happened and the native churches of the Transvaal and the Orange State are at present passing through a serious crisis. The situation is described in an article by A. Schowalter, in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 21), from which we gather the following details:

> It is a matter admitting of no doubt that the determination of the older Boer leaders to enter upon the struggle with England was based not so much upon an objective study of the situation as upon a feeling of absolute certainty that this war was the will of God. In the spirit of the ancient prophets, these leaders, and notably Paul Krüger, declared that "those who fall in this struggle die in the faith, and are a sacrifice upon the altar of God's glory." The struggle for independence was in their eyes a contest for the faith and for God. Even to the last hour Christian de Wet considered it the duty of the Boers to continue the struggle against all odds, as a religious duty.
>
> Beside these there was another party that did not consider the war as demanded by the Lord. Piet de Wet, among others, believed that the faith of the people could be maintained even if political independence were lost. There were a considerable number among the Boers who did not believe in the prophetic visions and promises of the old conservatives, and who either did not take part in the struggle at all or submitted to the British before peace was officially declared. By the adherents of the Krüger party these men were declared to have been unfaithful in their religious duties, altho they were able to show that the prophecies of sure success in the name of the Lord had misled the people to national destruction. In their eyes the Krüger party brought about the fall of the nation.
>
> But the old conservatives were in the majority in the national church, and soon after the war the question arose as to what should be done with those who had defended their country so half-heartedly. Should they be permitted to exercise the same religious rights as those enjoyed by the men who had fought and suffered and lost all as a matter of religious duty?
>
> The first synod held after the war, in May, 1903, took action in the matter, and sent out a "Pastoral Letter" to the "Unfaithful." The conviction was expressed that the struggle with Great Britain had been a battle for the faith; that the "unfaithful" had "committed a great sin against God and man"; and that "they could not partake of the Lord's Supper again with a good conscience until they had repented and done better." This letter demanded what the old conservatives regarded as a minimum of satisfaction for the insulted religious and national feelings of the people, and it opened a way for the opposite party, who are practically ostracized by their fellow Boers, to enter the church again. But the latter did not feel that they had been guilty of any wrong, and emphasized the fact that the identification of the cause of the Boers with the cause of God was the great wrong that had been committed. The "Unfaithful" accordingly, in conjunction with the British authorities, undertook the organization of an independent Dutch church; and after two meetings held for the purpose, finally accomplished their object by a small majority of 28 to 25 votes. The representatives of the old church tried in vain to check this movement. The schism in the national church of the South African provinces is accordingly a fact. The seceders declare emphatically that they could not possibly have reentered the old church under the conditions mentioned, and are convinced that they were in the right and could not "confess" that they were unfaithful. The new church, which is numerically weak, is called "Nieuwe Nederlandsch Gereformeede Kerk" (New Dutch Reformed Church), and has been officially recognized by the Government. What its future will be only a prophet can foretell.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A NEW phase of the much-discussed problem of religious education is presented in a letter recently addressed by Archbishop Elder, of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Cincinnati, to his ecclesiastical subordinates. In this letter it is laid down as the doctrine of the church that "to attend a non-Catholic school constitutes usually a grave and permanent danger to the faith," and that, therefore, "it is a mortal sin for any parents to send their children to such a school, except where there is no other suitable school, and unless such precautions are taken as to make the danger remote." The Archbishop says further:

> "As the obligation of sending a child to a Catholic school binds under the pain of mortal sin, it follows that the neglect to comply with it is a matter of accusation, when going to confession. We fail to see how fathers and mothers who omit to accuse themselves of this fault can believe that they are making an entire confession of their sins.
>
> "Confessors are hereby forbidden to give absolution to parents who, without permission of the archbishop, send their children to non-Catholic schools, unless such parents promise either to send them to such a school, at the time to be fixed by the confessor, or at least agree, within two weeks from the day of confession, to refer the case to the archbishop, and abide by his decision."

Commenting on this letter, the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* observes: "If Archbishop Elder's order is not countermanded, or if it is enforced, no one need hereafter question the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the free schools of the land." The New York *Outlook* says:

> "It seems clear that Archbishop Elder's rules, if they were universally adopted, would greatly circumscribe the influence and power of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. In this free land, where every village has its free school, a contest between the public school system and the parochial school system must, in the nature of the case, be unequal. The parents who would observe these rules might maintain their allegiance to the church; but the great majority of men and women in this country do not easily acquiesce in any involuntary exclusion from the privileges of a democracy. Over such the church, by adopting such a policy, would lose much of its influence. The best minds of the Roman Catholic Church in America have long ago seen this, and have recognized that the spiritual power of the church can best be extended, not by causing the church to withdraw from contact with the public schools, but rather by so directing the religious life of every community in which it is active that it may impart the religious temper to the teachers and the schools of that community. . . . Recently, Pope Pius X. was reported to have expressed the feeling that his confidence in America was a compensation for his disheartenment over the conditions in France. It is well to remember that those conditions in France are a result of that unhappy conflict between public and ecclesiastical schools from which the United States, as a rule, has been happily free."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

GENERAL BOOTH's latest evangelistic tour through England and Scotland is being conducted from an automobile.

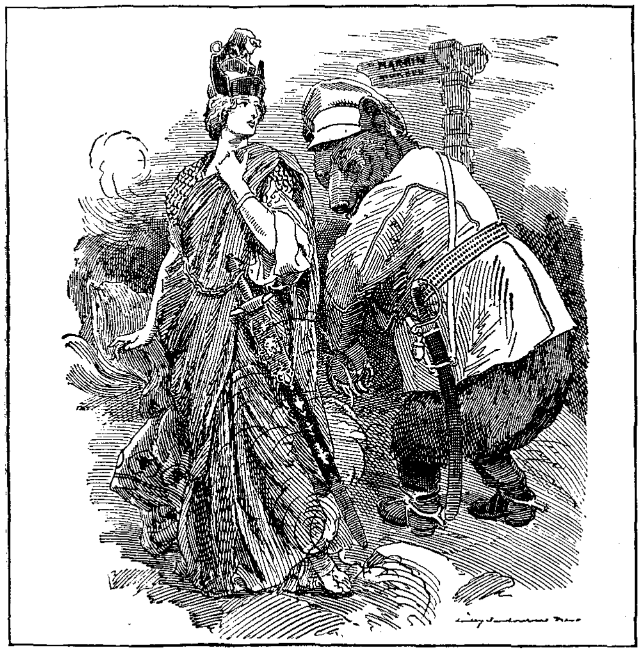
ACCORDING to *The British Weekly* (London), "Paley's 'Evidences' has been declared obsolete from the pulpit of Westminster Abbey." In a recent sermon, Canon Duckworth pronounced the book a piece of medieval artillery. "The objections which it meets," he said, "no longer disturb men's minds, and its arguments have little or no bearing upon the new difficulties with which the Christian apologist of to-day must deal."

THE death of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, at Aix-les-Bains, France, robs the Baptist denomination in this country of one of its most distinguished preachers and writers. "He combined in a striking way in his preaching," says the Boston *Watchman*, "scholarly thought with popular power." The New York *Outlook* comments: "Rarely if ever taking part in ecclesiastical polemics, interested in life rather than in the forms of its expression, without the originality of Henry Ward Beecher or the poetic genius of Phillips Brooks, but also without the egotism of Joseph Parker or the erratic imagination and dramatic sensationalism of Dr. Talmage, Dr. Lorimer drew and held the great congregations which filled the Emanuel Baptist Church in Chicago and the Tremont Temple in Boston in the time of his most notable pulpit success, because he inspired the people with a normal, practical, and genuine religious life. The success of his ministry is a testimony to the value of a sane, continuous, and wisely directed enthusiasm in religious work."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE JAPANESE METHOD OF CAPTURING A FORTRESS.

GEN. BARON KITEN NOGI, rightly or wrongly alleged to command the Japanese army before Port Arthur, is the subject of a spirited controversy as to whether he is living or dead, in favor or disgraced. He won renown at the capture of Port Arthur during the war with China, says the *Ost Asien* (Berlin), a Japanese organ devoted to the advancement of Nippon interests in Germany. "It has been repeatedly averred that Nogi was recalled lately and that his place is now held by Yamagata," says this publication; "the statement is simply a false one. If a Nogi could not capture Port Arthur, it would be just as much out of the question for ten Yamagatas to accomplish the task." It seems also, from statements in some European dailies, that Nogi is deemed a specialist in fortification by the Japanese general staff, which consulted him upon the revision of the military rules governing siege operations. Be this true or otherwise, he is thought to be adhering strictly to those rules, unless, indeed, he be dead, as some cable despatches have reported. The rules in question are thus given by the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), organ of the German general staff:



EN ROUTE.

EUROPA—"Changing your plans?"

RUSSIAN BEAR—"Not at all, Madame. I always undertook to evacuate Manchuria; and the promises of Russia are sacred!"

—*Punch* (London).

> "The chief task in the siege of a fortress consists in effecting a continuous, rigid investment, in order that thereby the fortified place may be constrained to yield either through hunger or bombardment.
>
> "A long-continued bombardment must precede the decisive assault.
>
> "The cavalry must prepare the way. These forces must, according to the strength of the enemy's fire, be pushed forward as near to the fortified place as possible.
>
> "The whole length of the line of investment is to be divided into sections. These will be assigned among the troops. Strong bodies of infantry (a third of the whole) must be pushed forward. . . . For the protection of the outpost companies against the enemy's fire, trenches must usually be made, to be provided with shields against artillery fire.
>
> "In general, the attacking forces must arrange special positions, fortify suitable spots and the like, in order to cover their strength and assure themselves against sorties.
>
> "With the passage of time, the investment becomes more and more rigid. Of very special importance are the matters of security and guard-duty, to the end that the besieged place may be permanently cut off. Especial attention must be given to the entrances to the fortification, in front of which especially strong detachments must be placed.
>
> "The order for the commencement of the assault proper must proceed from the commander-in-chief, and only then in case it has been correctly ascertained that the enemy's supply of provisions is exhausted and when every preparation for the assault is fully made.
>
> "With the appearance of twilight, the line of outposts must be doubled and patrols sent forward.
>
> "During an investment, siege batteries must be erected on commanding points.
>
> "During an assault the infantry are to go ahead in front, but later, when the enemy makes a sortie from the fortified place, the cavalry must come up, supported by the infantry and the artillery."

These rules do not wholly win the approval of the organ of the great general staff in Berlin, but they do show, it thinks, that the "Japanese do not intend to rush senselessly and unprepared with their assaulting columns upon a fortress."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIUMPH OF COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND IN TIBET.

IT is an ecclesiastical characteristic of a Grand Lama of Tibet to be able, at a moment's notice, to get out of his own skin and into that of another. The process is so simple that he accomplishes it by merely running away. How such things can be passes the comprehension of most English newspapers; but the London *Times*, for one, is disposed to accept the circumstance without considering it too curiously. It has enabled Colonel Younghusband to fill a long-felt want in the shape of a treaty between India and Tibet, and, as Oliver Cromwell was wont to say, "that satisfies." "To meddle with the constitutional machine of this perplexing hierarchy," opines the London *Times*, "forms no part of our plan." It had hoped that "the Dalai Lama will be subjected to such gentle pressure as may induce him to return to Lhasa," but any English suasion that may have been applied failed to entice the living Buddha home. He has fled to Mongolia, according to the London *Mail*. Mongolia is another stronghold of the faith, we learn from the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which prints a sensational story to the effect that Buddhist volunteers there are preparing to march in force to the rescue of the Grand Lama, whose religion, they infer, it is the purpose of the British to destroy.

Unmoved, apparently, by the prospect, Colonel Younghusband is understood to be homeward bound with the treaty. This document, say London papers, grants facilities for trading between India and Tibet, a frontier post being created for the purpose. It likewise provides for an indemnity—conjectured to amount to some $3,000,000—to cover the outlay of the Younghusband expedition. Says the London *Times*:

> "We shall not learn the precise nature of the terms until the foreign department at Simla gives out such details as it thinks politic to publish; but there can not be much uncertainty as to the general character they will bear. We may presume that they include guarantees against the renewal of the frontier raids of which we have had such frequent reason to complain in the past, and that they make satisfactory provision for those trade facilities between Tibet and India which it has been a principal aim of our diplomacy to obtain. . . . It is to be supposed that the treaty also contains some recognition of the British *Raj* as the Power interested in a greater degree than any other in the status of Tibet, and that it thereby guarantees us, so far as paper stipulations may, against the intrusion of any other foreign influence which might be used to our detriment. What settlement may have been arrived at with regard to the amount of the indemnity it is impossible to say. This appears to be the point which the Tibetans have felt most acutely, and in coming to an agreement the British commissioner

> has doubtless not been oblivious of the fact. So long as Tibet was prepared to make reasonable reparation for the present state of things, it is not likely that Colonel Younghusband would stand too sternly on the letter of his bond, when he saw that the Lamas were prepared to meet our views with regard to questions of more permanent importance.
>
> "Interference with the domestic politics of the country we have never contemplated or desired. It is possible, as another Lhasa message indicates, that our presence may have exerted a decisive effect upon the government of the country; but, should it prove so, that effect will have been a purely indirect one. We are told that the Dalai Lama is reported to be well on his way into Mongolia, and that in Lhasa, where affairs are now carried on by a council of regency, the view is gaining ground that this is tantamount to abdication, in which case the Tashe Lama may eventually be recognized as the supreme religious head of the country. As our special correspondent has pointed out more than once, the 'glorious teacher,' so far as spiritual antecedents go, has an even more historic claim upon the veneration of the people than the Dalai Lama; and, inasmuch as his attitude toward the mission has been one of marked friendliness throughout, we should welcome the ascendency of his influence in the country. But, however satisfactory such a consummation might be for ourselves, it must once more be emphasized that we have not sought it. . . . . . .
>
> "No more convincing proof of the *bona fides* of the Indian Government in its general relations with Tibet could, we think, be desired than the standpoint taken up in the matter by the suzerain Power, China, and the representatives of contiguous and semi-independent native states. From the first China has given our proceedings her entire approval and support. The Chinese Amban in Lhasa, while affording us much useful assistance, has also shown very plainly how satisfactory he finds the presence of the mission, as a means of impressing upon the Tibetans a proper respect for dignitaries."

Every newspaper in London, with only an occasional exception, was anxious to have Colonel Younghusband start for home before the winter set in. There was a fear that he might be massacred. There still remains what *The St. James's Gazette* (London) styles "the all-important question of guarantees." "The more one considers the past behavior of the Tibetans," it says, "the more unlikely does it seem that they will regard the new treaty." Not less important, in British press opinion, is the attitude of Russia. Says the London *Mail* on this point:

> "The news which comes from Paris that an agreement has been drawn up between Russia and Britain as to the future of Tibet requires careful scrutiny. The Indian Government is not likely to object to the pilgrimages of Russia's Asiatic subjects to the sacred city so long as there are not too many Dorjieffs [Dorjieff is the pro-Russian agent said to have accompanied the Grand Lama in his flight] among them. What the phrase 'religious interests' may be expected in St. Petersburg to comprehend we have as yet no means of judging. In no other sense, at any rate, has Russia any interest in Tibet, and she has clearly stated that it lies outside her sphere. Even according to this reported agreement she recognizes our paramount concern in Tibet, and consents to respect our rights to the commercial advantages which the mission set out to secure."

Russian newspapers afford little clew to the state of the St. Petersburg official mind as regards Tibet. The *Russ*, in touch, it seems, with the bellicose grand ducal clique, intimates that England has shown bad faith in ousting Russia from her own. But the *Novoye Vremya*, supposed to reflect responsible official views, has been saying that Tibet is not worth the trouble of acquisition. England's covetousness is gratified, it remarks. The English have reached that Lhasa which, "like all forbidden fruit," attracts them. But such utterances, thinks the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, an exponent of German Foreign Office views, "are dictated by an explicable feeling of envy." "That England will find a way, under all circumstances, to carry out her intentions is very certain. A hindrance from outside she has at present no reason to fear, and she will be able to get over the difficulties in Tibet itself. There will assuredly be no lack of the energy necessary to effect this."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PREMIER COMBES' LATEST DEFIANCE OF THE POPE.

UPON the reassembling of the French parliament, some two weeks from to-day, Premier Combes will announce a policy that must, affirms a Paris clerical organ, "stupefy historians." "It is," declares our contemporary—the *Correspondant*, itself in a state of stupefaction—"the abandonment, pure and simple, of our Catholic protectorate in the Orient; it is the abrogation of the Concordat; it is the separation of church and state." But these fruits of anticlericalism are to constitute the dessert of the parliamentary feast. The ministerial majority must first swallow an old-age pension bill and an income-tax measure. Premier Combes expects to get around to the Pope by next January.

In their prognostications of what is to occur, the French press ushers us into an atmosphere wholly unfamiliar to the less sublime portion of our species. We have to deal with "the rebellion of modern society against Cæsarean and monastic society," and "the principles of 1789," with "organic articles" and "canonical investiture," with "schism" and "the rights of man." Not until they hurl the dead cats of their vituperation are Parisian organs always intelligible to blunt minds. "He has taken the good God by the beard," says the clerically inclined *Liberté* (Paris) of Premier Combes, "and he tells him of his deed while theeing and thouing him: 'If thou art really as strong as is pretended, why dost thou let thy religious orders be struck? What hast thou done with thy thunder?'" "No more Catholic protectorate," exclaims the anticlerical *Action* (Paris), "no more clerical missions, no more French fleets at the service of the Sacred Heart—this is all we ask. We shall have it soon." "A renegade in religion and in politics, Combes is a double traitor," asserts the *Libre Parole* (Paris), a champion of the clergy, while the brilliant and erratic *Autorité* (Paris) suspects that "he will have to go whither he is led, and that is precisely what his mad infatuation does not perceive." The Paris *Temps*, which desires separation of church and state postponed until after the next parliamentary elections, complains that Premier Combes is "posing" like a conqueror already. "He pretends that he has saved the republic and pulverized reaction. . . . Why does he invite us to new combats? Either the battle has not been so completely won as M. Combes affirms, or the moment has come to lay down arms." But the anticlerical *Radical* (Paris) is delighted with the Premier who has, it thinks, "won the people," altho the not less anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris) renews its old complaint that he is "too slow" in suppressing the clergy. The Socialist *Humanité* (Paris), proud of its own anticlericalism, pleads that M. Combes be given time.

These several expressions of opinion were inspired by a recent speech in which the Premier declared himself a partizan of separation of church and state. The announcement occasioned some surprise, for M. Combes was suspected of cherishing a secret reluctance to sever official connection between church and state. French press opinion has taken most note of this portion of the Premier's speech:

> "It is evident that the only way remaining open to the two powers in conflict is the way open to ill-assorted married couples—divorce, and, preferably, divorce by mutual consent. I do not add—note it—because of incompatibility of temper. There is involved a thing far otherwise serious and grave. There is involved a radical incompatibility of principles.
>
> "I believe sincerely that the Republican party, at last fully enlightened by the experience of the past two years, will accept without repugnance the thought of divorce. I believe also—let me say, rather, I am sure—it will accept this not in a feeling of hostility to Christian consciences, but in sentiments of social peace and of religious liberty. It is, too, under the influence of the same sentiment that the Chamber will approach the question of separation of church and state, already studied with much care by one of the commissions whose labors, happily inspired by a sincere

BISHOP DUBILLARD OF QUIMPER.

After a separation of church and state in France, he says in the Paris *Figaro*, Roman Catholics will be less numerous but stronger.

BISHOP PELACOT OF TROYES.

He thinks the consequences of separation of church and state would be "ruinous for the church of France and for the country itself."

ARCHBISHOP LECOT OF BORDEAUX.

Rumors to the effect that he has "Gallican tendencies"—meaning a leaning to a national French church—are pronounced calumnies by his friends.

ARCHBISHOP FUZET OF ROUEN.

His name has been connected with the cause of that "Americanism" which a papal encyclical has denounced.

ARCHBISHOP PERRAUD OF AUTUN.

He has attained the highest official literary distinction open to a Frenchman—membership in the French Academy.

OFFICIALS OF CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

desire for conciliation, will serve as the basis of a discussion likewise conciliating and sincere.

"It is important that the Republicans give evidence in this debate of a largeness of ideas and of a good-will to individuals that will disarm suspicions and render acceptable the transition from the present state of things to the state of things in the future. Whether we have to do with buildings devoted to worship, or with pensions to be allotted to the present holders of posts under the Concordat, there is no reasonable concession, no sacrifice in conformity with justice that I, for my part, am not disposed to advise, in order that the separation of church and state may inaugurate a new and lasting era of social peace, by guaranteeing to religious communions real liberty under the undisputed sovereignty of the state.

"We had supposed, upon the faith of haughty declarations formulated, in the name of the church, by organs supposed to be authorized, that the religious power, far from being repugnant to separation, asked nothing better than to recover its independence by means of legislation assuring it the free exercise of its worship. It seems that we were mistaken. For we are warned that Catholic doctrine rejects every system of reciprocal liberty in the relations between church and state, and in support of this thesis has been invoked the famous encyclical of Pius IX., the Syllabus."

But the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, which is said to publish no expressions of opinion without the approval of the Papal Secretary of State, undertakes to set forth Roman Catholic doctrine regarding union of church and state. It says:

"The church is sure that when sanctioning with her authority concordats in matters of discipline she renounces some prerogative. But this is not to be imputed to her as a fault. The empire and the church are destined, by themselves, to live in alliance, distinct but not separate. That is the highly civil and universal formula.

"Where and when the state loses sight of this formula, the church suffers to the extent of this diminution of juridical liberty. And the state assumes—we are speaking of Catholic states—the right to oppress the church. If, instead, it should have been intended, by separation, to become disinterested, the thing would be less injurious and less detestable.

"But since the thesis of separation is in itself contrary to the formula of distinction and of concord, the Syllabus renews the condemnation of it, tolerating the church which, by hypothesis only, appeals to separation, in the sense of the disinterestedness of the state, where the latter is non-Catholic or infidel. The church does not wish separation in Catholic states."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S CONCESSION REGARDING CONTRABAND.

THE influence of sea power upon the dictionary, when the meaning of a word has to be ascertained finally, must, in the opinion of important London dailies, be regarded as decisive. All the lexicographers in the world, they fear, could not have proved to Russia that Mr. Hay and Mr. Balfour have the weight of authority on their side when they undertake to say what contraband means. But the size of England's fleet sufficed for the etymological emergency and the bright lexicon of neutrality is revised. St. Petersburg agrees to view foodstuffs (not fuel) as conditionally contraband in character, while Russian naval officers and Russian prize courts will substitute new definitions for some that have worn out. "Let us remember," urges the London *Mail*, "that Great Britain, as the possessor of the greatest navy in the world, can at any moment settle, and settle definitely, such questions as have arisen." "To admit the Russian contention would be to surrender a bulwark of national safety," thinks the Manchester *Guardian*. "It is a question of even life and death to us in time of war." The London *Standard* refers to the participation of the United States in the process of revising Russian definitions of contraband:

"The protest presented by the British Government against the Russian dealings with neutral vessels has received the indorsement of the United States. The two Powers are acting independently, but on parallel lines. Their views are practically identical—which is not surprising, for common sense must lead all unprejudiced inquirers to the same conclusion. The United States has always stood forward as the vindicator of neutral rights, and it would be strange if it were now inclined to admit pretensions which it has consistently repudiated. Both the Anglo-Saxon Powers object to foodstuffs being treated as 'unconditional' contraband. They insist that Russia has no right to seize a cargo of flour on board a British or American ship, simply because it is consigned to a Japanese port. It may, of course, become contraband, like anything else, if it is directly intended for the use of the naval and military forces of the belligerent Government. But we can not permit the Russian captains to assume that any such shipment is contraband because it might possibly, under conceivable circumstances, be turned to the advantage of the enemy's forces. In practise this is to lay down that nobody shall carry any merchandise of any kind to the coasts of Japan, except by permission of Russia. In effect, it is tantamount to establishing a 'paper blockade,' which is one of the things forbidden by all the authorities on international law. What is of more importance, for the moment, is that this arrogant claim to interfere with the commerce of the world is not even enforced with impartial justice. Matters are so arranged that it presses with particular severity upon British shipowners. Our Government contend that this wholesale extension of the doctrine of contraband is unwarranted and must be abandoned. They also urge that the destruction of a neutral ship is absolutely illegitimate, whether the suspicions against her be reasonably founded or not. It is not known whether the Russian Government concedes this point in principle; but we hope that Mr. Balfour is correctly informed when he says that the outrages will not be repeated during the present war. Public opinion in this country, it must be said at once, will not tolerate any further aggression of this kind. On the contraband question, it is suggested from St. Petersburg that the Anglo-Saxon contention will be provisionally admitted, and that the Russians will henceforward abstain from making prize of cargoes of food in neutral bottoms.

"This is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but we should like to have some proof that the Russian officers have really received orders to desist from their vexatious patrolling operations. At present such evidence is conspicuously lacking. While the diplomatists are engaged in presenting and considering notes the nuisance goes on."

REVOLUTION AND THE STABILITY OF THE CZAR'S THRONE.

AMONG the European publications which are presumed to express reliable and well-founded views regarding the affairs of Russia must be included the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, the Paris *Temps*, and the London *Spectator*. The German official daily has every facility for obtaining first-hand information. The Paris official daily, as a champion of the Dual Alliance, is partial to St. Petersburg, but partial to truth as well. The London weekly, favorable to an Anglo-Russian understanding, has long made a special study of the empire of the Czar. Now these three authorities can not persuade themselves that there is probability of a revolution in Russia. The thing is possible, and *The Spectator* readily admits the existence of potent forces of discontent; but that the Czar's throne is in danger, or that there is any likelihood of such a series of events as ushered in the French Revolution it can not admit.

Yet there is a wealth of evidence on the other side. London's leading financial weeklies are seldom exciting and almost never sensational; but just now, when they discuss the affairs of Russia, they contrive to be both. *The Economist*, regarded as the organ of a powerful group in the financial world of London, and in touch with certain vested interests that deplored the fall of M. de Witte as Russian Minister of Finance, asserts that if Kuropatkin's army had actually met its Sedan at Liao-Yang, Russia would have been "perilously near a tremendous domestic catastrophe":

"If it reaches Harbin and Mukden, and spends the winter there in inaction, the suspense and strain will only intensify the revulsion of feeling which must come soon—tho, apparently, it has not come yet—among the Russian public.

"What the effect of that revulsion may be on the fabric of Russian autocracy and Russian society it is not easy to conjecture. The troubles of Russia in her European territory are hardly less serious than the threatened loss of an army, and the shattering of all the glorious plans of economic expansion and Far Eastern dominion which her statesmen have so laboriously built up. The murder of M. de Plehve is clearly not an act of isolated vengeance, but a deliberate move in the revolutionary game. For the moment it seems to have strengthened the tendency to repression. On the other hand, the terrorists are becoming more active, and they are probably much more numerous now than in 1880 or 1881. Then they were got rid of, not by intimidation, but most probably by simple extermination. Now they have more ample recruiting-grounds, both because the country is in a much worse condition and because the desperate element is increased, not merely by the spread of revolutionary doctrine among the factory workers and the peasantry, but by the sufferings, since 1881, of the Finnish nation and the Poles and Jews. Behind the revolutionaries is a quarter of a century of constantly increasing misery, before them a prospect of agricultural and industrial disaster. The industrial structure exhibits, in an aggravated form, the worst evils of the English factory system in the early nineteenth century, and it is not a growth, but an artificial structure, prematurely run up, and now tending to break down. The agricultural outlook is more menacing than ever. The situation in the black earth region is probably little better than it was during the disturbances two years ago, and is not likely to improve. According to a correspondent of *The Daily Chronicle*, who has excellent sources of information, large parts of the empire are threatened with famine. The movement of troops and war material has so paralyzed the ordinary railway traffic that the crops can not get to market, and the growing butter industry of Siberia is likely to be temporarily ruined. The industries of the country are similarly feeling the effect of the paralysis of traffic, and of the straitened resources of the public and the Government. The latter can do nothing, even to relieve famine. On the impression created by all these domestic troubles comes the news of a total failure in the Far East. There may be a huge disaster at once, or there may be prolonged suspense; but with nothing but disaster to break it what will be the effect on the Russians at home?"

Another important financial organ which has paid great attention to the economic condition of Russia, the London *Statist*, declares that "before very long there must be either reform or revolution," and it fears that bad as conditions now are they are growing worse. Even the well-informed correspondent of the London *News*, whose friendliness to Russia has been alleged to bias his judgment, declares that the Czar would have gone to the front some weeks ago were it not that domestic complications are keeping him in Europe. The recent article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) on "The Coming Revolution in Russia," from the pen of the well-informed Mr. Carl Joubert, echoes many current prophecies that "an upheaval of the present conditions of affairs in the empire of the Czar is nearer than is generally anticipated." At the same time the facts upon which opinions have to be based are themselves in dispute. The London *News* reports bounteous crops, while the London *Chronicle* reports impending famine. Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., writes to the London *Times* that he photographed a mountain of gold coin in the imperial treasury at St. Petersburg, while the London *Mail* and a writer in *The National Review* (London) give us to understand that that treasury is empty. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* admits the difficulty of forming sound conclusions in view of the conflict of evidence, but it prints a study of the subject from one for whose capacity to instruct us it vouches. This authority declares that in Russia "the danger of revolution is still less than it is in Germany," and after revealing much intimate knowledge of the theoretical and practical side of Russian institutions, he adds:

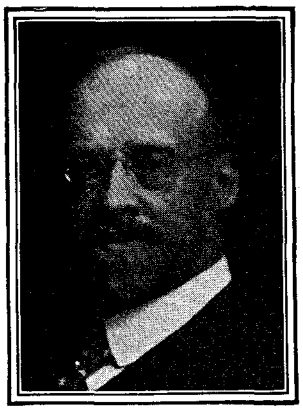
"Wherever, therefore, we look, we can not discover the dark quarter whence an inner storm might gather over Russia. It is likely that the terrorists will yet undertake various attempts to murder and will successfully carry out some of them, without, however, thus attaining their ends. On the contrary they will all, after a few years, be arrested and forced to linger for years in prison until they find successors. In the same way the Social Democratic agitation, in the course of half a century, will perhaps carry matters so far that Russia will internally be in such a turmoil as was Germany in the sixties before the introduction of the abominable universal suffrage in its present form and the other dubious 'liberties.' Any one who has followed Germany's internal development will concede that from this to a revolution is still a very great step. But will and must everything in Russia remain as of old? That we do not believe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AN AMPHORA OF FALERNIAN.

The Villa Claudia. By John Ames Mitchell. Cloth, 306 pp. Price, $1.50. Life Publishing Company, New York.

IF QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, most human and most classic of bards, should see to what use the editor of a New York "funny" paper had put an amphora of that rare old Falernian of which he was the lyric apostle, his genial old shade would give a mellow laugh. This old amphora of Falernian, "laid down" by Horace at a villa in Tibur, near his Sabine Farm, was discovered by occupants of the Villa Claudia nineteen hundred years later, and its flavor wrought in a few moments the effect of a lifetime's dalliance with the cup that cheers and inebriates.


JOHN AMES MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell runs to a spooky mysticism in his tales. There is a smell of Hawthorne to this romance of an Italian Villa, and a good dash of Poe's grisly horribleness. But it is beautifully mixed with American humor, and there is a cheering, wholesome, New England love affair carried on in that exquisite Tivoli, which is a stratum or two above the ancient Tibur, with its "*præceps Anio*," and *uda Mobilibus pomaria rivis.*"

"The Villa Claudia" is haunted. Its former owner, Alessandro di Forli, on one occasion when the Villa was full of guests, magnanimously occupied a chamber which had a bad reputation. From that moment he disappeared and was never heard of. Then Signor Capodilista, the stepfather of Betty Farnham, slept in the room one night, and was found dead in the morning, without any mark of violence on him, but a weak, almost foolish look to his face. The doctor's post-mortem discovered a most unnatural change in his body; for altho he had been a vigorous, healthy man, his tissues were wasted and there was a sort of general physical decay, as of old age or long, dissolute living.

Now that is mysterious enough to excite anybody, and after-events are even more exciting and momentous. Mr. Mitchell is agreeably clever in hatching things of this sort. But with the uncanniness there is the charming love-story, alone worth the price of admission.

"The Villa Claudia" is more than equal to "Ames Judd," or "The Pines of Lory." One might question the extraordinary power accumulated by Horace's amphora, which discounts a Leyden jar for effect; but nobody will wish to question it, in view of the results he draws therefrom.

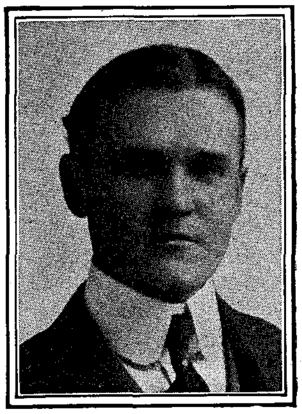
AN UNPROFITABLE QUEST.

The Seeker. By Harry Leon Wilson. Cloth, 341 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE "Seeker" is one who is striving to attain Truth. The quest of Truth is what the story is about, but it is unsatisfactory in substance and less worthy in the execution than Mr. Wilson's former books, "The Spender" and "The Lions of the North." It is written as by one who has suffered from wounds due to claims and actions allegedly the outcome of Religion. There is an under-current of injured repudiation. "The Seeker" after the ultimate Truth is guided on his course by sign-posts which Mr. Wilson provides. It is a "personally conducted" tour. He creates his characters to further his own views as a modiste clothes the forms in her window to represent the "styles" of the day.

A gentleman who is a conscientious but hide-bound Presbyterian of the old "Blue" brand has two grandsons—Bernal and Allan Linford, sons of his daughter, who recklessly married a man of artistic temperament, flashy manners, and a thin streak of pure gold in him. The marriage was intemperate, but Mrs. Linford's allegiance to her husband was steadfastly loyal. On her death the young boys are committed to their wealthy grandparent's care, and it is the dream of his life that they may become Presbyterian ministers as terribly orthodox as himself. Bernal is an idealist. Allan is a smooth, crafty little youth and develops along these lines into a fashionable Episcopalian rector, with great skill in adapting the Gospel to the needs of the rich and the worldly.

Bernal is too human and ideal to cleave to the harsh dogmas of Presbyterianism. He has been brought up on Hell, and the torments of those who are not righteous are fed to his tender soul with unsparing insistence on harrowing details. He goes to Yale and revolts from the whole Presbyterian creed and from orthodox Christianity in general. It gives him brain fever, and when he is cured he forsakes his grandfather's roof after a conscientious exposure of his inability to accept his views. He ultimately arrives at a general altruism and the feeling that Man must create his own God, one of whom he will not be ashamed. If any one soul is lost, the equilibrium of all mankind would be destroyed, he argues, as it would be impossible for any one to be happy who knew that any one else was in endless suffering. The creed that Bernal evolves is necessarily hazy and indefinite, and is built more on negations than on positive tenets, with more of desire than of logic in it.


HARRY LEON WILSON.

The story is subordinate to this religious element, and one feels not only that it suffers because of this partizan attitude in the author, but that he does not make out a very coherent case of anything. Bernal is not a flesh-and-blood character, and the contemptible time-serving and coldly hypocritical Allan is ardently built up as a disagreeable type without ringing true even as that. The ultimate outcome is unsatisfactory. Nance Crealock, a child friend of both the Linford boys, marries Allan when she grows up, tho she is in love with the idealizing Bernal. Finally she forsakes her husband, a heart-sickened woman; but there is no intimation that she and Bernal are ever united. Mr. Wilson is too engrossed in his cause to give proper attention to his "story-interest."

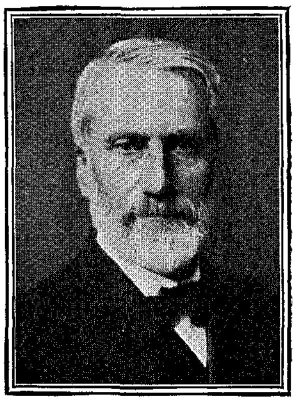
A book of this kind is not much of a pleasure and this kind of "Seeker" is scant aid or encouragement to others who are hungry to know the truth. Bernal is honest and serious enough to get somewhere; but he only lands in an ineffectual and nebulous ideality. Allan "goes over to Rome," which is inconsistent in him, for he has made religion an aid to his worldly advancement.

It is a made book and has the faults of its kind.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA.

The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena. By Isaac K. Funk. Cloth, 538 pp. Price, $2.00 net; by mail, $2.17. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

HERE is a serious message for those who are in a measure prepared for it. It is perfectly safe to affirm that the study of "psychic phenomena" has at last vindicated its right to a hearing among thoughtful men. The first 150 pages of this book are devoted to what might be called the Apologia. The critic might suggest that this part of the book would profit by condensation and more orderly arrangement. We find here, however, a frank and full statement of the standing objections of the fearful and unbelieving. There is no flinching, no evasion. The author, who is evidently more than half convinced, yet meets the objector squarely, manfully, with the demand which is worthy of its origin and ages of indorsement by the world's bravest souls—"Come let us reason together." This apology should be carefully read by all ministers and religious teachers, who as a class stoutly resist everything suggestive of spiritualism, altho the Bible is full of "psychic phenomena."


ISAAC K. FUNK.

Dr. Funk proceeds on the presumption that a race of immortal creatures pouring by millions daily into the unseen world will surely show some signs characteristic of their nature. "Intimations of immortality" ought to be one of the commonplaces of Christian belief. Why should it be thought a thing incredible that some, quicker of vision than their fellows, should cry Land! land! while yet the country that "is very far off" lies like a cloud on the horizon? Why is it not equally credible that those who have gone before should be watching for our coming and wave signals from the distant shore? Holding this point of view, the author constantly insists that the phenomena of Spiritualism ought to be patiently studied and its principles practised until the subtle laws involved are more thoroughly explored and their operation more broadly and seriously applied. If our right arm were as persistently denied and disused as our psychic powers it would speedily become atrophied.

The reader of this book may consider himself at the end well up to date on the subject, for the author leads patiently and courageously into all the byways and retreats of the study, giving us a thesaurus of just the things which one interested wants to know, but which are so widely scattered and so difficult of access that the layman is left in a haze of things half revealed and half concealed. Many of the incidents are quite staggering to common belief. Wireless telegraphy is used frequently as an illustration. That one little instrument can set the whole hemisphere of ether in vibration, and that another little instrument on a ship drifting in mid-ocean can detect and translate that particular vibration out of the millions traversing the infinite void is a feat quite as remote and inconceivable to reason or imagination as any of the wonders detailed in this book.

Not the least valuable part of this book is the Appendix, in which the leading psychologists of this and other countries give their judgment on the incident of the "Widow's Mite." The courtesy, the seriousness, the thoroughness of most of these replies indicate how the subject of psychical research is commanding the attention of thoughtful men.

A STORY OF STRANGELY INTERMINGLED REINCARNATIONS.

THE FLAME GATHERERS. By Margaret Horton Potter. Cloth, 417 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE scenes here are laid in India during that period when Brahmanism had conquered but not yet succeeded in wholly wiping out the faith and habits of thought implanted there by Gautama, the Buddha. This queerly woven tale is built upon a love which sprang up and rooted itself deeply in the hearts of the wife of a ruling dignitary and a noble youth whom he held as slave. To expiate their sin, their joint souls were after death reincarnated in the body of a man whose self-abnegation finally worked out their redemption. The whole trend of the tale is permeated with that tone of tolerance which pervades all literature that looks upon what we have been taught to regard as sin as Karma—the working out of destiny growing out of personal action, wilful or temperamental.

MARGARET HORTON POTTER.

It is a strange, weird tale, hardly pleasant, far from satisfying, yet not altogether unwholesome. It will interest readers of a certain speculative turn of mind who enjoy a dip into realms vague and mysterious enough to let imagination roam as it will.

A NATIONAL EPIC OF EXPLORATION.

THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK, 1804-1904. By Olin D. Wheeler, Member of the Minnesota Historical Society. Illustrated. Cloth, 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 377, 419. Price, $6.00; by mail, $6.40. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AS we turn these pages we are impressed with the conscience and the diligence enlisted in their production. All the more important or interesting places on the trail of Lewis and Clark have been visited, and the changes which a century has wrought in the region those true pathfinders in the Northwest were the first to traverse are noticed. "In the narrative proper," we are assured, it has been the author's aim to recount the great epic story of Lewis and Clark, and to supplement this with such material, drawn from later explorers, as may serve to illustrate or accentuate the achievements of the original pathfinders; then, "to interpret, criticize, and amplify such parts of the original narrative as the studies and explorations of the writer, one hundred years later, seemed to render advisable,"—thus connecting the exploration with the present time; and finally to show, without undue prominence, the agency of the locomotive and the steamboat in developing the vast region that Lewis and Clark disclosed.

Early in 1803 Napoleon had seen that a conflict with England was imminent, and that in such a struggle the province of Louisiana would be a burden—a source of trouble with the United States, and a point of danger from England. At a conference in the Tuileries he had said, "to emancipate nations from the commercial tyranny of England, it is necessary to balance her influence by a maritime Power that may, one day, become her rival. That Power is the United States."

And again, to Marbois and Decrès he said: "They shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet. The conquest of Louisiana would be easy, if they only took the trouble to make a descent there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. . . . If I had been in their place, I would not have waited." The Americans had asked of him only one town; he virtually *gave* them the whole colony, without any reservation—565,166,080 acres, for something less than three cents an acre!—an area vaster than Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Portugal, and Italy thrown into one. It was not until after Lewis and Clark returned to civilization that the fur-traders and adventurers began to unfold their border tales of the marvelous land which Napoleon had insisted must be added to our national domain.

In projecting and instructing the expedition, there was evidently "a deliberate attempt, on the part of the President and Congress, to deceive and mislead,"—not England only, but the American people as well; the real animus and purpose of the expedition were to be masked under the specious title of a "literary pursuit." Jefferson, writing to Lewis on April 27, 1803, uses these words (the spelling is his): "The idea that you are going to explore the Missisipi has been generally given out; it satisfies public corosity and masks sufficiently the real destination." But the great expedition was not "an inevitable sequence to the Louisiana purchase," as has been commonly supposed; it had been a favorite project with Jefferson for many years. Preparations for the exploration had been completed and Captain Lewis had started for St. Louis before Jefferson knew that Louisiana had been purchased.

The Lewis and Clark expedition was the precursor of the railway, which, in the last half-century, has transformed the West and Northwest; and the present active expansion of our Oriental commerce, rendered possible by the railway, emphasizes the importance of the achievements of the explorers. Theodore Roosevelt, in "The Winning of the West," has said tersely and truly of Lewis and Clark: "They were men with no pretensions to scientific learning, but they were singularly close and accurate observers." Plain, simple, truthful, rugged, and unadorned, "their story remains the best example of what such a narrative should be."

Says Major Crittenden, "This celebrated performance stands incomparably the most perfect achievement of its kind in the history of the world"—which is to force comparisons with the explorations of Livingstone and Stanley through Africa, and with the many Arctic expeditions of later years. The descent and exploration of the Colorado River of the West, by Powell, may, in its daring conception and intrepid execution, be classed in the same category.

Commenting upon the studious gravity displayed by the explorers in their councils with the Indians, Mr. Wheeler remarks that while it was natural that these conferences should have assumed, outwardly at least, a serious tone, nevertheless it is clear that they were practically barren of results. "The Great Father was then an unknown and unimportant personage to the aborigine; and it can not with truth be said that he has ever done much to commend himself to the love and trust of his copper-colored children." Until very recent years, the improvement of the Indian has been in spite of his Great Father's interest in him.

SOCIOLOGY WITH A DISTINCT MISSION.

HUMAN WORK. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Cloth, 389 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MISS GILMAN is a sociologist, with a difference. She has a style of her own, vivacious, at times brilliant, always fearless, and she is a lover of truth for its own sake, as she sees it. Her optimism is constitutional no less than the result of thought. The dignity of labor amounts with her almost to a religion. Her social instinct is comprehensive to the degree of believing that man gravitates to labor less through a desire for personal gain than through his instinct as a unit working toward the good of the race.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

The point of view in these essays has a seeming freshness because of the author's desire to bring them down to the needs of the concrete and personal, to make philosophic thought and large outlook upon the world's needs center about the home and the day's work, and to make larger altruistic hopes work from thence outward. The book ought to prove helpful even to those whose lives are confined to so-called small duties.

IN her "Reminiscences of Edgar Allan Poe," published in the New York *Independent*, Mrs. Susan A. Weiss says: "I once on a quiet, drizzling summer day had an hour's talk with Mr. Poe in our own parlor about 'The Raven,' when he said: 'Do you know that "The Raven" was originally not a raven at all, but an owl?' I hardly noticed then what, if I had been older, would have so much interested me. I only asked why he had made the change. To which he replied, 'For the sake of the *nevermore*.' I afterward mentioned the circumstance to Dr. Holland (editor of *Scribner's*), who said that he had heard something of the kind but did not credit it. . . . But in reading the poem one comes upon words and expressions which irresistibly remind us of the owl, the bird of wisdom—Minerva's bird, which 'perched upon *the bust of Pallas*'—more appropriate to an owl than a raven:

> Then this ebony bird beguiling my sad fancy into *smiling*,
> By *the grave and stern decorum of the countenance it wore*, etc., etc.

Moreover, owls are night-birds and, as is well known, are attracted to lighted windows at night, which doesn't apply to ravens.

> And *its eyes have all the seeming of a demon that* is dreaming

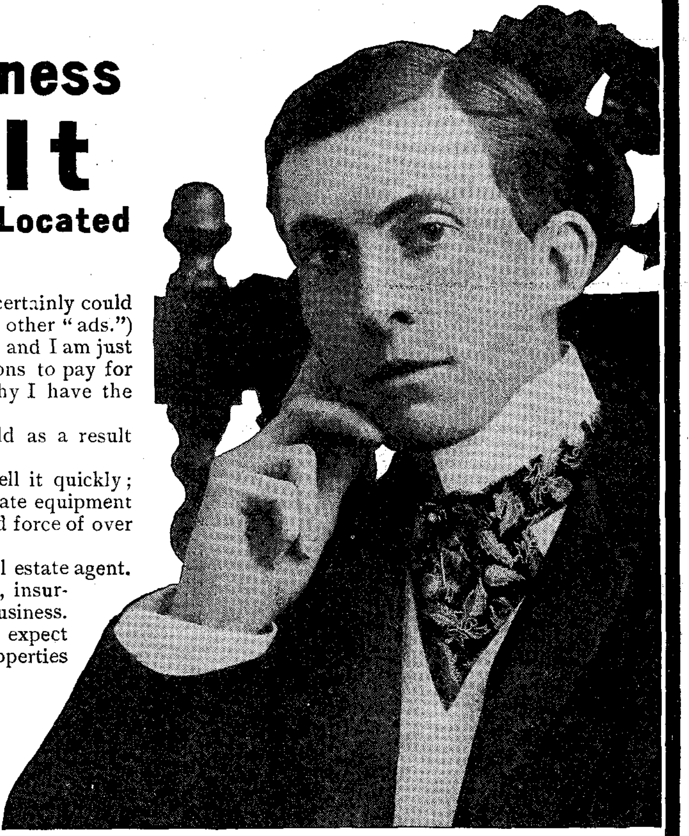
is decidedly owlish."

IF YOU WANT CASH

For Your Farm, Home or Business

I Can Get It

No Matter Where Your Property is Located Or What It Is Worth



IF I did not have the ability and facilities to sell your property, I certainly could not afford to pay for this advertisement. This "ad." (like all my other "ads.") is practically sure to place on my list a number of new properties, and I am just as sure to sell these properties, and make enough money in commissions to pay for the cost of the "ad." and make a good profit besides. That is why I have the largest real estate business in the world to-day.

Why not put your property among the number that will be sold as a result of this "ad."?

I will not only be able to sell it—some time—but will be able to sell it quickly; I am a specialist in quick sales. I have the most complete and up-to-date equipment in the world. I have branch offices throughout the country, and a field force of over 3,000 men to find buyers.

I do not handle any of the lines usually carried by the ordinary real estate agent. I do not make any money through renting, conveyancing, mortgages, insurance, etc. I MUST SELL real estate—and lots of it—or go out of business. I can assure you I am not going out of business. On the contrary, I expect to find, at the close of the year 1904, that I have sold twice as many properties as I did in 1903, but it will first be necessary for me to "list" more properties. I want to list YOURS and SELL it. It doesn't matter whether you have a farm, a home without any land, or a business; it doesn't matter what it is worth, or where it is located. If you will fill out the blank letter of inquiry below and mail it to me to-day, I will tell you how and why I can quickly convert the property into cash, and will give you my complete plan (free) and terms for handling it. The information I will give you will be of great value to you, even if you should decide not to sell. You had better write to-day before you forget it.

If you want to buy any kind of Farm, Home or Business, in any part of the country, tell me your requirements. I will guarantee to fill them promptly and satisfactorily.

W. M. OSTRANDER - 279 North American Bldg, Philadelphia

If You Want to SELL, Fill Out, Cut Out, and Mail This Coupon to Me To-Day

..............................1904

W. M. OSTRANDER,
279 North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send, without cost to me, a plan for finding a cash buyer for my property, which consists of..............................

....

in the town or city of..............................

County of..................and State of..................

and which I desire to sell for $............

Following is a brief description of the property:

....

....

....

....

Name..............................

Address..............................

....

If You Want to BUY, Fill Out, Cut Out, and Mail This Coupon to Me To-Day

..............................1904.

W. M. OSTRANDER,
279 North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

With a view to buying, I desire information about properties which correspond approximately to the following specifications:

Kind of property..............................

Size..........................State..........................

City, County or part of State preferred..........................

The price must be between $..............and $..............

I will pay $...........down and the balance..................

....

....

....

....

Name..............................

Address..............................

....

DAUBER
SHUSHINE
POLISHER
PAT. APLD FOR
SHUSHINE
25
A PERFECT SHOE POLISH IN PASTE FORM
25

No bootblacks needed, when traveling or at home, by the man or woman who owns a Shushine Outfit. A perfect shoe polish and a complete shoe polishing outfit for 25 cents, sufficient for 100 shines.

Easy to apply, quick to polish. One application a week, with occasional rubbing only. Made in black for all kinds of black leather, including all shiny leathers, and tan for tan leathers. Never hardens or forms a crust.

SHUSHINE

keeps the leather soft and pliable. Shoes wear one-third longer where Shushine is used exclusively.

Shushine is a PERFECT LADIES' SHOE POLISH, does not smut or black the skirts. If you cannot obtain Shushine from your local dealer, send us 25 cents and we will mail you the outfit by return mail, or send your name on a postal for **FREE DESCRIPTIVE NOVELTY PAMPHLET.**

THE MODEL

With this perfect Shoe-holder and Shoe-tree it is almost a pleasure to polish one's own shoes. The Model keeps a shoe to its proper lines, lengthens its wear, and holds it so firmly that polishing is the work of moments. There is no other.

The Model, 75c. per pair
Shushine, 25c. per outfit
ALL FOR $1.00

Send size of shoe and one dollar for this combination, postpaid, if your dealer cannot supply. Canvassers wanted for every County in every State.

OSMIC CHEMICAL CO.
P. O. BOX 21
BROCKTON
MASS.

Established 1825

Chickering

PIANOS

Illustrated Catalogue sent upon application

CHICKERING & SONS,
805 Tremont St.,
Boston, Mass.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"How the United States became a Nation."—John Fiske. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Hollow Earth."—F. T. Ives. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

"Combinations, Trusts, and Monopolies."—Edward J. Nolan. (Broadway, Publishing Company.)

"The President."—Alfred Henry Lewis. (A. S Barnes & Co., $1.50.)

"The Letters of Charles Lamb."—Edited by Alfred Ainger. (The Macmillan Company.)

"Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel."—Edited by Ralph Hartt Bowles. (The Macmillan Company.)

"A Primer of Physiology."—E. H. Starling. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $0.30 net.)

"Early Hebrew Story."—John P. Peters. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"The South American Republics."—Thomas C. Dawson. Vol. II. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"Shelburne Essays."—Paul Elmer More. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"Historic Highways of America."—Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. XIII. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland.)

"Germany."—Wolf von Shierbrand. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1 net.)

"Incense of Sandalwood."—William L. Armstrong. (Baumgardt Publishing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., $2.25 net.)

"Up Through Childhood."—George Allen Hubbell. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"The Master's Violin."—Myrtle Reed. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Earthquakes."—Clarence Edward Dutton. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Memoirs of Jane Cunningham Croly."—(G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Old Gorgon Graham."—George Horace Lorimer. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"A Belle of the Fifties."—Memoirs of Mrs. Clay, of Alabama. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $2.75 net.)

"Edinburgh and its Story."—Oliphant Smeaton. (The Macmillan Company, $6 net.)

"Narragansett Bay."—Edgar Mayhew Bacon. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A Defense of Bridge."—Badsworth. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $0.10.)

"Echoes from the Glen."—William Page Carter. (Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"Underneath the Bough."—George Allan England. (The Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"Lyrics of Childhood."—Edward Mayhugh. (The Grafton Press, $1 net.)

"A Kittiwake of the Great Kills."—Charles Frederick Stansbury. (The Grafton Press, $1.25 net.)

"Waes Hael."—The Book of Toasts. (The Grafton Press, $1.50 net.)

"The Affair at the Inn."—Kate Douglas Wiggin and others. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"The Pursuit of Phyllis."—John Harwood Bacon. (Henry Holt & Co.)

"How We Are Clothed."—A geographical reader by James F. Chamberlain. (The Macmillan Company, $0.40.)

"Fergy the Guide."—H. S. Canfield. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Argumentation and Debate."—Craven Laycock and Robert L. Scales. (The Macmillan Company.)

"The Mastery."—Mark Lee Luther. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Guns, Ammunition and Tackle."—A. W. Money and others. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"A Book of Little Boys."—Helen Dawes Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.)

"Old Truths Newly Illustrated."—Henry Graham. (Eaton & Mains.)

"The Theory of Business Enterprise."—Thorstein Veblen. (Charles Scribner's Son, $1.50 net.)

The
FOX
TYPEWRITER
TRADE MARK

Fox Quality

The success of the Fox Typewriter, during the short time it has been on the market, has been due to the fact that the machine is mechanically superior to every other typewriter. Thousands of them have been sold that have never required the attention of a repairman. It is the highest grade, piece by piece, of any typewriter manufactured to-day, surpassing them all in mechanical construction.

COST OF MAINTENANCE

The cost of maintenance is a vitally important thing about the purchase of a typewriter. It is frequently entirely overlooked. The Fox costs practically nothing for repairs. Other typewriters are frequently very expensive to keep in order. Four Fox Typewriters in the Chicago post-office in three years cost only fifty cents for repairs.

Dealers Wanted

We have some very desirable territory unoccupied at the present time. We desire to secure responsible dealers for our machines in these localities, and are prepared to make an attractive proposition.

OUR FREE TRIAL PLAN

enables any one anywhere to test the merits of the Fox Typewriter. Our new handsome catalogue will be sent for the asking.

FOX TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Ltd.
550 Front Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

See our Exhibition, Block 23, Liberal Arts Building, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

Are your glasses comfortable? Do they hold firmly without pinching? Do they constantly get out of line?

SHUR-ON Eye-glasses

fit the nose without pinching. Built on entirely new principle. Won't come off; entirely comfortable. Don't get shaky or need constant adjusting.

At all opticians. Made in all shapes. "*Shur-On*" on every pair.

Valuable book free

for the name of your optician. Bubbling over with helpful hints on how to take care of the eyes.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Department E,
204 Court Street Rochester, N. Y.

CURRENT POETRY.

Love Sang to Me.

By Josephine Preston Peabody.

Love sang to me. And I went down the stair,
And out into the darkness and the dew;
And bowed myself unto the little grass,
And the blind herbs, and the unshapen dust
Of earth without a face. So let me be.

For as I hear, the singing makes of me
My own desire, and momently I grow.
Yea, all the while with hands of melody,
The singing makes me out of what I was,
Even as a potter shaping Eden clay.

Ever he sings, and saith in words that sing,
"Beloved, thus art thou; and even so
Lovely art thou, Beloved!"—Even so,
As the Sea weaves her path before the light,
I hear, I hear, and I am glorified.

Love sang to me, and I am glorified
Because of some commandment in the stars,
And I shall grow in favor and in shining,
Till at the last I am all-beautiful;
Beautiful, for the day Love sings no more.

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

The Cry of the Old House.

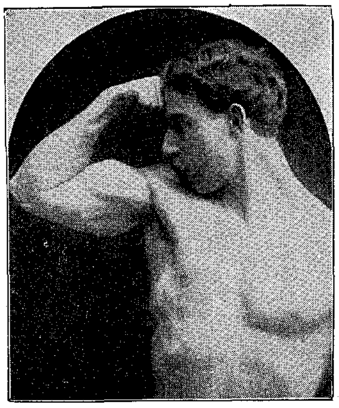
By Lizette Woodworth Reese.

Come back!
My little lads, come back!
My little maids, with starchèd frocks;
My lads, my maids, come back!
The poplar-trees are black
Against the keen, lone, throbbing sky;
The tang of the old box
Fills the clear dusk from wall to wall,
And the dews fall.
Come back!
I watch, I cry:
Leave the rude wharf. the mart;
Come back!
Else shall I break my heart.

Am I forgot;
My days as they were not?—
The warm, sweet, crooning tunes;
The Sunday afternoons,
Wrought but for you;
The larkspurs growing tall,
You wreathed in pink and blue,
Within your prayer-books small;
The cupboards carved both in and out,
With curious, prickly vine,
And smelling far and fine;
The pictures in a row,
Of folk you did not know;
The toys, the games, the shrill, gay rout;
The lanterns, that at hour for bed,
A charmed, but homely red,
Went flickering from shed to shed;
The fagots crumbling, spicy, good,
Brought in from the great wood;
The Dark that held you all about;
The Wind that would not go?—
Come back, my women and my men,
And take them all again!

Not yet, not yet,
Can you forget—
For you that are a man,
You battle not or reap, you dream nor plan;
And you so gray of look,
You can not pluck a rose, or read a book,
Do aught for faith, or fame, or tears,
But I am there with all my years.
Oh, one and all,
When at the evenfall,
Your slim girls sing out on the stair,
Lo, I am there!
When blow the cherry boughs so fair
Athwart your slender town yards far away,
Lo, all at once you have no word to say;
For at your throat a sharp, strange thing—
An old house set in an old spring!

Come back!
Come up the still, accustomed, wistful lands,
The poplar-haunted lands.



Alois P. Swoboda teaches by mail, with perfect success, his original and scientific method of Physiological Exercise without any apparatus whatever, and requiring but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring. By this condensed system more exercise can be obtained in ten minutes than by any other in two hours, and it is the only one that does not overtax the heart.

It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physical development and elasticity of mind and body.

Absolutely Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Exhaustion . . and revitalizes the whole body . .

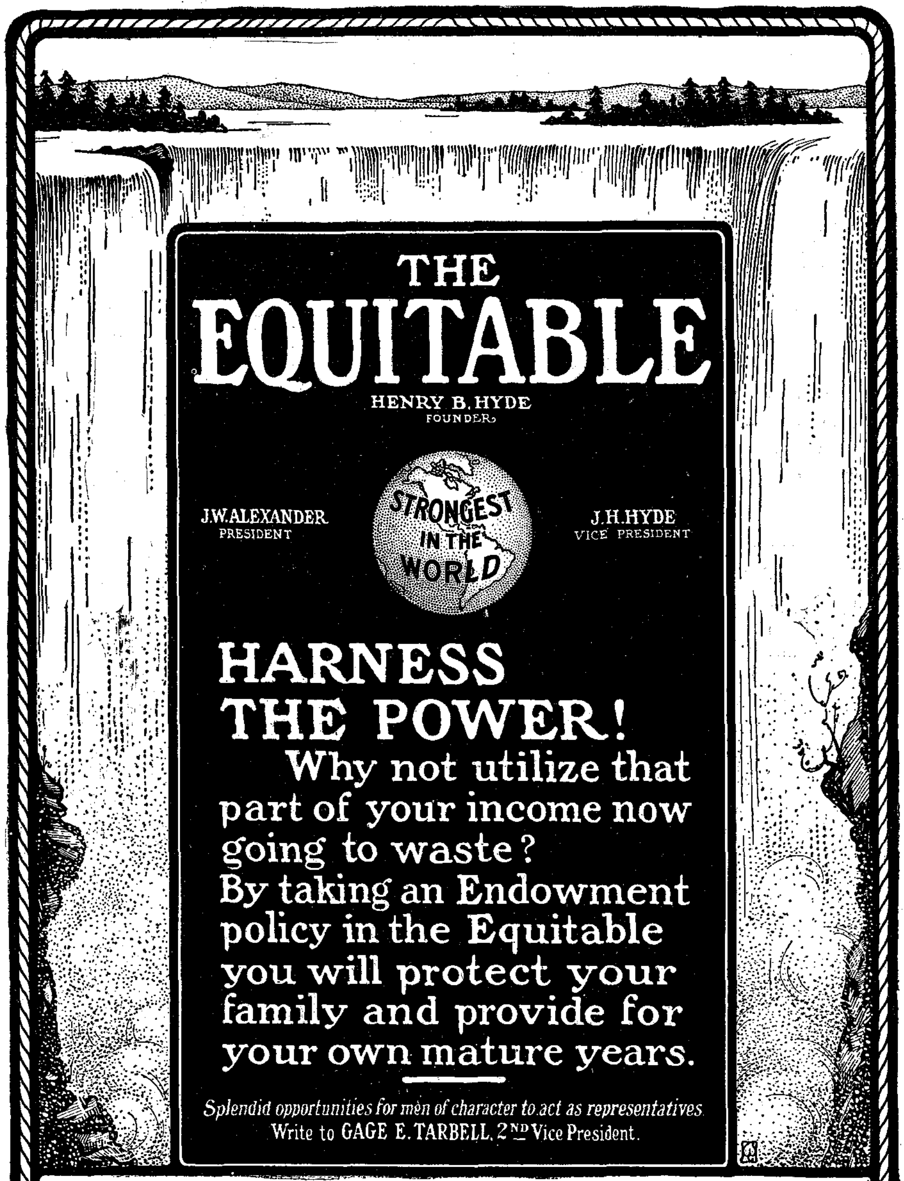
Pupils are of both sexes, ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six, and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same physical condition, individual instructions are given in each case. Write at once for full information and convincing endorsements from many of America's leading citizens, to

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, - - - 612 Unity, CHICAGO

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes **216 varieties** of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—**Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.**

WRITE FOR MONEY

Earn big money writing newspaper and magazine articles. We train **by mail** to do every branch of this work. Send for "The How of It," **free.**
Sprague Corr. School of Journalism, 203 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.


THE
EQUITABLE
HENRY B. HYDE
FOUNDER
J.W. ALEXANDER
PRESIDENT
STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
J.H. HYDE
VICE PRESIDENT
HARNESS THE POWER!
Why not utilize that part of your income now going to waste? By taking an Endowment policy in the Equitable you will protect your family and provide for your own mature years.
Splendid opportunities for men of character to act as representatives.
Write to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2ND Vice President.

For Full information fill out this coupon or write

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Dept. No. 56

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for $..........if issued at........years of age.

Name.. Address ....

You need not call,
For I shall know,
And light the candles tall,
Set wine and loaf a-row.
Come back!
Unlatch the door,
And fall upon my heart once more.
For I shall comfort you, oh lad;
Oh daughter, I shall make you wholly glad!
The wreck, the wrong,
The unavailing throng,
The sting, the smart,
Shall be as they were not,
Forgot, forgot!
Come back,
And fall upon my heart!

—*From The Atlantic Monthly.*

Strange Lands.

By CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

Of all strange lands whose luring charms we own,
Full of new knowledge and wide wonder sweet,
None is more darkly, utterly unknown
Than the long-trodden fields beneath our feet.

Of all strange powers wherewith the soul holds sway,
Is none more starkly marvelous than this:
Itself can push its dearest faiths away
For one strong moment—and behold what is!

—*From The Cosmopolitan.*

Guy Wetmore Carryl.

(Died April 1, 1904.)

By Carolyn Wells.

Yes, the gods loved him. In his one brief hour
They gave him all fair gifts within their power.
Yet oh, the pity of it! Would that they
Had paused ere they bestowed their final dower.

—*From The Reader Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Poets' Opinions of Each Other.—A good story about Browning and Tennyson is to be found in the interesting diary of the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff. Says *Harper's Weekly:*

Browning referred readily to the charge of obscurity in his poetry. "He once told me," says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, "after repeating a story Wordsworth had told him illustrating his own strange want of humor and wit, that Wordsworth, after all, was unjust to himself, for that on hearing of Browning's engagement to Miss Barrett he had said: 'Well, I suppose they understand each other, altho nobody understands them!'"

Tennyson's opinion of Browning (and, incidentally, of himself) is shown in his remark that "Browning is devoted to music, and knows a great deal about it; but there is no music in his verse. I know nothing about music, and don't care for it in the least, but my verse is full of music."

In reading Milton's "Lycidas" aloud, says Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Tennyson would stop at the line,

> And oh! ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth,

with the comment that this was "the only bad line Milton ever wrote."

Raisuli, a Master of Legerdemain.—Raisuli, the Moorish bandit, who has achieved world-wide fame by kidnapping Mr. Perdicaris and his English son-in-law, and holding them for ransom, is an unusually clever ex-official of the Moorish Sultan. He spent some years in Algeria, says the Washington

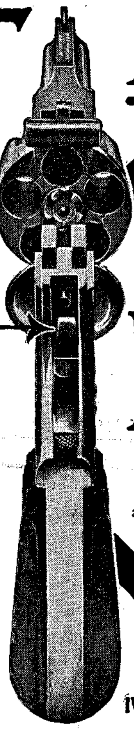
RECLINING and LIBRARY CHAIRS

OVER THIRTY STYLES
FOR COMFORT LOVERS meeting every demand for necessity or luxury. Catalogue C free.

DEVICES FOR BRAIN WORKERS
Sargent's Ball-Bearing Rotary Bookcases
Reading Stands in various styles
Dictionary and Atlas Stands
Desks, attachable to chairs
Telescopic Book Racks
Adjustable Folio Stands, Catalogue "D."

GEO. F. SARGENT CO. 291 FOURTH AVE. NEW YORK

IT IS SAFE



As safe in the home as a kitchen table and just as important. You *may* be so fortunate as to never need the services of a revolver to defend your life, property and the lives of those depending on your protection, but you can't tell—no one of the hundreds robbed and murdered every year suspected that he or she would be the next.

LOOK HERE for the SAFETY LEVER

The hammer cannot hit the firing pin or the cartridge. *When you pull the trigger* (only) this lever rises and carries the blow to the firing pin.

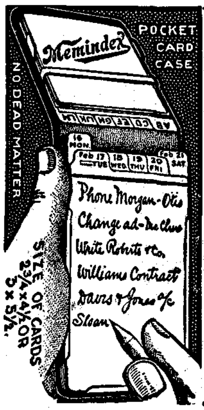
New York Office:
99 Chambers St.

IVER JOHNSON REVOLVERS

are made for your protection—*in every way.* The "Iver Johnson" is the original safety revolver, and the only one with a safety mechanism worthy the name.

Hammer, $5.00; Hammerless, $6.00. For sale by all Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers. Learn about them anyway—it costs you nothing. If you will ask for it, we will gladly send you our bright little booklet, "Shots," together with our handsome catalogue.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS AND CYCLE WORKS. FITCHBURG, MASS.



Memindex **A Wonderful Help for Busy Men**
Handier, more useful than any memo. book or other card index. A fresh card comes to the front every day, in the elegant leather vest pocket case, which carries dates for 2 or 4 weeks ahead. A brain saver.

The POCKET CARD SYSTEM

No other device answers its purpose

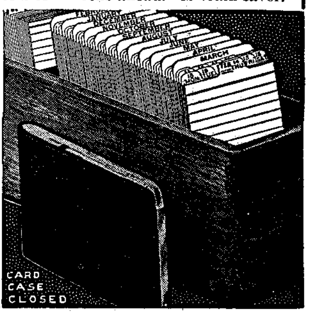
Today's card always at the front. No leaves to turn. Any card is found instantly by its tab. Cards for the year make a valuable card index for desk use. Every card is dated.

All have cards for 12 mos. ahead.	SMALL	LARGE
Real Seal Case, Quar. Oak Tray	$3.00	$4.00
Russia Case, Plain Oak Tray	2.50	3.25
Cow Seal Case, Ash Tray	2.00	2.75
Sundays, 35c, 50c. Dated cards, pr.yr.	1.00	1.25

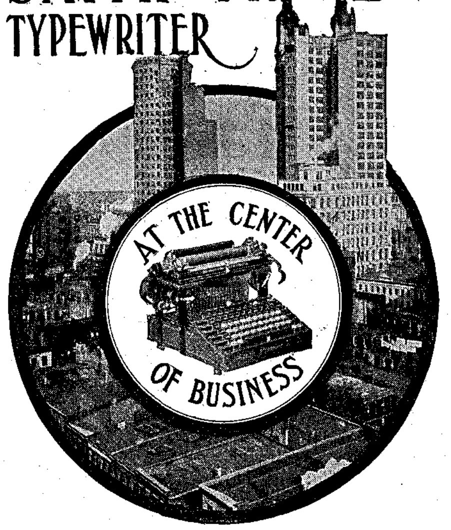
FORGET NO MORE

This automatic tickler helps you to do things at the right time. Saves time, money and worry.

HELPS YOU To plan your work, to work your plan, to accomplish more, to find memos. when wanted, to keep out of trouble. **Order now and save express charges.** Thousands in use. Booklet free.
HOWARD L. WILSON, 65 State St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER


AT THE CENTER OF BUSINESS

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.
Home Office and Factory, Syracuse, N. Y.
Exhibit at World's Fair, St. Louis, Section 23, Palace of Liberal Arts.

Agents Wanted

KLIP BINDER
The KLIPS and the Cover from the KLIP BINDER. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample dozen Klips, with keys. mailed for 75 cents. **Cover price-list free.**
H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

Ambitious Women

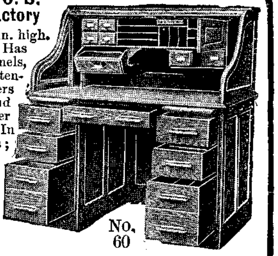
You do not need to be tied to a store counter or a factory bench—you do not need to do distasteful work—you do not need to be dependent upon others. You can be your own master—you can earn from **$25 to $50 a week** in a congenial, pleasant and genteel occupation. We can teach you to do **Designing, Newspaper Illustrating, Advertisement Writing or Stenography.** If you can read and write and will study, in your spare time, as we direct, we guarantee to qualify you for a good paying position.

We have hundreds of successful students now earning good salaries in each of the above lines. Write for **"1001 Stories of Success"** stating what you want to become.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
Box 888, Scranton, Pa.

STAFFORD DESKS

Price $19.90 F. O. B. Factory



48 in. long, 32 in. deep, 51 in. high. White Oak, finished golden. Has built up writing bed and panels, moulded stiles, framed extension slides. All side drawers have movable partitions and are locked, including center drawer, by closing curtain. In top, four oak-front file boxes; one letter file; 2 card-index drawers; private compartment with door and lock; blotter racks, pen racks, small drawer, bracket drawers, book stalls, etc., as shown. The depth of this desk (32 inches), and the case's being well up from bed, makes it with all its conveniences a **MOST PRACTICAL DESK.** Sent anywhere on approval.

Send for 100-page Catalogue Desks, Chairs, Files, etc. Also ask for large Catalogue Library & House Furniture & get Factory Prices.

We Make School and Church Furniture Assembly and Opera Chairs.

Agents & dealers wanted everywhere. **E.L. Stafford Mfg. Co. Chicago**

Post, where he acquired a knowledge of legerdemain, which has given him an immense influence over his followers, who regard him as possessed of supernatural powers. Says *The Post:*

> Dozens of stories could be told how, by tricks of conjuring, this man has impressed his adherents with the conviction that his life is charmed, and that he is under the special protection of Allah. As an instance of his cleverness in these tricks I need merely relate the following well-authenticated tale. It seems that some time ago he was warned that the death of some of his followers was causing great dissatisfaction among his adherents, who believed that they should share his immunity from harm. Accordingly, in the privacy of his own praying-tent, he dug a deep grave, and buried his only confidant and devoted confederate, with a bamboo in his mouth, communicating with the outer air. Then he received a deputation of the disaffected:
>
> "You complain that followers of mine have been slain," he exclaimed. "That is your ignorance of their real state. Listen! You shall speak with one of them, with Absalam Riffi, whom you saw shot but yesterday. Speak! Ho! Absalam Riffi," and from out of the earth a voice assured the half-terrified and wholly reverent Moors that the speaker then occupied a most sumptuous pavilion in Paradise, the adored and petted of legions of houris, a position which, could his adherents but picture it to themselves, they would forthwith strive to attain by the simple means of meeting death in their lord's service.
>
> When the voice ceased Raisuli exclaimed: "This spot is now sacred," as he placed his foot over the bamboo end, through which his buried confederate drew breath, "We will straightway erect a shrine upon it," and with that he instructed every member of the now trebly devoted men composing the deputation to go forthwith and to each fetch a great stone with which a cairn was raised preparatory to building the shrine.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 20.—Two important forts are reported to have been captured in an assault on Port Arthur. General Kuroki's army, it is announced in St. Petersburg, has crossed the Hun River, and the remainder of Oyama's forces are moving on Mukden. Four battle-ships, said to have been bought by Russia from Argentine, are reported to have arrived at Libau.

September 21.—Indications are that General Kuropatkin will defend Mukden against the Japanese advance. Oyama's armies are moving slowly, his apparent intention being to force the evacuation of the town by a wide-turning movement on the East. The prediction is made in Tokyo that Port Arthur will be captured within two weeks.

September 22.—Oyama continues his advance toward Mukden; the next great battle is expected to take place at Fushan, about thirty miles east of Mukden The Japanese are reported to have taken another fort westward of Itzeshan, near Port Arthur. The Spanish Government refuses to permit the Russian cruiser *Terek* to take on coal, or stores at the Canary Islands or to effect repairs. Repairs to the injured Russian warships at Vladivostok are completed; the need of sending every available warship to the Far East is urged at St. Petersburg by Vice-Admiral Skrydloff's chief of staff.

September 23.—A Japanese detachment defeats a Russian force at Tie-Ling, sixty miles northeast of Liao-Yang.

September 24.—The Japanese advance on Mukden proceeds slowly. General Orloff, who is believed to have caused the evacuation of Liao-Yang, will, it is said, be detached from the Manchurian Army.

September 25.—The Czar places General Grippenberg in command of the Second Manchurian Army, which will soon be sent to the front. A despatch from Irkutsk states that the railroad around Lake Baikal has been opened for traffic. Reports from Chefu confirm earlier assertions that the Japanese have captured several minor forts north of Port Arthur. Frigid weather prevails in Manchuria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 20.—Russia instructs her ambassador at London to protest against the Anglo-Tibetan treaty, by which, it is claimed, a virtual protectorate is established.

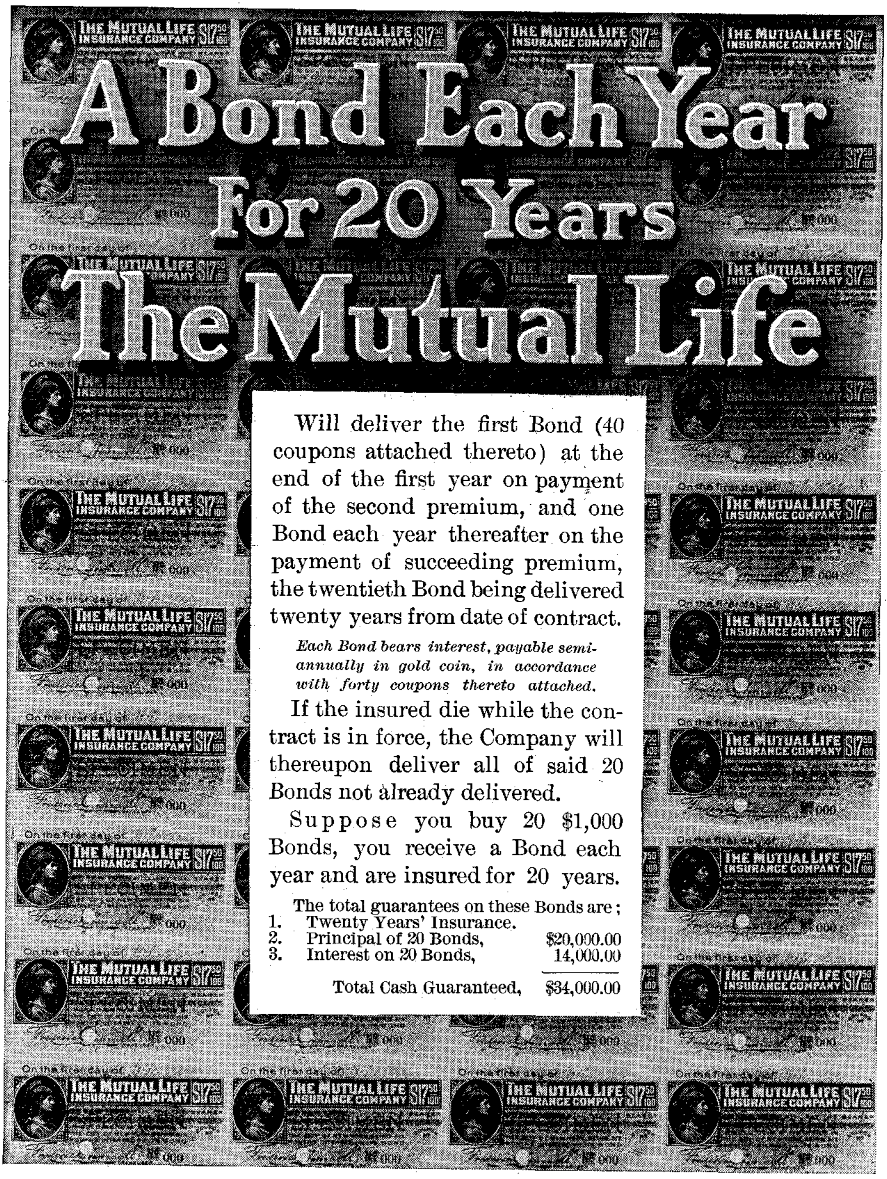
September 21.—Peter Karageorgovitch is crowned King of Servia at an impressive service in the Belgrade Cathedral.

It is reported from Montevideo that terms of peace

Huyler's
COCOA & CHOCOLATE
are THE BEST
Best beans only are used.
Extra care exercised in blending.
Cocoa shells and dirt are removed.
Adulterations not permitted.
Use of most improved machinery.
Standard of merit - our watchword
Endless watchfulness during manufacture.
Cost no more than others.

Boody, McLellan & Co.
Bankers
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH
OR ON MARGIN
Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque
BRANCH OFFICES
Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven
Bridgeport and Brooklyn

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
ENGRAVED IN PROPER FORM AND STYLE. Write for our Samples and Prices.
JOHN B. WIGGINS COMPANY, 157-159 Wabash Av., CHICAGO



Will deliver the first Bond (40 coupons attached thereto) at the end of the first year on payment of the second premium, and one Bond each year thereafter on the payment of succeeding premium, the twentieth Bond being delivered twenty years from date of contract.

Each Bond bears interest, payable semi-annually in gold coin, in accordance with forty coupons thereto attached.

If the insured die while the contract is in force, the Company will thereupon deliver all of said 20 Bonds not already delivered.

Suppose you buy 20 $1,000 Bonds, you receive a Bond each year and are insured for 20 years.

The total guarantees on these Bonds are;
1. Twenty Years' Insurance.
2. Principal of 20 Bonds, $20,000.00
3. Interest on 20 Bonds, 14,000.00
Total Cash Guaranteed, $34,000.00

THE FIRST AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIT. DIGEST OCT. 1ST. MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, Richard A. McCurdy, Prest.
New York City. GENTLEMEN:—I should be glad to receive information regarding cost of the Mutual Yearly Bond Contract.

My occupation is .... and age ....

Name .... Address ....

30 Days Free Trial

The 12 Blades

Shaving Without Stropping

We want you to test for yourself in your own home at your own pleasure the comfort, cleanliness, time-saving, freedom from stropping and honing, the delightful velvet shaving of that one safety that is not only a safety but a razor—the

Gillette Safety Razor

Always ready—always keen. It has twelve double-edged blades as thin as paper, tempered and glass hardened by our new process so that it takes diamond dust to grind them. Sent direct from factory, blades and case sealed to show it is new. 24 razors in one; each blade gives from ten to thirty perfect shaves without bother or attention.

No Stropping or Honing

New blades inserted in a second. You have only to lather and shave. No matter how tender your face or how wiry your beard—no matter how nervous or unused to shaving you may be, in three minutes time your face will be as smooth as a babe's—you'll shave in perfect comfort and without a scratch. Barber shops mean tedious waits and risk of infection. A Gillette Razor lasts for years. When you have used each of the edges until dull, return to us and we will give you six new blades in exchange at no cost to you. 12 additional blades at nominal cost. **Money back if not satisfied after 30 days trial—we do as we say.** Ask your dealer; if he doesn't sell it, get him to write us. Write for our interesting booklet. See our handsome exhibit at St. Louis World's Fair (Main Aisle, Hardware Arcade, Manufactures Building.)

Reference—Chicago National Bank; Continental National Bank of Chicago; Dun's and Bradstreet's.

The Gillette Sales Co., 1640 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago
Sales Agents and Mfrs of Hardware Specialties.

"GEM" Safety Razor

A delight to every man who shaves. Cannot scrape or injure the tenderest skin. Mechanically perfect; finest English cutlery steel blades—tested by experts.

Send for interesting FREE Booklet.

Razor Complete, $2.00; Morocco Case, 2 Blades, $3.50.

At dealers or direct on receipt of price.

GEM CUTLERY COMPANY
Dept. N **34 Reade Street, NEW YORK**

Williams' Shaving Stick

signifies—Perfection.

Williams' Shaving Sticks, Shaving Tablets, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powder, Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, etc., sold everywhere

Write for booklet "How to Shave"

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.

had been accepted by the insurgent forces in Uruguay.

Russia is said to be alarmed over the growing unrest among Buddhists of Central Asia.

September 23.—Mount Vesuvius discharges an immense stream of lava accompanied by columns of red-hot ashes, the eruption being the most spectacular known for years.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 20.—New Jersey Republicans nominate Edward C. Stokes for governor, and John McLane is nominated for governor by the Republicans of Connecticut.

September 21.—New York Democrats nominate Judge D-Cady Herrick, of Albany, for governor.

September 22.—Judge Parker again visits New York city to confer with Democratic leaders.

September 25.—Judge Alton B. Parker's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President is made public. The Judge opposes imperialism, favors tariff revision, Philippine independence, and economy in government expenditure.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 19.—Figures from the Pension Bureau show that the cost to the Government of the recent old-age pension order will be only about $30,000 a month.

September 20.—Major-General Corbin recommends the restoration of the canteen at army posts, and the regulation of marriages of army officers.

Minister Squiers, at Havana, sends to the State Department a discouraging report on American trade with Cuba.

September 22.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington from Oyster Bay.

September 24.—President Roosevelt announces to the delegates of the interparliamentary union that he would soon invite the nations of the world to hold a second peace congress at The Hague.

Sixty-six persons are killed and about 120 injured in a head-on collision on the Southern Railway, near Knoxville, Tenn.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

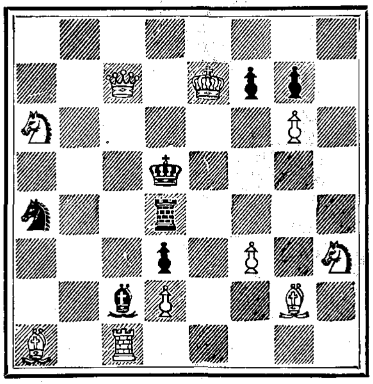
Problem 985.

By P. F. BLAKE.

Second Special Prize *Sydney Morning Herald.*

(Compare this with No. 960.)

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

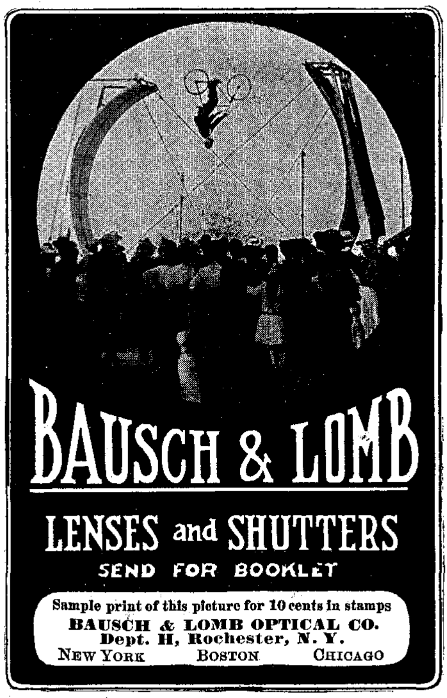
8; 2 Q 1 K p p 1; S 5 P 1; 3 k 4; s 2 r 4; 3 p 1 P 1 S; 2 b P 2 B 1; B 1 R 5.

White mates in two moves.

Pears'

Don't simply "get a cake of soap." Get *good* soap. Ask for Pears' and you have pure soap. Then bathing will mean more than mere cleanliness; it will be luxury at trifling cost.

Sales increasing since 1789.



BAUSCH & LOMB

LENSES and SHUTTERS

SEND FOR BOOKLET

Sample print of this picture for 10 cents in stamps
BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
Dept. H, Rochester, N. Y.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

BEAUTY, BRAIN AND BRAWN

HOW TO ATTAIN AND RETAIN THEM BY NATURE'S OWN TRUE METHODS, which insures a strong, healthy body, active limbs, new life, rosy cheeks and natural beauty. 82 pages, 10c. Send for free list of helpful books to Dept. L. D., 104, National Institute of Science, Chicago.

The Velvet Grip

Never Slips nor Tears

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

FRONT PAD BELT HOSE SUPPORTER

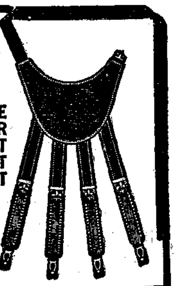
GIVING THE POPULAR STRAIGHT FRONT EFFECT

Correct
Hygienic
Comfortable

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Sample sent. Cott., 25c. Mer., 50c., Silk, 75c.

Lic. under Pat. Dec. 5,'99



DEVELOPMENT BY BREATHING

A GOOD FIGURE, GRACEFUL CARRIAGE AND A GOOD DIGESTION

(as enjoyed by great singers) can be acquired by the new

LATERAL COSTAL SYSTEM

of breathing and exercising as outlined in

BREATHING FOR VOICE PRODUCTION

By H. H. HULBERT, B.A. Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.R., Etc.

This work, originally designed for vocalists, speakers, etc., has met with instant success generally, as it gives the correct information for perfect development.

Sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Cloth. 17 page illustrations

NOVELLO, EWER & CO.,
21 East 17th St., New York.

Conklin's 50 Cent Writing Desk Book

HELPS ALL WHO WRITE and CONTAINS:

HAVE I USED THE RIGHT WORD? Consult 15,000 Synonyms and Antonyms. Page 191.

HAVE I SPELLED IT CORRECTLY? Consult 50,000 words Difficult to spell. Page 277.

SHALL I USE A CAPITAL LETTER? Consult How to Use Capital Letters. Page 11.

IS THE SENTENCE GRAMMATICAL? Consult Rules of Grammar. Pages 20 and 24.

IS IT PROPERLY CONSTRUCTED? Consult Rules of Construction. Page 32.

HAVE I PUNCTUATED IT CORRECTLY? Consult How to Punctuate Correctly. Page 11.

IS IT CORRECT IN STYLE? Consult Rules of Style and Composition. Pages 33 and 72.

This volume also contains Forms of Address; Slips of the Tongue and Pen; Abbreviations in Common Use; A Dictionary of Quotations; and much other matter of great value. Bound in leather. **355** pages.

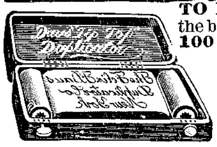
OTHER 50c. BOOKS WORTH HAVING

Conklin's Civil and Business Law. Conklin's The Way to Think and How to Remember. Conklin's Familiar Quotations. Conklin's 500 Ways to Make Money. Conklin's Synonyms and Antonyms. Conklin's Rapid Commercial Calculator. Ogilvie's Concise Atlas and Gazetteer of the World. Thimm's French Self Taught. Thimm's German Self Taught. Conklin's Argument Settler. Hill's Vest Pocket Webster Dictionary. Hill's German-English and English-German Dictionary. Hill's French-English and English-French Dictionary. Hill's Spanish-English and English Spanish-English Dictionary and Self-Instructor. Hill's Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary. Hill's Italian-English and English-Italian Dictionary, Hill's Vest-Pocket Hoyle. Hill's Rules of Order.

Any of the above books sent postpaid for 50c.by

GEO. L. OGILVIE & CO., 181 Monroe St., Chicago

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?



TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 Copies** from pen-written and **50 Copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial.**

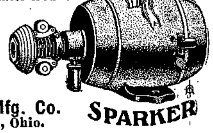
Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓% or **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

THE APPLE

For Gas Engines, Launches, Automobiles, etc.

AUTOMATIC SPARKER



No more belt, battery, commutator troubles. Dirt and water proof. Easily attached, increases power and speed. Send for full particulars of our storage batteries, spark coils, timing devices, spark plugs, and all kinds of ignition apparatus.

The Dayton Electrical Mfg. Co.
125 Reibold Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

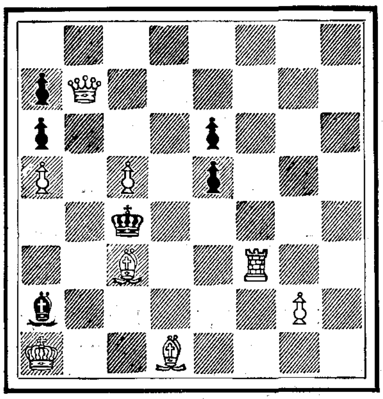
Problem 986.

By B. G. Laws,

Problem-Editor of *The British Chess-Magazine.*

(One of the problems in the solving-competition of the First Congress of the British Chess-Federation, in Hastings.)

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; p Q 6; p 3 p 3; P 1 P 1 p 3; 2 k 5; 2 B 2 R 2 b 5 P 1; K 2 B 4.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 975. Key-move: B—K 4.

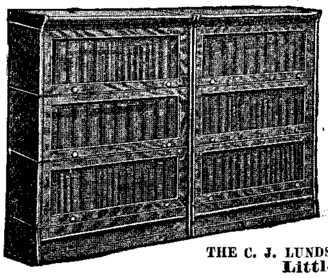
No. 976.

1. Kt—B 4 Kt P x R	2. Kt—Q 3 P x Kt	3. R—R 4, mate
	2. ...... Other	3. B—Kt 2, mate
1. ...... K P x R	2. Kt—Q 3 Any	3. B—Kt 2, mate
1. ...... B—K 3	2. R—B 2 R x R	3. R x K P, mate
	2. ...... B x P	3. R—Q 3, mate
	2. ...... Other	3. Kt—K 2, mate
1. ...... Kt—R 3	2. R—R 3 R x R	3. Kt—K 2, mate
	2. ...... Other	3. R x K P, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

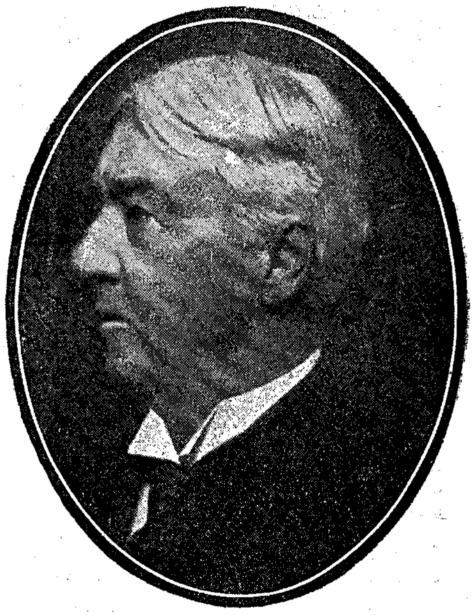
971: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; M. D. M., New Orleans; J. F. Court, New York City; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.; "Arata," New York City; F. G. Phillips, commerce, Tex.; Z.

The "Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase



Pronounced **the best** by thousands of users. Highly finished in **solid Golden Oak.** Price per section, with door, $1.75; without door, $1.00. **Sent on approval,** freight prepaid, direct from factory. Send for Catalogue No. 85.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO.,
Little Falls, N. Y.



When a man tells you that you are a "lucky dog," you do not fly off the handle, but on the other hand you either "buy" or blushingly confess.

Within the last seven days I have had the greatest banker in Chicago—a good many say, of the United States—two of the foremost lawyers of Chicago—one of them known from Maine to California—tell me that I was a "lucky dog." "Real estate is the thing." "You are fortunate in being a buyer when others lost heart and sold."

As a matter of fact, there is no luck about it. I studied the situation; I believed in Chicago, I believed in my own judgment, and I backed it. I have made money for myself and for my customers, never a loss.

I believe that, within a few months, the eyes of investors, not only in Chicago, but all over the world, will be fixed on Chicago real estate.

When you are ready to consider an investment from three hundred dollars up to as high as you want to go, I shall be pleased to hear from you; better write today, as you may be ready before you think. There's nothing like being prepared. The time will come when you will want to know how to go about it. You could get an idea of what you might expect from an investment, by knowing what others, similarly situated, have done—profits from six to twenty-five hundred per cent in one year—never a loss.

DAVID C. CAMPBELL
CAMPBELL INVESTMENT COMPANY
625 Royal Insurance Building
Chicago

G., Detroit; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. E. Howard, El Paso, Tex.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; A. U. Milholland, Baltimore; B. Barnett, New Orleans; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City.

Comments (975): "A model of purity and piquancy"—Dr. J. H. S.; "A fine composition and a worthy prize-winner"—W. R.; "Why not first"—J. G. L.; "A fair construction. A Bishop-solution seems to be always more obvious than a solution by the movement of any other piece"—J. F. C.

976: "A remarkable composition"—M. M.; "The clearing of the Pawns for the *coup de grace* by the Rook is superb"—Dr. J. H. C.; "Not much of a key, and too many duals. Altogether a disappointment"—W. R.; "Cute and cunning"—J. G. L.; "This author's great problem (your No. 953) was accused by the judges of the recent *Norwich Mercury* Tourney, as being a mere reproduction of the problem. While the same theme runs through both problems, the setting is entirely different. The artistic pose and wonderful key-move of No. 953 would seem to contain sufficient originality to avoid a collusion. To rule otherwise is to confine problematists to a very narrow field"—R. H. R.; "The key-move is almost obvious, but the variations aie admirable"—N. D. W.

B—R 2 will not solve No. 975, Black plays

$1.\ \frac{\dots\dots}{\text{P—Kt 6}}\quad 2.\ \frac{\text{No mate.}}{}$

Very many solvers sent Q—K 5 as the key-move of No. 976. The answer is $1.\ \frac{\dots\dots}{\text{Kt—R 3}}$, now if

$2.\ \frac{\text{Kt—B 4}}{\text{R x Q ch}}\quad 3.\ \frac{\text{No mate.}}{}$

In addition to those reported, A. V. M., got 970; B. A., 973.

From the Hastings Tournament.

ATKINS BEATS MCDONALD.

(This game has special interest from the fact that Dr. McDonald beat Napier the only game the American lost in the two tourneys; Atkins tied with Napier for first place in Hastings Tournament.)

Queen's Gambit Declined.

	ATKINS. *White.*	MACDONALD. *Black.*		ATKINS. *White.*	MACDONALD. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17	P—Q B 4	B—B sq
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	18	R—Kt 2	Kt—R 5
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	19	R—Kt 3	Kt—B 4 (c)
4	B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	20	P x Kt	R—Q 7
5	P—K 3	P—B 3	21	Q x P	R x B
6	Kt—B 3	Q—R 4 (a)	22	B—Q 6	P—B 4
7	Kt—Q 2	Kt—K 5	23	Q—K 5 (d)	Q—Q sq
8	B—R 4	Kt—Kt 3	24	B x R	K x B
9	P x P	K P x P	25	P—Q R 3	R—Q 7
10	K Kt x Kt	P x Kt	26	P—Q R 3	K—B 2
11	Q—B 2	B—K B 4	27	P—K 4 (e)	R—Q 8
12	B—K 2	B—Q Kt 5	28	R (Kt 3)—Kt sq	R x R
13	Castles	B x Kt			
14	P x B	Castles	29	R x R	Q—Q 6
15	Q R-Kt sq	Q R-K sq (b)	30	R—K sq	P x P
16	B—Kt 3	R—Q sq	31	R x P	Resigns.

(a) B—Kt 5 is better.

(b) The advanced Pawn is weak, and his intention is apparently to continue with B—B sq and P—K B 4, which is preferable to R—Q sq, etc.

(c) The position is not good enough for this, allowing for the strength of White's B—Q 6.

(d) If Black replies Q x R P; B x R, K x B; R—Q 3 wins.

(e) Opening up the center leaves Black with a hopeless game after loss of the exchange.

Wage Earners Pay You. . . . 5%

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

$25 upward, withdrawable on 30 days' notice.

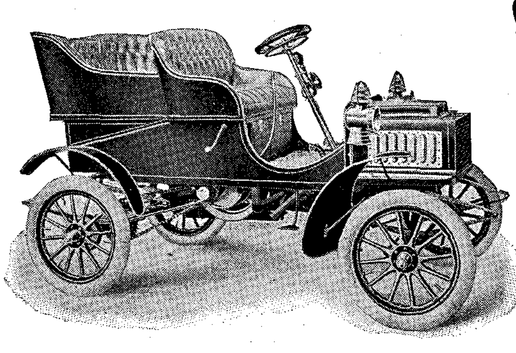
Investments bear earnings from day received to day withdrawn.

Supervised by New York Banking Department.

OUR loans are secured by mortgages on suburban homes owned by ambitious wage-earners, paying all interest and part principal **monthly.** You would choose such investments for **safety.** We put them within your reach, paying 5 per annum on sums large or small **from day of receipt to date of withdrawal.** Conservative investors will appreciate a plan affording all the security and profit without the annoyance of individual mortgage loans. Write for particulars.

Assets, - - - - $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000

Industrial Savings & Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York.



MODEL "H"

Rambler

Touring Cars
Model "H"
$850
At the Factory

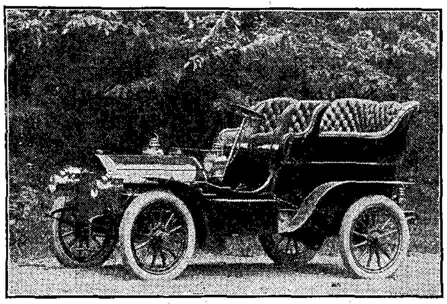
¶ Do you want an automobile you can drive year in and year out without constant worry? Do you want a machine that has few parts, and all of them instantly accessible? Do you want to understand intelligently, in an hour's time, the operation of every part? Then you want to buy any one of our six models.

¶ Model "H," here shown, will carry four people anywhere any car can go. It has full elliptic springs, two powerful brakes, 28-inch wheels, 3-inch tires, 81-inch wheel base, large cylinder, 7 actual H.P. engine, two lamps and horn, detachable tonneau, and sells for only $850.00 at the factory.

Six different models, $750.00 to $1,350.00 at the factory.
Write for new Art Catalogue and "A Little History."

Thomas B. Jeffery & Co., Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.
Chicago Branch, 302-304 Wabash Ave. Boston Branch, 145 Columbus Ave. Philadelphia Branch, 242 N. Broad St.

HAYNES 3 Speed 1 Lever



EFFICIENCY

in its highest degree can be obtained only through the employment of devices which enable the automobolist to take advantage of existing conditions.

THE HAYNES 3 SPEED 1 LEVER CONTROL MEETS EVERY ROAD CONDITION.

1st gear for starting and mountain climbing.
2d gear for hills, sand and bad roads.
3d gear for good roads and moderate grades.

RESULT: Never less than 80% efficiency of motor. All obtained by 1 LEVER.

The catalog tells why. Write for it to-day.

THE HAYNES-APPERSON CO., Kokomo, Ind., U. S. A.
The oldest makers of motor cars in America. Members of the A. L. A. M.
BRANCHES: NEW YORK, 1713 Broadway,
Chicago, 1420 Michigan Ave.
AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Jaeger POROUS WOOLENS

For its many thousands of patrons Jaeger Underwear needs no recommendation. They **know** its worth because they **enjoy** its benefits.

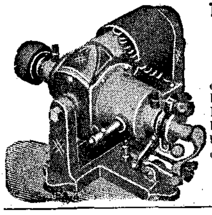
From others we simply invite a trial, confident that they too will promptly acknowledge its merits. No Underwear like it for Health and Comfort both.

Special Weights for Fall
Booklets and Samples Free.

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores:

New York: 306 Fifth Ave.
157 Broadway
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.
Boston: 230-232 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.
Chicago: 82 State St.

Agents in all Principal Cities



To Owners of Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Launches, etc.
The Auto-Sparker

does away with all starting and running batteries, their annoyance and expense. No belt—no switch—no batteries. Can be attached to any engine now using batteries. Fully guaranteed; write for descriptive catalog.

Motsinger Device Mfg. Co.
67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind.

3 Months Free

If you are interested in any kind of investment, Oil, Mining, Plantation, Industrial, Lands, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, etc., send us your name and address and we will send you The Investor's Review for three months free of charge. A journal of advice for investors. Gives latest and most reliable information concerning new enterprises. Knowledge is power. Great opportunities come and go. Great fakes likewise. Get posted before investing. Write to-day.

INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1300 Gaff Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

I am in everybody's mouth three times a day—or ought to be.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.
Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

MEDIUM
PATENTED OCT. 21.1884 AUG.8.1899
The Prophylactic

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers'. **FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.**

Macey-Wernicke Co. Ltd
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
Formerly THE FRED MACEY CO. LTD

The Bookcase for the Home

¶ The Macey Sectional Bookcase is mechanically correct and artistically perfect.

¶ Made in a variety of woods and finishes with beautiful leaded and other decorated glass effects to suit every place and purse.

¶ Can be increased to accommodate a growing library and re-arranged, still preserving an effect in accord with the style of furnishing.

¶ You take no risk whatever when you buy the genuine Macey Sectional Bookcase. We ship "On Approval," freight paid and satisfaction guaranteed.

New Illustrated Catalogue 1304 free on request

RETAIL STORES
NEW YORK . . . . . 343 Broadway
BOSTON . . . . 178 Federal St.
CHICAGO . . . . . 152 Wabash Ave.
PHILADELPHIA . 14 North 13th St.

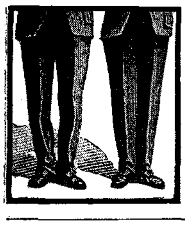
50% OFF CATALOGUE PRICES

Hereafter we will give to the public direct **in full** all teachers' and dealers' discounts on **violins, guitars, mandolins,** and other stringed instruments. Our standard Lewis Orchestra No. 1 violin (worth easily $25 to $30 among dealers; listed in our catalogue for years at $21) now $10.50 net direct to you. Other values from $3.50 to $125 and upward. We are the largest and oldest exclusive stringed instrument house in the U. S., and import direct from **our own workshops** in Eisleben, Germany, and Padua, Italy. **Ten days' free trial** of any instrument. Write for catalogue. **WM. LEWIS & SON, 214 B, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.**

Our Specialty: Strings for the professional trade.

OUR CANDIDATES

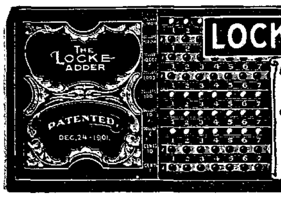
AGENTS EARN $75 to $250 a Month Selling
NOVELTY KNIVES with
Roosevelt & Fairbanks and **Parker & Davis Pictures,** also your name, address, photo, lodge emblem, etc. underneath handles. Style 118 (like cut) 3½in long, 2 blades, finely tempered razor steel, **$1.00.** Cat. shows many styles. Send 2c stamp for **great Special Offer to Agents.** Big profits—good commission paid. Exclusive territory,
NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., 86 Bar Street, Canton, Ohio.



ARE YOUR LEGS STRAIGHT?

If not, they will appear straight and trim if you wear our easy Pneumatic and Cushion Rubber Forms. (Patents applied for throughout the world.) Adjusted instantly; defy detection. Immediately adopted by well-dressed men. Write for illustrated pamphlet mailed under plain letter seal.

THE ALISON CO., Desk L, Buffalo, N. Y.



LOCKE ADDER
ONLY $5.00
ADDS SUBTRACTS
MULTIPLIES DIVIDES
Cannot Make Mistakes
Will Last a Lifetime
CAPACITY, 999,999,999
BOOKLET FREE AGENTS WANTED
C. E. LOCKE MFG. CO.
8 Walnut St. KENSETT, IOWA

"See our Exhibit in Liberal Arts Bldg., St. Louis Exposition."

ATKINS *vs.* BLACKBURNE.

Ruy Lopez.

ATKINS. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*	ATKINS. *White.*	BLACKBURNE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	35 R—B 2	R—K 8 (i)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	36 Kt—B 4	B—R 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—Q 5	37 Kt x Q P	P—B 3
4 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	38 Kt—B 4	B x Kt
5 P—Q 3	P—K Kt 3	39 R x B	K—Kt 2
6 Castles	B—Kt 2	40 R—B sq	R—K 7 ch
7 Q—B 3 (a)	Kt—K 2	41 R—B 2	R—K 8
8 B—Q B 4	Castles	42 K—B 3	R—K 2
9 B—K Kt 5	P—Q 3	43 R—K 2	R—B 2 ch
10 Q-Kt 3(b)	K—R sq	44 K—Kt 2	P—B 4
11 B x Kt	Q x B	45 K—R 3	K—Kt 3
12 Kt—Q 2	B—K 3	46 R—K 6 ch	K—Kt 4
13 Q R—K sq	K R—K sq	47 K—Kt 2	K—B 4
14 P—B 4	Q—Q 2	48 R—K 4	K—Kt 4
15 B-Kt 3 (c)	B x B	49 P—R 3	R—B 3
16 R P x B	P—K B 4	50 R—K 7	P—R 4
17 Q—B 3	P x P	51 R—K 5 ch	K—Kt 3
18 Kt x P	B—R 3 (d)	52 P—K Kt 4	P x P
19 P—Kt 3	P—Kt 3	53 P x P	R—B 5
20 R—K 2	P—Q 4	54 K—Kt 3	R—B 8
21 Kt—B 2	R x R	55 R—K 6 ch	K—Kt 4
22 Q x R	R—K sq	56 R x P	R—Kt 8 ch
23 Q—Q sq	Q—K 3	57 K—B 3	R—B 8 ch
24 Kt-Kt 4(e)	B—Kt 2	58 K—K 2	R—Q B 8
25 Q—B 3	Q—B 4	59 R—Kt 5	R x P ch
26 Q—Q sq	P—K R 4 (f)	60 K—B 3	K—B 3
27 Kt—B 2	R—K 6	61 R x R P	K—K 3
28 K—Kt 2	Q—K 3	62 R—Kt 5	R—Q 7
29 Kt—R 3	R—K 7 ch	63 K-K 4 (k)	R—K 7 ch
30 R—B 2	R—K 8 (g)	64 K—B 4	R x P (l)
31 P—B 5 (h)	Q—K 4	65 R x P	R x P
32 Q—B 3	Q x P	66 K—K 4	R—Kt 8
33 Q x Q	P x Q	67 K x P	R—Kt 8
34 R x P	R—K 7 ch	68 P—Kt 5	White wins.

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) Having in view the possibility of B—Kt 5, followed by B 6, but the straightforward P—B 4 might be considered.

(b) 10 B—B 6 would be answered by 10.., B x B; 11 Q x B, Kt—B 3, etc.

(c) To prevent an incursion of the adverse Queen on the Queen's side.

(d) The King's side is weak enough without depriving the King of the protection of the Bishop. Besides the Bishop is not well placed at R 3. 18 P—Q 4 would have created some diversion on the Queen's side.

(e) If the B at B 3 be not favorably placed it is unnecessary to dislodge it. 24 K—Kt 2 could have been played at once.

(f) Of questionable value. The Pawns should have remained stationary, or if moved at all P—K R 3 would have been better.

(g) R x R ch, would have been better.

(h) White gets now an accentuated advantage.

(i) Obviously exchanging Rooks would be favorable to White.

(k) R x P would have won the game with ordinary care. As played he got the same position afterward with a move behind, which makes all the difference.

(l) Blackburne could have saved the game here with 64.., R—B 7 ch; 65 K—K 4, R—K 7 ch, and check until he gets the Q P. White would eventually remain with two Pawns to one. The latter would be given up for another Pawn, and White could only Draw. The game lasted sixty-odd moves, but the ending is of no interest.

Direct Evidence.—The lawyer shook his finger warningly at the witness and said: "Now we want to hear just what you know, not what some one else knows, or what you think, or anything of that kind, but what you *know*. Do you understand?"

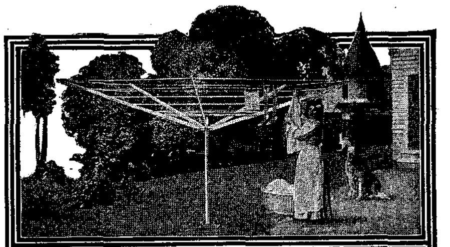
"Wal, I *know*," said the witness, with emphasis, as he lifted one limber leg and laid it across the other, "I *know* that Clay Grubb said that Bill Thomson told him that he heard John Thomas's wife tell Sid Shuford's gal that her husband was there when the fight tuk place, and that he said that they slung each other around in the bushes right consid'able."—*Youth's Companion.*

If your lamp-chimneys break, say Macbeth to your grocer—loud!

He knows.

You need to know how to manage your lamps to have comfort with them at small cost. Better read my Index; I send it free.

Macbeth, Pittsburgh.



BEAUTIFUL LAWNS

Are the pride of the home; why disfigure with ugly clothes posts.

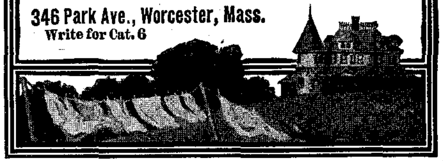
Hill's Lawn Clothes Dryers hold 100 to 150 feet of line, take small space and quickly removed when not in use. Make a neat and tasty appearance, last a life-time.

More than a million people use them.

No traveling in wet grass. No snow to shovel. The line comes to you. Also

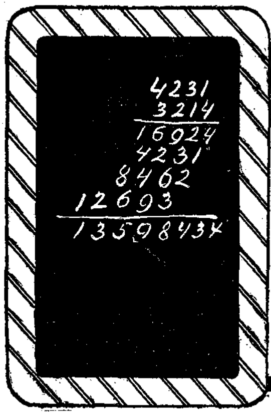
Balcony and Roof Clothes Dryers.

If not found at your hardware store write
HILL DRYER CO.
346 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Write for Cat. 6



Stewart Hartshorn

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.



Multiply This in Your Head

Wouldn't you like to be able to figure this and hundreds of other similar problems in your head? Wouldn't you like to be able to add, subtract, multiply, and divide any problem almost instantly without writing any partial product—to be able to simply write the answer?

Our Free Book, "Rapid Calculation"

thoroughly explains a method which will make you a master of figures. It describes a system by which you can figure instantly the most intricate sums in your head; handle groups of figures and fractions as easily as single whole figures; in fact, cut the work of figuring in two.

A better position and a large salary have come to hundreds who have read this book. If you want to better your position, to increase your salary, to make yourself worth more to yourself and your employer, to hold the whip-hand in *financial transactions, to make your work easy and interesting instead of tiresome,* you should write for this book at once. It will cost you nothing but the trouble of asking for it. A postal will bring it to your very door. It may cost you a good position or a valuable promotion to neglect this opportunity. Write for it today before you forget it. Address

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 351 A, Commercial Bldg. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. H.," New York.—"Is the following sentence correct English? 'Aug. 12, 1904. On the 6th inst. I have given a message to your operator.'"

The sentence is not correct. The date of the letter being August 12, and the action referred to having taken place on August 6, indicates time past and not an action just completed. The past tense, and not the present perfect, should therefore be used, and the sentence should read: "On the 6th inst. I *gave* a message to your operator." Substitute "I *gave*" for "I *have given*."

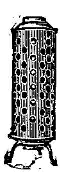
"A. N.," Colorado Springs, Colo.—"Your parsing of 'mine,' in the expression 'a friend of mine,' is interesting. Would 'John's' be also in the objective case in the sentence 'That is a hat of John's?"

In the sentence "That is a hat of *John's*," the word *John's* is in the possessive case, possessing a noun understood. That is not an exact parallel of the phrase "a friend of *mine*": for *mine* can not here be said to possess a noun understood, because *mine* is never so used to precede a noun. The grammarian Smart says: "*Mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, and *yours* are always used substantively," and it was with this view in mind that we so parsed the word in the phrase "a friend of *mine*." Cooper, Webster, and Wilson, grammarians of note, say that *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, and *theirs* are pronouns of the nominative or objective case. Another authority says: "*Mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *yours*, and *theirs* are usually considered as [being of] the possessive case. But the first [two] are either attributes, and used with nouns, or they are substitutes." The "Philosophical Grammar," p. 35, says: "That *mine*, *thine*, etc., do not constitute a possessive case is demonstrable; for they are constantly used as the nominatives to verbs and as the objectives after verbs and prepositions, as in the following passage: 'Therefore leave your forest of beasts for *ours* of brutes, called men.'" Davis, Felch, Goodenow, Hazen, Jaudon, and others also hold that "these pretended possessives are uniformly used as nominatives or objectives." "Wells's School Grammar," p. 71, says: "*Mine*, *thine*, etc., are often parsed as pronouns in the possessive case . . . Thus in the sentence, 'This book is *mine*,' the word *mine* is said to possess *book*. That the word *book* here is not understood is obvious from the fact that when it is supplied the phrase becomes not '*mine* book,' but '*my* book,' the pronoun being changed from *mine* to *my*; so that we are made, by this practise, to parse *mine* as possessing a word understood before which it can not properly be used." In opposition to the views of these authorities, Goold Brown says ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 314): "Respecting the possessive case of simple personal pronouns there appears among our grammarians a strange diversity of sentiment," and he holds that *thine*, *mine*, etc., are possessive pronouns agreeing in person, number, and gender with the nouns for which they are substitutes, giving many authorities in favor of this decision and also citing many opposed thereto.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.
Gluten Grits AND
BARLEY CRYSTALS,
Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Biscuit, Cake and Pastry.
Unlike all other goods. Ask Grocers.
For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

CARTER'S
INKS
MORE SOLD
THAN ANY OTHER
KIND

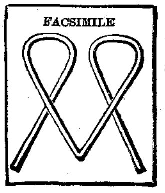
SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS
WE GUARANTEE to teach our course in Shorthand complete in 30 days study of 5 hours each. No ruled lines; no position; no shading, dots, nor dashes. No long list of word-signs to confuse. Easy, simple, speedy, practical. **Students in high-grade positions. Employers pleased.** Lawyers, doctors, literary folk, club women, can now acquire Shorthand with ease for use in their callings. No need to spend months, as with old systems. **"Boyd's Syllabic System,"** 20th century wonder is the best. Write to-day for testimonials, booklets, etc.
CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS,
(Incorporated) 1022 National Life Building, Chicago, Ill.



SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL
BY USING THE
ROCHESTER RADIATOR
Fits any Stove or Furnace. Price from $2 to $12. Write for booklet on heating homes.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.
40 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM
Tartarlithine
is especially beneficial in old, chronic cases of Rheumatism where the joints are swollen and stiff, and where there are chalky deposits.
Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.
Ask Your Doctor About It
Free Sample and our booklet on the Cure of Rheumatism sent on request.
McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

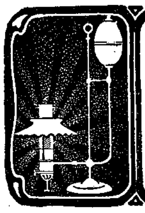


SEE THAT CLIP?
THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.
FACSIMILE
NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER
Prompt relief, Cause removed Symptoms never return. A constitutional treatment that produces permanent freedom from attacks and restores health. Write for BOOK 25A FREE.
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N.Y.

Whitman Saddles
Used and endorsed by the best riders all over the world.
The Mehlbach Saddle Co.
(Successors Whitman Saddle Co.)
104 Chambers Street, New York City.
Catalogue free.

THE Keeley Cure
for Liquor and Drug Using
A scientific remedy which has been skilfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 25 years.
At the following Keeley Institutes:
Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Francisco, Cal. 1170 Market St.
West Haven, Conn.
Atlanta, Ga.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.
Dwight, Ill.
Marion, Ind.
Des Moines, Ia.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
Portland, Me.
Lexington, Mass.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo. 2803 Locust St.
Boulder, Mont.
North Conway, N.H.
Buffalo, N. Y.
White Plains, N. Y.
Columbus, O. Dennison Ave.
Portland, Ore.
Philadelphia, Pa. 812 N. Broad St.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa. 4246 Fifth Ave.
Providence, R. I.
Richmond, Va.
Seattle, Wash.
Waukesha, Wis.
Toronto, Ont.



The 'BEST' Light
Portable 100-Candle Power light. Every lamp warranted. The most brilliant, economical light made. No grease, dirt, odor or smoke.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
THE BEST LIGHT COMPANY,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

GINSENG $25,000.00 made from half acre. Easily grown in Garden or Farm. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c. for postage and get booklet AK, telling all about it.
McDOWELL GINSENG GARDEN, JOPLIN, MO.

At the same price no others contain so much gold as the Krementz Plated Collar Button. Easily buttoned, easily unbuttoned. Stays buttoned. Booklet for postal giving much information. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

"If any one is getting more real joy out of this campaign than GEORGE HARVEY we are not aware of it. He may not be telling all he knows of politics and politicians, as the Journal suggests, but he is telling enough to make the editorial pages of HARPER'S WEEKLY brilliant with his sarcasm, buoyant with his wit, and intensely entertaining with his stories. Whether you agree with him or not, it is impossible to miss a single line from his pen without feeling that you have lost something of interest and of value."—NEW YORK EVENING MAIL.

Read GEORGE HARVEY'S
POLITICAL COMMENT
in HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Political Revolution in New York State.
Elihu Root, Republican Nominee for Governor.
Why the Democrats Selected De Lancy Nicoll for the Governorship.
Odell and Hill as Political Profit-sharers.
Senator Lodge and his Pickled Sheepskins.
William L. Douglas not a Gum-shoe Candidate.
Are Politicians Men or Mice?
Mr. Tibbles Accepts.
A Protest from the Unhappy *Press*.
The *Sun* and *Post* on the Winning and Losing Sides.
Senator Foraker Changes His Spots.
The Regular Political Diet of Mr. Hearst's Papers.
Is Roosevelt "the Colonel" or "the President"?
The enlightened Philosophy of the *Springfield Republican*.
Who Established the Gold Standard?
Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Declares Himself.
The Peerless Cockran Speaks.
Higgins' "life motto" for Senator Platt.
Professor Nelson Points a Moral.
Judge Parker's Glad Hand.
Senator Fairbanks Undelayed by Hot-Boxes.

CARTOON BY ROGERS
"The Bulldog and the Bullfrog"

Ten Cents a Copy *For Sale Everywhere*

JUST PUBLISHED!

IN THE CELTIC PAST
By ANNA MacMANUS (Ethna Carberry)

he Irish have a wealth of legend, folk-lore, and mythology. The wonderful doings f their ancient kings and warriors read like fairy tales, and such, indeed, they are n large part. Magic swords, spears, and armor; the miraculous "quicken-tree," rown from a fairy seed; the fairy fleeces; the wonderful whistler whose flute-like otes charmed his enemies into fateful sleep; the superhuman prowess of the old-ime heroes; the devotion of friends and the relentless hate of enemies—all play nportant parts in the legendary past of this picturesque people. This book contains ine stories of Irish legend, adventure, and mythology, glowing with warm color, nd throbbing with chivalrous action and exciting adventure.

12mo, cloth, 120 pages. 75 cts. postpaid.

HE PASSIONATE HEARTS
By ANNA MacMANUS (Ethna Carberry)

ith the pen of an artist and a great love in her heart the author has written six utiful, throbbing, magically appealing Irish love stories full of novelty, humor, derness, passion, and tragedy. The Irish are lovers through and through. When want an ideal love story, we pick out a gallant, poetic, passionate Irishman and blue-eyed colleen, and we are pretty sure to develop a love story fit to set to sic or put upon the stage. Such will be found in this charming book.

12mo, cloth, 128 pages. 75 cents postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

"Some lives are like
Horse shoes
the more worn the brighter."
usy wives who use SAPOLIO
ever seem to grow old. Try a cake...
COPYRIGHT

JUST What You Want to Know about the Correct Use of Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs
You will find in concise, handy form in

Connectives of English Speech

Companion Volume to "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions"

By JAMES C. FERNALD
Editor of "The Students' Standard Dictionary," "English Synonyms and Antonyms," etc.

Giving the definitions with the correct usage of these parts of speech so far as pertains to their office as connectives in the construction of English phrases and sentences; indicating such prepositions as should be used after verbs and those concerning which questions are likely to arise; with numerous quotations sustaining the decisions as to correct or incorrect usage.

"Convenient and Necessary"

"It is the most valuable treatise of its kind in existence. It is a delight to use the work as a book of reference."—*New York Commercial.*

"Not only convenient but necessary."—*The Evening Post,* New York.

"The work is likely to prove of great value to all writers."—*Washington Evening Star.*

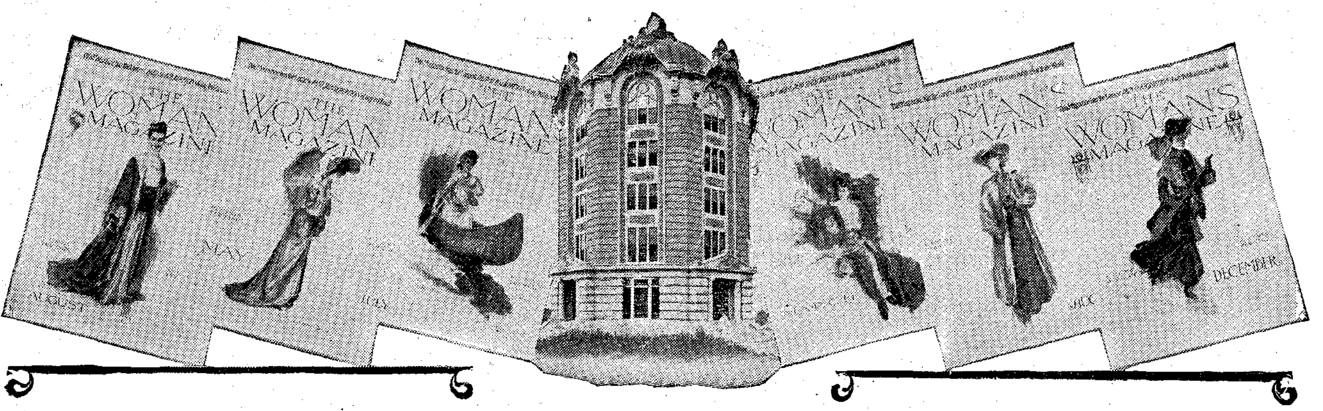
"In this valuable manual the reader, the writer, and the teacher will find on the instant an admirable solution for ten thousand difficulties. The arrangement is simplicity itself, and the treatment lucid and convenient."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"Its practical reference value is great, and it is a great satisfaction to note the care and attention to detail and fine shades of meaning the author has bestowed upon the words he discusses."—*The Church Review,* Hartford.

"A work of great practical helpfulness to a large class of people."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Uniform with "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions"

12mo, Cloth, 334 pages. $1.50 net
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York



A WHOLE YEAR FOR 10 CENTS

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, of St. Louis, is now the greatest Magazine in the world, having **One Million Five Hundred Thousand** (1,500,000) subscribers, almost double the number of subscribers any other magazine or newspaper in the world has. Each issue is filled with splendid stories, beautiful engravings, special departments of Floriculture, Fancy-work, Fashions, Household, Health and Beauty, Poultry, Garden, etc.

There is a reason why THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE has more than double the number of subscribers that any other publication in the world has: if a reader of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE wishes to know anything about the latest styles, THAT month's issue gives them; if some bug is destroying her plants, THAT month's issue tells her what it is and how to get rid of it; if fruits are to be preserved, THAT month's issue tells all about them. THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE **always** tells its readers what they want to know at the **right time.** From 96 to 138 columns each issue of splendid pictures, interesting stories, useful information: Flowers, the Garden, Lace Making, Embroidery (with new and beautiful patterns each month that **any** woman can make), Cooking Recipes, Fashions, Poultry, Pets, Household Decoration, Pyrography, Curious Facts, Health and Beauty columns; each issue supplies reading for the whole family.

Tens of thousands of our readers visited our great building this year.

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE never permits misleading advertisements to appear in its columns and absolutely protects its readers so that they are not defrauded by catch-penny schemes. No whiskey or nasty medical ads. are ever seen in the columns of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. It is clean, wholesome and bright. A single issue is worth more than the whole year's subscription. We wish every home in America to receive THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE and in order that it may go into your home **we will send you TH WOMAN'S MAGAZINE**

A WHOLE YEAR FOR 10 CENTS

and if you do not like it after you have received it for three months, we will return your 10 cents and stop sending it. You will have had it thr months for nothing. This shows very plainly that we know you will be pleased with THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. You will never be willing to discontinue it. In fact, know you will be so delighted you will also get your friends to subscribe. No other magazine gives as much for five times the price we ask you.

Do not confuse THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE of St. Louis with the cheap, poorly printed and trashy story papers. **THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE is printed on f paper, carefully edited and beautifully illustrated** and is better than most Magazines sold for ten times the price at which we offer it to you. Our offer to refund y *money if you do not like it after three months' trial is a guarantee that no other magazine ever dared to make.*

Tens of thousands of women visited our great building this year. It is the most beautiful building in this country and the finest publishing plant in the world, and built for cash at a cost of over half a million dollars, exclusively for the publication of

The Woman's Magazin

During the World's Fair, tens of thousands of our readers were taken care of by THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, in the great tent city "Camp Lewis," erected for our rea at a cost of over $30,000. The readers of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE know that every month they can expect some new and interesting feature. It is telling them now a the great MAIL BANK which will be the most powerful and prosperous bank in the country and belongs to our readers.

The readers of THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE always know how to do things; their gardens and houses are the wonder of their neighbors, because it contains plain, understood articles, telling more good things about Flowers and the Garden than regular Floral Papers and always seasonable. More good things about Fancy Wor Embroidery, with illustrated patterns, than Fashion Papers. More good things about Poultry and the Garden, and how to make money with them, than Poultry P More good things about the Kitchen and Household than Household Papers.

Always Seasonable. Always Correct. Always Easily Understoo

This is the greatest opportunity you will ever get to secure one of the finest monthly magazines published **for a whole year for 10 cents,** the price usually charg a single copy of such a paper. **Do not delay,** but send 10 cents for a year's subscription, stating that you are a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST. **NOTICE:** If you take advantage of this opportunity for your friends, you can send 10c. each for as many subscriptions as you wish. You could not make a nicer present to your frien one which will remind them each month, of you, so pleasantly. Address

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE,
104 MAGAZINE BUILDING, ... ST. LOUIS, MISSOU